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Nuclear waste: The problem of finding a site, page 17

Civil Service unions plan £½m pay curb fighting fund

Civil Service unions are expected on Thursday to set up a fund of at least £500.000 to fight the Government's 5 per cent pay limit. The dispute over London weighting allowances will probably go to arbitration and all protest action will be reserved for the pay battle. Prison officers are threatening industrial action next Sunday if the Government does not respond to their pay demands, and prison governors have warned the Home Secretary of the "imminent breakdown of the jail system".

Arbitration likely in allowances dispute

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Civil Service unions are likely to set up a fighting fund against government pay curbs. This week they will discuss details of how to coordinate and promote opposition to the 5 per cent limit.

The final decision will be made, probably on Thursday, by the National Staff Side of the Whitley Council, which comprises all eight unions. The plan is for a £500,000 fund, but that is likely to be increased substantially.

The deadlock over London weighting allowances is likely to be referred to arbitration and all protest action will be reserved for the forthcoming pay campaign.

Before the weighting issue is put to arbitration, terms of reference will have to be agreed with the official side; exploratory talks were held between both sides late last week. The unions may decide to make one more attempt to reach agreement by seeking talks with ministers.

The staff side will almost certainly establis ha special committee for coordinating action over pay. Contributions to a campaign fund would vary among the unions according to the size of membership, but the arrangement would have to be flexible to help unions without large funds, such as the Civil Service Union.

The First Division Association, which has 10,000 members ranging in rank up to permanent secretary, will not be involved in any protest action.

Once the joint machinery is established it will begin drawing up details of where and when action should be taken.

The Pay Research Unit, which compares Civil Service pay with that of outside workers, is due to report in the next few weeks. Its mass of evidence will be analysed and updated until February, but long before then there should be some idea of its implications for Civil Service pay.

The unians are in no doubt that it will point to the need for some grades to receive rises of 20 to 30 per cent to bring them into line with private workers. A serious effect of three years of rigid pay curbs is the exodus, now running at 20 per cent a year, of computer workers to private industry.

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to lead ministers in more talks with TUC leaders tmorrow to try to obtain a joint declaration on pay, prices and inflation. There is little chance of the Government securing a significant statement on pay.

Leaders of more than a million local authority manual workers will today receive the first response to their claim for a £60 minimum wage. They include dustmen, school caretakers and social services and school meals workers. The employers plan to observe the Government's 5 per cent guideline.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, last night called for an initiative from government and local authority employers over low pay in the public services. "For them a 5 per cent increase would a minimum basic rate of less than £45, an increase of under 6p an hour." He wanted new arrangements to establish earnings comparisons between public service and private workers.

Ford negotiations are to be resumed tomorrow, and the Government accepts that the 57,000 hourly paid and 16,000 white collar staff will gain a deal far outside the guideline. Any sanctions it decides to impose will be no more than token.

Breakdown of prison system 'is imminent'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Prison governors have told Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, that "total breakdown is imminent in the prison system".

A letter to him from the governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants calls for urgent action to resolve industrial unrest, with a "rigorous public inquiry" into labour relations, including the structure of the prison service.

As reported in *The Times* on Saturday, Mr Rees is considering an inquiry as one of his options for tackling the worsening prison crisis.

Militant prison officers have promised industrial action next Sunday unless the Home Office responds to pay demands. It has so far stayed silent, governors say.

They have told Mr Rees: "If prison officers totally withdraw their labour for any length of time we will be unable to guarantee either the safe custody of prisoners or the provision of minimum essentials to them".

There is a more serious danger, governors say. "We have yet to experience a serious danger, governors say. "We have yet to experience a serious prisoner reaction to restrictions caused by staf findustrial action but the signs are there. The recent disturbance at Gartree is a salutary reminder of how quickly prisoners can wreck an establishment.

"So far we have successfully avoided loss of life during serious disturbances, but if the present trend continues there will be a serious loss of control which has to be quelled by armed intervention by another service.

"In such circumstances there is a probability of both staff and prisoners being killed. There are precedents in other prison systems."

The governors criticize the Home Office for producing no initiative and "see no sign of firm leadership in this crisis".

Prison officers' industrial action, governors say, is partly the result of an outdated and unworkable industrial relations structure. There are also many genuine grievances. These include the continuing incidence of high overtime, probably reflecting inadequate basic pay.

The governors want Mr Rees to set up an inquiry with the status of the one conducted by Lord Mountbatten of Burma in 1966 into prison escapes and security, and to report with the same speed.

Part of its brief should be to examine "the unusual management structure whereby the director-general of the prison service is not responsible nor accountable for the conditions of service of his staff".

Other topics covered should include the "curious" negotiating machinery; the need for management training and better resources to deal with industrial relations; industrial relations ground rules within the prison service; attendance systems, manning levels and the basic pay of prison officers.

Nine prisoners injured, page 2

Mrs Jessie Whiteway standing on the cracked mud bottom at Fernworthy reservoir, Dartmoor, which recalls the 1976 drought.

Mr Smith rules out December 31 handover

Salisbury, Oct. 29.—Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said today that he did not believe black majority rule in Rhodesia could now begin on December 31 as promised by the transitional Government. There could be a delay of some months, he indicated.

He told a news conference that "purely mechanical reasons" had delayed the programme agreed by himself and three black nationalist leaders on March 3.

"It won't, I believe, take place on December 31. Just how long it will be I won't know until I get a report from the electoral committee", Mr Smith said.

He dismissed British arms supplies to Zambia as "showmanship". The weapons would not rule out further Rhodesian raids into Zambia.

Returning to the majority-rule issue, Mr Smith said the electoral committee was now assessing the schedule for one-man, one-vote elections and the transition to black rule, and could report this week.

Elections had been due to take place in early December in order to meet the December 31 target date for handing over to black rule set by this internal settlement accord signed by Mr Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Mr Smith said that during his recent tour of the United States he had told Americans several times that he did not think the deadline could be met.

"It was my belief that we would not be able to comply purely for mechanical reasons", be said. "If not, the exercise would spill over a for a few months. I thought all along it was too ambitious a target."

A black Government minister said recently that no election could take place while the war between the transitional Government and the Patriotic Front alliance continued at its present level.

However Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) issued a statement last week saying that if December 31 did not bring black rule, the anger of the people would explode into "a frightful conflagration". Mr Sithole's party has also predicted bloodshed if the promise is not met.

But Mr Smith today said people should push out of their minds any thought of trouble on December 31: "The police and security forces will be so much on their guard it will be one of the most peaceful nights in Rhodesia."

The Prime Minister attacked Britain for refusing to allow the transitional Government to go there and state its case as it had done in the United States. He suggested the House of Lords could take the initiative in pressing for permission to be granted, as the Senate had done in Washington.

Flights banned: The Zambian government has banned all aircraft except those in scheduled flights from its airspace, it was announced in Lusaka today. The measure will ground all private aircraft at flying clubs and private airstrips, a spokesman said. —Reuter.

Muzorewa concern: Bishop Muzorewa, who is visiting London, said in a BBC radio interview today he would need to be given god reasons before agreeing ta any postponement of elections.

"I will have to be convinced that there are really enough problems to delay our elections and that this is not just fooling around," the bishop said. "It must get home to find out".

Lusaka: Five aircraft carrying British military equipment flew into Lusaka under cover of darkness at the weekend. They were believed to be carrying anti-aircraft guns expected to be deployed soon round Lusaka and possibly round the camps of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.—Reuter.

Rhodesia blacklist, page 12

Cholera in Zambia

Lusaka, Oct 29.—Two schools in northern Zambia have been closed and travel in the area of Mbala has been restricted because of an outbreak of cholera that has so far claimed nine lives, according to local officials.

Labour MPs to debate Rhodesia this week

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Rhodesia and the question of oil companies breaking sanctions is to be raised in a special debate by the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP) on Thursday.

The Commons is to have a two-day debate the following week, but Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, is believed to have suggested that the issue should be ventilated first at a private meeting of backbenchers.

Originally, a special meeting of the PLP was to have been held on Wednesday, the day of the Queen's Speech, on the understanding that ministers wanted to hear the views of backbenchers before reaching a decision in Cabinet on Thursday on the type of inquiry to be held into sanctions breaking by Shell and BP.

But the Cabinet is now postponing any decision until at least the first day's debate in the Commons, on November 6, and there were strong suggestions being made last night by some ministers that it would perhaps be better not to have an inquiry.

Much will depend on the strength of feeling among MPs, but it was being said that sanctions and the Bingham Report were not the issue they once were and that it was difficult to detect a groundswell of opinion demanding an inquiry.

This impression may change after the PLP debate, but there is certainly no strong pressure from the Opposition. The Conservative frontbench is to meet on Tuesday night and it is already agreed that Mr Francis Pym, deputizing as shadow foreign affairs spokesman, need not concentrate his fire on the Bingham Report and sanctions breaking. The Tory frontbench feels that there is little milage in the issue for the Opposition.

The Labour Party national executive committee has demanded that the Government should release all the relevant Cabinet, official and oil companies' papers to an inquiry. It was being argued last night, however, that if that was done over sanctions then why not release all the relevant papers on Suez.

The Opposition will use the opportunity of the debate to test Government policy on Rhodesia and southern Africa. In a statement on Saturday, Mr Pym said he wanted assurances from Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, about the use of arms supplied to Zambia and whether British people would be involved.

But Mr Pym said the provision of arms could actually prevent the conflict spreading. He said: "We ought to keep in mind that the provision of these arms could reduce the likelihood that Zambia might look elsewhere for help."

Mr Julian Amery, a Tory MP for Brighton Pavilion, has given a warning that the Government's decision to give arms to Zambia amounted to the start of a military alliance between Britain and the Soviet Union against Rhodesia (the Press Association reports). "We are providing the shield while the Russians are providing the sword", he said.

He disputed Mr Pym's contention that Britain's supply of arms could reduce the likelihood that Zambia would look elsewhere for supplies, possibly to Russia or Cuba.

Mr Amery said: "The logic of this argument is that Britain should supply offensive weapons to the guerrillas rather than allow the Russians to do so. That is quite unacceptable."

Britain to join French and Germans in developing new fighter

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Britain, West Germany and France have reached an agreement in principle to develop a new fighter aircraft for the 1990s in a joint project which could bring big contracts for the aircraft, engine and equipment manufacturers of Europe.

The chiefs of the air staff from each country have been instructed to hold a series of meetings to work out a common specification. They are to report back to the ministers of defence by the middle of 1979.

Talks which I had in Bonn with Luftwaffe generals and senior officials from the West German Ministry of Defence indicate that these meetings are going reasonably well.

One stumbling block continues to be an insistence by the Royal Air Force that their fighter for the 1990s to replace the Harrier and Jaguar should have at least an element of vertical or short take off and landing. This is a requirement which the other partners do not see.

The French and the Germans are much closer together on a technical specification. Britain and France agree that the new aircraft should be cheap, but the Germans want a more sophisticated and therefore more expensive aircraft.

In West Germany the project for the new fighter is coded TKF90. In Britain it is known as [illegible].

The German requirement are [illegible] their intensive [illegible] recently completed, on what the military threat from East Europe would be in the 1990s. The most significant conclusions were that missiles would not have taken over, so that there would still be a need for manned aircraft, and the main role of the new fighter would be to establish air-to-air superiority.

Leaders of the Luftwaffe believe that new non-nuclear area weapons coming into service with the Nato ground forces, which are capable of destroying a tank battalion, will relieve the air forces of some of their ground attack roles. This would leave them free to concentrate on the interception of enemy bombers and on attacks on bases inside enemy territory.

Up to 1,000 of the new fighters will be needed if the three nations can agree on a joint project. Export sales are a further possibility. The new aircraft would almost certainly be based on the Anglo-German-Italian RB199 engine which powers the Tornado swing-wing fighter bomber, although American engines are also being evaluated.

The United States has recently asked to have the Tornado demonstrated with a view to a possible purchase. This is in spite of the fact that the aircraft will go into service with its first users, the West German Navy, a year behind schedule in 1980, because of what German Government officials diplomatically describe as industrial problems in Britain. Even so, the Luftwaffe generals are pleased with the Tornado.

Firm Anglo-French line on EEC voting

From Michael Hornsby
Gymnich, West Germany, Oct 29

Britain and France today fired a warning salvo across the bows of their EEC partners who would like to see more decisions taken by majority vote in an enlarged Community.

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and his French colleague, M Louis de Guiringaud, made clear to their fellow EEC foreign ministers that they would strongly resist any dilution [illegible] blocking powers of the [illegible] member states.

The voting question arose during a discussion at the secluded Schloss Gymnich over the weekend of the institutional implications of Greek entry into the EEC, which is expected to take place on January 1, 1981.

Among the matters that Dr Owen and his colleagues had to decide was how many votes Greece should have in the EEC's Council of Ministers, and what should be the new threshold for a "qualified majority".

Under the present rules, voting strength is roughly related to population. Britain, France, West Germany and Italy have 10 votes each, Belgium and Holland five each, Ireland and Denmark three each and Luxembourg two. This makes a total of 58 votes out of which 41 must be in favour for a proposal to be approved.

The big countries voting together can thus block a decision, while the five smaller countries cannot be outvoted if they all stick together.

The foreign ministers agreed that Greece should receive five votes. There was also agreement in principle that the new majority threshold should be set at 45 votes out of the new total of 63. This would preserve the present relationship.

However, if Spain and Portugal, which expect to be EEC members by the mid-1980s, were also given a voting strength commensurate with population, and the majority threshold was maintained at about 70 per cent of total votes, the position of the four biggest member states would be eroded.

The combined votes of two big states would no longer be sufficient to block a proposal whereas seven of the smaller countries voting together could do so. Britain and France left their partners in no doubt that this would be unacceptable.

In a sense, these calculations are academic, as members states would retain a right of veto to protect "a vital national interest".

The ministers also agreed to pursue President iGscard d'Estaing's proposal for the setting up of a committee of "three wise men" to study the institutional implications of enlargement.

The ministers are expected to draw up the terms of reference for the committee at their next meeting in November with a decision on the composition of the committee reserved for EEC heads of government in Brussels on December 4 and 5.

ROLLS-ROYCE FIT AVON RADIALS

TEAM AVON

Nursing shortages force two children's hospitals to refuse urgent cases

The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, was closed to all emergency admissions for most of the weekend because of nursing shortages. It provides a regional service for complex emergencies occurring in new-born children, which most hospitals are not equipped to handle.

A similar refusal of surgical emergencies at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, in Hackney, London, took place at the end of last week because of shortage of theatre staff.

It was the first time the Great Ormond Street hospital has had to shut for many years. spokesman said yesterday. He said the closure was due to staff sickness.

But doctors said 50 beds had earlier been taken out of use at the 350-bed hospital, and two of three general surgical theatres there were shut for several weeks over the summer.

"The nursing hierarchy say we are up to establishment", Mr David Frank, resident assistant surgeon at the hospital, said. "But we have 50 beds shut and this weekend we still could not provide enough nurses to ensure the special care that the very sick children we take need, those on ventilators, intravenous feeding and kidney dialysis, where we need one nurse to each patient.

"If you cannot guarantee to do that, then you are unsafe. On Friday night and Saturday we could not, and had to shut.

"It is a terrible situation, but it has not happened overnight. There seems to be a chronic shortage of nurses to give the intensive care this hospital now aims to provide. At the moment we can find no quick solution to the problem."

A group from the Royal College of Nursing is to meet Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, today to tell him that there is an increasing threat to patient care nationally from shortages of nurses.

Nurses entering training last March were 4,500 fewer than last year, a fall of nearly 17 per cent.

Times' man asked to leave Tanzania

anzania has asked *The Times* correspondent who went to Dar es Salaam to cover the African front-line presidents' summit to leave. Mr Eric Marsden, who flew in from Zambia on Saturday, was granted a week's visa on arrival in the Tanzanian capital. Yesterday morning, however, he was visited at his hotel by immigration officials who told him that he had been given a week's visa by mistake" and that he must leave the country on the first aircraft Page 5

Heath pay defence

r Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, denied on television that his views on pay policy had reduced the Conservative Party's chances in recent by-elections. An apparent split in the party did not put voters off, he said, adding that a Tory Government might well introduce pay controls Page 3

Pressure on dollar

Dealers expect more pressure on the dollar today, although central bank activity to stop the run last week is likely to be stepped up. Rumours of a United States approach for aid to the International Monetary Fund have been greeted with scepticism in Washington Page 15

'Little Red Book' loses favour in China

Two Peking newspapers criticized the use of *The Little Red Book* of Mao Tse-tung's thoughts during the Cultural Revolution. The critics said that Mao was not a god and that the "god-building" process should be replaced by a movement of mind liberation Page 6

Carter tour triumph

President Carter has taken advantage of his newly restored popularity to make a trimphant tour of New England states in support of Democratic candidates for governorships and the Senate in the mid-term elections. Some leading Democrats are openly backing Mr Carter's nomination for reelection Page 5

Pay pledge sought

British Steel Corporation are to have further talks on the future of Bilston plant, but the blastfurnacemen's union seek assurances that its members will continue on full pay although the furnace has been closed for a year Page 15

Dilemma over law

The need to enforce the law should sometimes be balanced by political considerations, the Attorney General said. The law officer's dilemma was how to strike a sensible balance, often between conflicting rights, goods and freedoms Page 4

CBI opposes tougher policy on competition

In a submission to be made to the Department of Princes and Consumer Protection the Confederation of British Industry rejects the idea of amalgamating the Price Commission with the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. It also rejects the Government proposals to toughen its policies on competition. It believes that competition policy should concentrate on behaviour rather than structure Page 15

General's protest

A French general with a distinguished war record has joined a pacifist-led campaign to save the land of Larzac plateau farmers from being used to enlarge an Army training camp. The Larzac cause has also attracted widespread support from the left and ecological groups throughout the country Page 4

Flying visit: The Pope used an Italian Air Force helicopter to visit a shrine 4

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هكذا أمر الأصل

Professor names his predecessor as Piltdown Man hoaxer

By Robert Parker

The late Professor William Sollas, a former head of geology at Oxford University, was the perpetrator of the Piltdown Man hoax, according to a tape recording made by Professor James Douglas, who worked with him for 30 years and was his successor. Professor Douglas died earlier this year at the age of 93.

The hoax misled many eminent men for several decades. Because of it people believed not only that the "missing link" in the development of man from ape had bee ndiscovered but also that the first man lived in this country.

The hoax took place in 1912 after the discovery of a skull by Mr Charles Dawson, a solicitor in Sussex. It was not until 1953 that it was shown that the skull was a fake.

Although the role of Charles Dawson as a main accomplice has long been accepted, the identity of the man who initiated the hoax, and why he did it, have been unknown.

Before Professor Douglas died Mr Richard L. E. Ford, a friend and neighbour in the Isle of Wight, persuaded him to make a tape recording.

That tape was ployed last mouth at a seminar at Reading University. It is now in the possession of Dr Beverley Halstead, of the Department of Geology at the university. An article by Dr Halstead is to be published in this week's Nature magazine.

In the tope Professor Douglas suggests that the hoax was carried out by Professor Sollas, Professor of Geology from 1897 to 1937, to belittle Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, a former Keeper of Geology at the British Museum, whom he disliked. It was to Sir Arthur that Dawson took the skull, and Sir Arthur pronounced it genuine.

Professor Douglas says that Professor Sollas knew ond had contact with Charles Dawson, that he had access to the materials that were used for the hoax, and that he had previously carried out a hoax on Sir Arthur, a case inbolving the Sherbourne Horse's Head.

Professor Douglas does not say that Professor Sollas confessed his role to him. The evidence is circumstantial.

He says in the tape recording: "As I am no longer able to see, to write, or to read, I was determined to make a tape record of my ideas, hence the following notes.

"A grudge against one of the principals. Obviously Smith Woodward would suffer and did suffer most. Did they ever try to find out if Smith Woodward had any particular enemeis who might do such a thing? No, they did not. And if they had done, they would, I am qutie sure, have come face to face with my predecessor at Oxford, namely Professor Sollas.

"I know. having worked with Sollas for 30 years, that he had a bitter dislike of Smith Woodward, which I think was mutual."

The tape recording says: "I know that Sollas knew Dawson and visited him, but on how many occasions I cannot say for I was abroad at the time.

Professor Douglas says that in 1910 he sent Professor Sollas the lower jaw of a mastadon and bone fragments from Bolivia. He points out that such fragments were mentioned as evidence against Teilhard de Chardin, the only man whose name has been mentioned as the hoaxer.

He says that some of the fragments of the Piltdown skull were stained with potassium bichromate to help to make it look more authentic.

"I consider this most significant. I can remember as if it was yesterday a small packet arriving at the museum which Bayzand, the assistant, and I unpacked and found to contain potassium bichromate.

"We both said: 'What on earth's the professor ordered this for? . . .

"Then I remember Sollas borrowing apes' teeth from the Department of Human Anatomy at Oxford. . . ."

Action on housing urged

Big changes in national policy to reverse deteriorating housing conditions are demanded today by the Conservative-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

It ways: "The swing away from clearance of unfit houses has not resulted in a corresponding increase in improvements. Indeed, the decline in the latter has been even more drastic. We are in great danger of allowing problems to accumulate and become a major difficulty for future generations."

A policy statement from the association says the root cause of the decline has been insufficient investment to meet the high improvement, repair and maintenance costs of old property.

A trapped "casualty" being rescued in London Fire Brigade's big accident exercise yesterday at Crystal Palace railway station.

Irish church wants grants only for non-violent uses

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

The concern of members of the Church of Ireland over the £45,000 grant by the World Council of Churches to the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia has been acknowledged by the Protestant Primate of All Ireland, Dr George Simms, and the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Dr Robert Eames.

In his presidential address to the Armagh Diocesan Synod, Dr Simms said that the Church of Ireland had not contributed to those grants which they had criticized for clear reasons.

The general synod's standing committee had sent a message to Geneva strongly urging the administrators to award grants only to churches or other organizations dedicated to non-violence,

Dr Eames, in his presidential address to the Derry and Raphoe Synod, said: "We will suport grants only to organizations which are clearly involved in humanitarian activities.

Printers to defy union over new paper

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

A delegation of Manchester printing workers have decided to tell their union today that they will defy any instruction not to produce Britain's new national newspaper, the *Daily Star*, on Thursday.

The National Graphical Association has said its members must not work on the newspaper until agreements made with Express Newspapers, which is launching the paper, are improved.

But at an emergency meeting the Manchester members decided to ensure that publication goes ahead on time.

A delegation will travel to the union's headquarters in Bedford, where the national council is meeting today. Under an agreement reached in Manchester, manning levels will be reviewed after 12 weeks, when there will be an opportunity to assess the success of the new paper.

Copies of *The Sunday Times Magazine* were not available in Greater London and parts of the Home Counties yesterday for the third time in five weeks. Members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) in the publishing room are refusing to handle 128-page magazines in support of a pay claim. The action is unofficial.

In Scotland the *Sunday Mail* and the *Daily Record* are appearing again after settlement of a two-week disputa over pay parity with London workers on the *Daily Mirror*, the *Daily Record's* sister paper. A working party is being set up to look at the pay structure on the Glasgow newspapers and an independent arbitrator will consider the question of pay for the period the workers were out.

Tanker owners should pay up, MP says

Mr William Molloy, the Labour MP for Ealing, North, said yesterday that he would be tabling a Commons' question to urge the Government to demand that the owners of the Greek oil tanker, Christos Bitas, should pay the £1m or more that Britain has spent on clearing up after the vessel ran on to rocks.

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, the minister responsible for shipping, would be requested to give a rundown of costs and to state what action he plans to take to recover the money from the owners, Zephyr.

'End discrepancies in benefit payments'

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government is under pressure to halt the widening of the gap between social security benefits paid to short-term and long-term claimants. The gap will grow to a quarter for some claimants next month, leaving some married couples £6.30 a week worse off than others, instead of £4.80 as at present.

The divergence is caused because short-term benefits are tied to increases in the price index while long-term benefits are tied to earnings increases.

Differential rates for supplementary benefit were begun after a rationalization in 1973. The gap then was just over 10 per cent for married couples, and the cash difference was £1.20 a week. On November 13, when social security benefits are due to rise, the difference will increase to 21 per cent for married couples and to nearly 25 per cent for single people.

That differential was illogical, it was concluded by an interdepartmental review carried out a year ago under the "joint approach to social policy" programme of the Central Policy Review Staff (the "think tank"). But the review did not recommend action on grounds of cost.

The gap that has widened in two benefit reviews since has increased by £200m a year the cost of raising all claimants to the long-term rates.

Professor David Donnison, chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, has pointed out to ministers that nobody foresaw that linking the long-term rates to wages would lead to a continuing divergence between the two rates. He believes it is indefensible to pay some claimants, irrespective of their needs, a quarter less than others.

The commission wants a start to be made by extending the present long-term rates to unemployed claimants on the same terms as other claimants at a cost of £33m in a year. The Labour Party and the two social security ministers in the Cabinet are in favour of that.

The differential is unfair, in the commission's view, to all claimants who have received benefit for less than two years, but particularly to the unemployed, who never qualify for it under present rules.

Giving the unemployed the long-term rate after two years would not, in the commission's view, decrease the incentive to work by reinforcing the idea that they would be better off on benefit.

New research on that issue, published in the commission's annual report last week, found that of 48 men who returned to work, two were worse off than they had been on benefit. Those two would, however, have been better off in work if they had claimed means-tested benefits they would have qualified for, such as rent and rate rebates, free school meals for their children and family income supplement.

Of another 92 unemployed men, the study concluded that only 17 were better off on benefit. Follow-up studies found, however, that six of those 17 had in fact returned to work and were better off than they had been on benefit.

The commission suggested that part of President Carter's proposals for work and training could be copied here to help the unemployed. If all families were offered work or training when the head had been out of work for a year many of the poorest families on supplementary benefit could be given higher incomes. "It could help people maintain their capacity for work and ease their transition into regular employment as the economy picks up", the report said.

Tina Munim, aged 21, an Indian actress in London for the opening of Des Pardes, her first film, at St Marti-in-the-Fields yesterday.

Demand clearer guidelin on home

By Our Social Servic Correspondent

Housing authorit be told to stop pla less families in bed fast accommodation emergencies, the J ties Group of ni bodies says today. T also be given a m set of rules on what "intentional homele

Those are the ma a submission by th the Department Environment on ho of guidance under t (Homeless Persons) be amended. The is starting consultat revised code with authority associatio housing charities.

The new code is be published early Although ministe that the new Act, effect in England last December, ha the lot of the ho are concerned at minority of counci rerpreted it.

In at least three action has been use that homeless fa dealt with in the w by the Act.

The department's of the Act shows councils, particula don, are increasin of bed and breakfa dation for homel despite the code's it should be used o resort. The join group wants the ened up to ensure cils normally a manent homes to ilies.

"There is no do Government intenc emphasis should manent housing", Raynsford, direct Shelter Housing said yesterday. "B hearted wording has led to some au ponding by putting bed and breakfas not only unsuitabl expensive."

The joint Cha believes that aut side London have clause on "intent lessness" to evad ponsibilities unde The group wants code to state that not consider it acc the clause should limit council help group of homeless

Accountar winner of piping con

Hugh MacCallum tant from Bridge o the Grant's Wh Championship at Blair Atholl, on Sat

Only 12 pipers a take part in the e are champions and ners. The competit sections, one for and one for marc and reel.

Results: 1, Hu lum, Bridge of Al ray Henderson, I and Glamis; 3, Angus Macdon Guards.

Piobaireachd: 1, Macdonald; 2, H lum; 3, Murray F William Livingston March, strathspey Hugh MacCallum: Henderson; 3, J Strathclyde Polic Macfadyen, Kyle o

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Nine injured as prisoners protest over restrictions

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Peace had been restored at Crumlin Road jail, Belfast, yesterday after trouble on Saturday night, when remand prisoners in C block refused to go to their cells at bedtime and barricaded themselves in the recreation room.

The prisoners smashed furniture and fittings and when phison officers broke through the barriers they were attacked with chairlegs and darts.

According to the Northern Ireland Office, the disturbance was brought under control within a few minutes and nine prisoners were treated for minor injuries and bruises which they had received in the scuffle.

The incident came after a decision by the 2,000 prison officers at four jails in the province to ban visiting on specific days by relatives, stop food parcels, newspapers and some mail and to refuse to supervise workshops and visiting contractors.

They also decided to turn away some prisoners, with the result that 20 people who would normally be sent to Crumlin Road or The Maze, Long Kesh, are being held in police cells.

The action is in support of a demand for a £3 a day special allowance to be increased to £5.

Both "loyalist" and republican relative groups have threatened demonstrations against the prison officers and there were angry scenes at The Maze on Saturday when relatives and friends who arrived to visit prisoners were turned away.

The prison officers' action has been going on for almost a week but was intensified after inconclusive talks between their union and the Northern Ireland Office.

Talks are to be resumed this week but no date has been fixed.

£50,000 school fire

Police were treating a fire at a Glasgow school yesterday as arson. Damage to a staff room and offices at Bearsden Academy was estimated at more than £50,000.

21 years a deserter

Mr Stuart Baker, who deserted from the Royal Signals during national service 21 years ago, has been found living above an Army recruiting office in Norbury, south London.

Science report

Medicine: Threat to foetus

By the Staff of *Nature*

The drug prednisone, which is occasionally given to pregnant women, can retard growth of the foetus, according to a group of American researchers. Their results challenge earlier studies which found little evidence that low doses of the drug could harm the mother or the unborn child.

Prednisone is a corticosteroid drug which mimics the effect of the natural adrenal steroid hormone, cortisone. Corticosteroids are used to treat a variety of illnesses, including inflammatory conditions, Addison's disease, which is a form of anaemia involving failure of the adrenal glands, and dermatitis. They have been used to induce ovulation and support pregnancy in infertile women when the cause of infertility is suspected to be adrenal failure.

Dr June Reinisch and her colleagues of the State University of New Jersey, studied the weights of 119 babies delivered at the Southern California Fertility Institute between 1955 and 1975; the babies' mothers had taken prednisone during pregnancy. Even though the babies completed the normal term of pregnancy, their weights at birth were significantly lower than normal.

Some earlier studies had reported that the mother or her offspring were subject to only a small risk from taking corticosteroids. However, those risks were thought to be outweighed by the benefits of the drug, and moreover, the drug carries a warning about the potential dangers of its use with pregnant women. On the other hand, evidence of the effects of corticosteroids on humans contrasted strongly with animal studies which showed that the drugs were associated with stillbirths, reduced weight and length of the foetus, cleft palate and decreased thymus weight. One argument against the results of those studies was that the doses of the drugs given were unrealistically high.

Therefore, after showing that the drug reduced the birth weight of human babies, Dr Reinisch and her colleagues studied the effect of exposing pregnant mice to doses of prednisone which were equivalent to those given to women. They found that the mice also weighed less at birth. Furthermore, the difference in growth rate began after the fourteenth day of gestation; the length of pregnancy in mice is normally 19 days. So the effect of prednisone appears to be on the later stages of the growth of the foetus. That has yet to be confirmed with humans.

Whether the drug affects primarily the foetus, the mother, or the placenta, or all three, is not yet known. The researchers did not present evidence of any deleterious effect of the drug on the growth and health of the baby after birth, but they recommend that doctors should be alerted to the possible risks of giving prednisone to pregnant women.

Source: *Science*, October 27 (vol 202, p 436; 1978).

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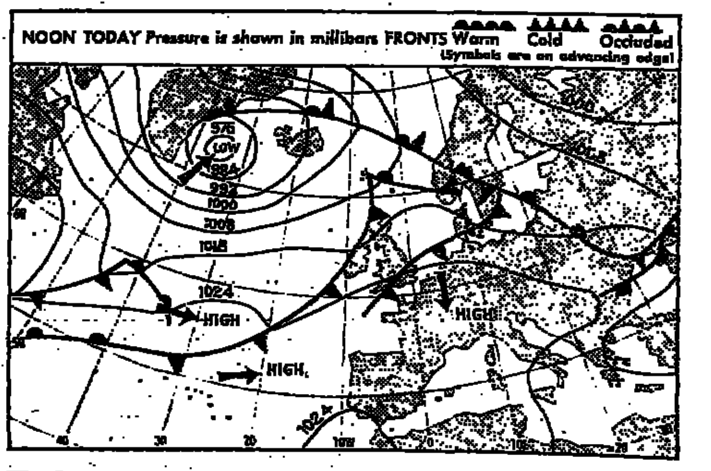
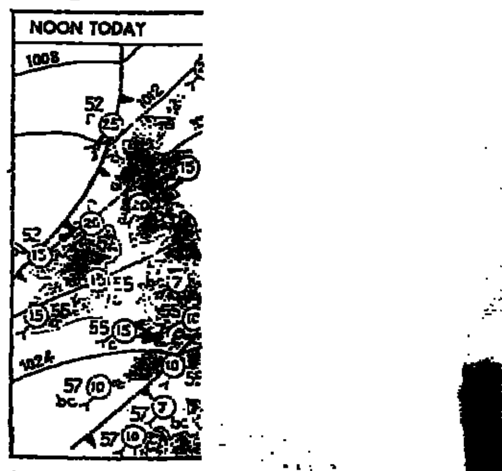
Nature, the international science journal, is published weekly in London by Macmillan Journals Ltd.

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)
976
LOW
984
992
1000
1008
1016
1024
HIGH
HIGH
HIGH
1024



b—blue sky; bc—hal cloudy; o—overcast; f— h—hail; m—mist; r— th—thunderstorm; p— periodical rain with sn

Today

Sun rises: 6.50 am
Sun sets: 4.38 pm
Moon rises: 4.53 am
Moon sets: 4.18 pm

New Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting up: 5.8 pm to 6.22 am.

High water: London Bridge, 12.25 am, 6 8m (22.4ft); 12.41 pm, 6.8m (22.4ft). Avonmouth, 6.1 am, 12.4m (40.8ft); 6.13 pm, 12.7m (41.6ft). Dover, 9.54 am, 6.4m (21.0ft); 10.16 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft). Hull, 4.41 am, 7.0m (23.1ft); 5.13 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft). Liverpool, 10.3 am, 8.9m (29.2ft); 10.16 pm, 9.0m (29.6ft).

A slack SW airstream predominates, with a trough of low pressure moving into N and W Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, E Midlands, E, SE England: Dry, misty, rather cloudy; wind SW, light; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Midlands, SW, Central S England, S Wales, Channel Islands: Misty, mostly dry, drizzle in places, perhaps sunny intervals later; wind SW, light; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Lake District, NW, NE, Central S England, N Wales, Isle of Man: Mostly cloudy, mainly dry, a few bright intervals, a little rain after dark; wind SW, light; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow: Rather cloudy, a few bright intervals, rain later; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, hill fog patches; wind SW, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain, hill fog clearing, becoming dry; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: N regions will have rain at times, but S will be mainly dry; Sunny intervals likely, particularly in S, and rather warm.

Sea passages: North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight.

St George's Chann Wind SW, fresh; strong; sea moderat

Saturday

London: Temp: ma pm, 16°C (61°F); 7 am, 8°C (46°F). H 66 per cent. Rain, 2 nil. Sun, 24hr to Bar, mean sea level, millibars, steady.

Yesterday

London: Temp: ma pm, 15°C (59°F); m to 6 am, 10°C (50°F 6 pm, 78 per cent. 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 7.1hr. Bar, mean se 1,028.3 millibars, 1,000 millibars = 2

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	22	72	Cardiff	r	12	54
Algiers	f	22	72	Cologne	c	11	52
Ams'dam	c	12	54	Copen'n	f	14	57
Athens	c	12	54	Dublin	c	14	57
Barcelona	c	16	61	Edinburgh	f	14	57
Beirut	s	24	75	Florence	s	18	64
Belfast	f	15	59	Funchal	s	22	72
Berlin	c	11	52	Genova	s	11	52
Biarritz	r	15	59	Gibraltar	s	19	66
B'ham	c	8	46	Guernsey	c	13	55
Bristol	c	11	52	Helsinki	r	3	37
Brussels	c	12	54	Innsbruck	s	12	54

		C	F			C	F
Jersey	c	11	52	Naples	s	15	59
L Palmas	s	26	79	Nice	s	18	64
Lisbon	s	22	72	Oslo	f	8	46
Locarno	s	15	59	Paris	s	13	55
London	s	13	55	Reykjavik	r	5	41
Lux'bourg	c	10	50	Rome	s	17	63
Madrid	s	19	66	Ronaldsway	c	13	55
Majorca	f	21	70	Stockholm	c	7	45
Malaga	s	21	70	Tel Aviv	s	25	77
Malta	s	17	63	Venice	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man'ster	c	10	50	Vienna	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moscow	r	1	34	Warsaw	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Munich	s	10	50	Zurich	s	11	52

Overseas selling pri Austria, Sch 19; [illegible] Canaries, Pes [illegible] Finland, Fmk 5.25; [illegible] Germany, Dm 2.00; [illegible] Holland, Dfl 2.00; [illegible] Italy, Lire [illegible] Madeira, Esc [illegible] Norway, Kr 3.50; [illegible] Spain, Pes [illegible] Switzerland, Sfr 2.50 [illegible] $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din

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Mr Heath denies his iews on pay ave damaged party

Michael Hatfield
litical Reporter

Mr Edward Heath, the mer Conservative Party der, who has been attacked Tory backbenchers who im his recent speeches have en divisive, yesterday vigor- sly denied that his views on y policy had reduced the rty's chances in recent by- ections.

'I was able to reassure ople that I certainly was not ng to stand for a free-for- ", he said on London Week- l Television's current affairs ogramme, *Weekend World*. at appeared like a split in party did not put the voters

'People like to hear these ngs discussed", he said, add- that opposition to other bour policies would influence ters more. However, he pre- ted that a Tory government uld well have some form of y control if it came to power d he claimed that several mbers of the shadow Cabinet pported his ideas.

Mr James Prior, shadow okesman on employment, had d just before the party con- rence that the 5 per cent y limit was right and that a tutory policy might be cessary, he said.

Mr Heath said he preferred a luntary form of pay restraint d suggested a scheme like at used in West Germany, ere discussion establishes a arly figure that the country lieves it can afford.

That view is not out of tune with official party policy, and last night Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Melton, praised Mr Heath's "effective and statesmanlike broadcast".

He said: "It showed that the so-called differences between the Conservative leaders over incomes policy concern minute matters of detail rather than principle."

All rank-and-file Conservatives knew instinctively that an incoming Tory government would deal with economic issues in a moderate, pragmatic way

"The whole party can now concentrate on winning the election rather than agonizing over abstruse economic theories", Mr Latha msaid.

Mr Leon Brittan, a Tory frontbench spokesman, said yesterday that the attitude adopted by the Government towards wage claims was of crucial importance. Whether one favoured a return to genuine collective bargaining, whether one believed in a rigidly enforced policy, or whether one favoured some other alternative, it must be the duty of the Government to reach a view and make it stick.

"A 5 per cent incomes policy has been rejected by the TUC and decisively repudiated by the Labour Party conference", he said. "How can a lame-duck government have the authority to reaffirm its previous policy or the courage to change it? Yet this is an issue which does not brook indefinite delay

Appeal by embassy over airline ban

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 29

The British Embassy has asked the Spanish Government to reconsider its decision to refuse landing rights to British Caledonian Airways. The ban was made after an order to Iberia Airlines to move from Heathrow airport to Gatwick.

British authorities told the Spaniards that they feel that such action is "inappropriate at this stage of the discussions" over the proposed move.

The next weekly British Caledonian flight from South America to London would have stopped here next Thursday. But the temporary permit issued by Spain for landing rights for the airline expires on Wednesday, and Spain has advised Britain that the permit will not be renewed.

The landing rights ban was made after a decision by the British Airports Authority to ask airlines operating flights between London and the Iberian peninsula and its islands to move such operations to Gatwick airport by next spring. The measure was intended to reduce congestion at Heathrow.

The Spanish Government has refused to accept the order, and has threatened to reconsider the question of air traffic between the two countries, which under the terms of a 1959 agreement is highly favourable to Britain.

Man in the news: Cambridge dean with a penchant for saying mischievous things

An acerbic churchman is called to Reith microphone

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Dean of Peterhouse, Cambridge, is not a popular man among churchmen, and he is about to become even more unpopular. The announcement that the BBC Governors have selected Dr Edward Norman to deliver the 1978 Reith Lectures has caused a good deal of grumbling, but nothing like the fuss that is about to break out.

Dr Norman is noted mainly for being out of step, and for expressing himself with a sharpness only just short of rudeness. He called the Lambeth Conference a "grandiose triviality": he is, in fact, like the small boy who cried out that the emperor had no clothes. It was a mischievous thing to do, and Dr Norman readily admits that he has a liking for saying mischievous things.

The BBC has chosen him knowing well that he is one of the few intellectuals in the church who insists on rowing against the leftwards tide in church and society. He is undoubtedly popular with the sort of churchgoer who feels that "the church should not dabble in politics", and the more extreme version of that breed who sees the present flavour of institutional Christianity as semi-Marxist. He is asked to address meetings in terms which suggest that he is the long-awaited theologian of the new Toryism, the right wing of the Conservative Party for whom Mrs Thatcher is only just right enough.

He is nothing of the sort, although he does play to that gallery: but Marxism, he remarked last week, is the right answer for certain societies . . . and "Lenin is the most important man of the twentieth century". At times his criticism of the "bourgeois liberalism" of the mainstream of Western Christianity could be coming from the mouth of a black radical freedom fighter.

Dr Edward Norman, Dean of Peterhouse, Cambridge: Church intellectual and historian.

His perspective is not that of a theologian or a churchman at all, but of an historian whose speciality is church-state relations. He wrote a famous book on those relations in Britain, and has just spent three years studying the same subject in nineteenth-century South America. His attitude to the present is a bit like his attitude to the past: "I am no worshipper of the past, it is all the same to me, I do not really care what happened", he said in a pre-Reith Lecture radio interview last week.

He has a sharp intelligence, and a barbed satirical wit which he is happy to turn against himself; although he turns it on to institutions and groups, not on to someone he is talking to. He confesses to having no great commitment to the church as a body, but he is a deeply committed pastoral priest all the same. He regards his chaplaincy to his students as his primary charge in life; second comes his work in one of the Cambridge hospitals. But the most disconcerting thing about him is that he does not appear to like himself very much, and does not appear to like people in general very much. In that same interview last week he referred to people as "rubbish".

"You know, for Heaven's sake", he said, "the idea that the Saviour died for all this lot, you know, me and all this lot here, is just almost inconceivable. Whenever I find that my faith has its moments of tremor, it is occassions like that."

That negative outlook makes him impatient with the fashionable sort of Christianity that strives to improve society by doses of well-meaning advice and dogooding action. He believes that such leadership only alienates people, cutting them off from what Christianity ought really to be saying. It is almost impossible to get him to say what that might be: his bare hints are too bare even to seize upon, let alone to expand. For a man without a message—who even denies that there is any point in having a message—he has a great deal to say, to the great irritation of all the synods, assemblies, benches, and church conferences in Britain. He is that necessary thing, a brilliant devil's advocate.

Archdruid pledges support or language activists

om Tim Jones
lybont Dyfed

The Archdruid of Wales, Mr raint Bowen, emphasized on turday his commitment to sav- g the Welsh language when said he would not condemn tivits who committed illegal ts to publicize their cause.

His continued support of egal methods as a means of feguarding the language will use some private concern in e respectable cultural and ardic establishments he heads.

Mr Bowen, who was speaking *The Times* after addressing meeting of the militant Welsh nguage Society, said: "Dam- ing a television transmitter is t as bad as murdering a lan- age. I reluctantly condone ect action methods because ere is no reasonable alterna- e."

He accused the Government allowing the language to die not immediately establishing Velsh television station. "The itten word alone will not save language. Only a high ality television service will sure that it remains the living ans of communication."

As spiritual defender of the guage, Mr Bowen heads the luential Gorsedd, which seeks ough the National Eisteddfod maintain the life and purity the tongue.

He caused considerable discussion within its ranks earlier this year when he admitted responsibility for disrupting a conspiracy trial by kidnapping the society's chairman, who was a defendant.

His name headed a list of 66 eminent Welsh men and women who signed a letter explaining why Mr Rhodri Williams was being forcibly prevented from attending the trial.

During the debate, Mr Aled Eurig, the society's chairman, said the direct-action campaign against television installations would continue unless there was a commitment in the Queens's Speech to the immediate establishment of a "satisfactory" station.

"It is only because of our activities that the White Paper on a fourth channel was published, but it does not go far enough. It seems that Welsh programmes are to be squeezed in among [illegible] for ethnic and cultural minorities ranging from Hindus to stamp collectors", said.

Mr Wynford James, the society's vice-chairman, said members should carry the fight directly to the broadcasting authorities by visiting television offices and arguing their case with the workers.

Cuts likely for many arts if ouncil grant is unchanged

Martin Huckerby

The Arts Council has been rned that its grant from the vernment for the next finan- l year may provide no in- ease in real terms. Cutbacks many arts organizations uld result because costs in h labour-intensive activities rising faster than the cost living.

The size of the annual grant the council is crucial for ny of the council's 1,200 neficiaries, which include atre, opera and ballet com- nies, orchestras, magazines d arts centres. The council y be the main source of eir finance, so even a slight op in real terms can lead to ts in productions, performn- ces or staff.

Normally the council is not ld the size of its grant until ortly before the start of the w financial year, which kes planning difficult for all ts organizations. Therefore the council is always pressing for the earliest possible indication of the amount.

The present intimation from the Government is that the council will receive a "standstill" grant in real terms.

Nevertheless the council is not giving up its attempts to secure some increase. Mr Roy Shaw, the secretary-general, said last week that it was known that Government had not finally decided the grant for next year.

The council is telling the Government what will suffer if the grant does not rise, listing specific activities that would be halted or curtailed and naming companies that may have to close.

The council feels that in so highlighting the possible damage, it is making some progress, particularly with the strong support in the Cabinet of Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Police inquiry into holiday ome schemes in France

Stewart Tendler
ime Reporter

Allegations of holiday home vestment frauds in France are ing investigated by detectives om Scotland Yard's fraud uad and by officers in pro- ncial forces. Up to £1m in posits and capital may be at k.

More than 200 complaints ve been received by officers London and other parts of itain from people attracted schemes for developments in e south of France.

A long list of holiday home d foreign land development ojects, often run by agencies, s been investigated in the st and sometimes inquiries ve led to prosecutions.

Last week two men were iled at Knightsbridge Crown ourt in London for their role selling land for development Alicante, Spain.

One of the men used an office Regent Street and advertised national newspapers to tract customers to put down deposits on land. Together and separately the two are estimated to have cleared up to £10,000 in two years.

When police officers flew to Spain to investigate the sites they found that one bordered a cemetery and the only development to be seen was a breeze-block shell.

Rackets involving holiday home investment have risen sharply during the past 10 years, attracting customers interested in getting both a holiday home and an investment by letting out the property in their absence.

Customers are still being duped. Police have found that the companies acting in many cases as go-betweens for investors and developers, often overstretch themselves and use customers' deposits for fresh capital.

The police advise potential customers to consult their solicitors and bank managers at every step and insist that their money goes into clients' blocked accounts.

outhern TV blackout

No Southern Television pro- rammes were broadcast dur- g the weekend. Technicians alked out of the company's outhampton headquarters on riday night in a dispute about n overtime claim.

Shot man 'critical'

The condition of Mr Michael DeMario, who was one of the people shot in a series of incidents in the West Midlands on Thursday, was said to be critical [illegible]. Two other [illegible] also ill.

For the tenth year running, Tupperware choose Chrysler.

Tupperware, one of the largest single make fleet in the U.K. have renewed their contract with Chrysler for the tenth year running.

They've just placed an order for 1,500 Sunbeam L.S. models.

Stewart Brodie, Managing Director of Tupperware said: "We have chosen Sunbeam again because during 1978, it proved to be reliable, economical and attractive – in fact, the ideal car for the Tupperware manager."

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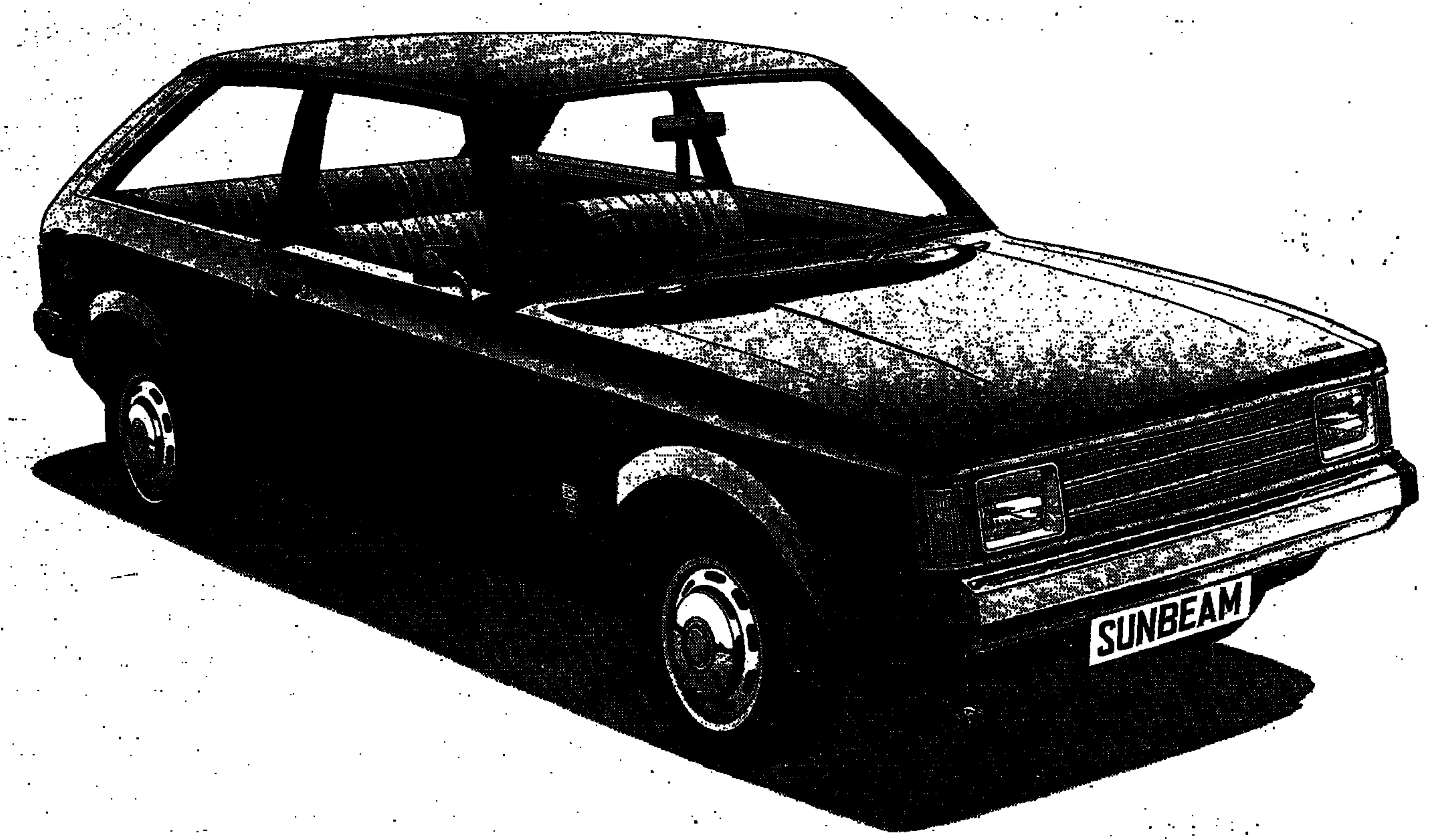
	MPG	Litres per 100 Kilometers	MPG	Litres per 100 Kilometers	MPG	Litres per 100 Kilometers
SUNBEAM 1·0 LS/GL	37·5	7·5	44·7	6·3	31·2	9·0
SUNBEAM 1·3 LS/GL	27·7	10·2	40·3	7·0	30·5	9·3

THESE FIGURES ARE THE RESULTS OF APPROVED TESTS AS RECORDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY IN OFFICIAL FUEL ECONOMY CERTIFICATES.



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HOME NEWS

A dilemma of balance in enforcing law, Attorney General says

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Ttorney General, suggested yesterday that the need to enforce the law should sometimes be balanced by political considerations. He cited the law on incitement to racial hatred as an illustration of the law officer's dilemma.

Delivering the Sir George Bean memorial lecture in Manchester, Mr Silkin, said that that law had been opposed by some as a diminution of freedom of speech and as a bloe to essential freedom.

Some believed passionately, although at times selectively, that laws were made to be enforced. "But what if their enforcement will lead inevitably to law breaking on a scale out of all proportion to that which is penalized or to consequences so unfair or so harmful as heavily to outweigh the harm done by the breach itself ?"

Judges frequently took a sane, sensible and merciful view, and so did society. "Are the law officers alone to act out of character and with a dogmatic inflexibility ?"

The law officers decided when to bring cases before a jury. In taking that decision, should they consider first the fear that juries might acquit, feeling freedom of speech was under attack, or the fear that minority groups, believing themselves to be unprotected and under attack, might react ?

The law officer's dilemma was the need to strike a sane and sensible balance, often between different goods and different evils, conflicting rights, freedoms, duties, responsibilities and public interests.

Such decisions required a delicate balance of judgment and were frequently criticized as being political or as hamfisted and displaying a lack of political judgment.

"If I make my decisions on a party political basis, I deserve all the criticism which I am likely to receive. But if I ignore political considerations in the widest sense of that term, then I am failing in my responsibilities and courting disaster," he said.

Because he had to balance such political considerations, he was answerable to Parliament and to the electorate.

The boundary between strictly legal advice and advice on the proprieties and even political consequences was not always distinct and the law officer who confined his interventions to the strictly legal or strictly constitutional considerations was not providing the assistance his colleagues in government were entitled to expect.

On the pressure for more open government, the Attorney General said it was inevitable that a greater availability of informaton would come, but the greatest danger was of erecting false issues. The method by which it came was a false issue; it was a matter of mechanics.

Naval dockyards lose repair work because of disputes

From Our Correspondent
Portsmouth

The Ministry of Defence is to send warships to commercial shipyards for repairs because of the time lost through industrial disputes at Britain's naval dockyards. Trade unions there have asked their counterparts in commercial yards to black the warships.

The destroyer, HMS Kent, has gone into a shipyard at Wallsend for essential maintenance, and plans are in hand to put work on at least three other Royal Navy ships out to contract.

They are the assault ship, HMS Fearless, the frigate, HMS Lowestoft and the minesweeper, HMS Kellington. All three, together with the Kent, should have been repaired at Portsmouth dockyard, which bore the brunt of a prolonged national pay dispute during the summer.

It seems certain that other warships will follow. A Ministry of Defence official said: "We are organizing a programme of work that will have to go outside. Mainly, it will be smaller vessels, and one or two patrol submarines.

"The main reason is that the refit programme has been completely disrupted by industrial action. If certain ships have to wait their turn in the dockyards they will not be ready in time for their next appointments."

The dockyard workers seek to equal shipyard workers' pay. Mr Leslie Chaplen, a union official at Portsmouth, said that shipyard men were earning about £25 a week more, so putting the work out to contract would considerably increase the Government's costs.

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Old soldiers' reunions never die

From John Chartres
Blackpool

More than 3,000 veterans of the Eighth Army desert campaign marched through Blackpool yesterday, together with contingents from Rommel's Afrika Korps and from the Italian army, to lay wreaths on the cenotaph and generally remind the world about the last chivalrous campaign in military history and one that altered the course of the Second World War.

The numbers attending the parade and the jolly El Alamein reunion party in the Winter Gardens on Saturday night exceeded the hopes of the organizer, Mr Alec Lewis, a former Royal Army Service Corps sergeant from Liverpool, who took on the job of perpetuating these events after an ill-judged decision by senior officers to discontinue the reunions, which used to be held in London.

At the 1976 Alamein reunion in the Festival Hall, the Prince of Wales was instructed to tell the Eighth Army that because of the death of Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein it was not considered appropriate to hold any more such events.

Mr Lewis, now retired from the motor business, and Mr Charles Wright, of Kidsgrove, Staffordshire, a former Bofors gunner, thought the order to stop the reunions was ill conceived and they got together to organize a modestly successful one in Blackpool last year. A little publicity led to a sellout of more than 2,000 tickets for Saturday night's party.

To the background of music by the Rhine Staff Band of the Roya Tank Regiment and singing by Miss Gladys Ambrose of those essentially sentimental Second World War songs like "Yours", which were born out of the agony of the long separations across half the world, the old Eighth Army men met long-lost friends.

The tank men talked, of course, about the Shermans; the Sappers talked about the Teller mines and the S-mines; there was even agreement that the three-ton Canadian-built Ford V8 truck No L4626484 loaded with a team of sappers of the minefield task force and driven by No 2068809 Driver Chartres, J., of Seventh Field Squadron, RS, might well have been the leading vehicle of Eighth Army at one stage in the battle.

The infantrymen, of course, talked mainly of the many old friends who were not around any more. And with total justification, the 51st Highland Division stole the show with a magnificent pipes and drums performance by Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve soldier musicians of the 1st Battalion, the 51st Highland Volunteers.

Rise in bus fares up to 10 pc sought

The National Bus Company will apply to the Traffic Commissioners in the next two months for permission to increase most provincial fares by between 7 and 10 per cent.

The 35 individual companies within the organization have commercial autonomy, so while United and Northern General, which operate in the North-East, are seeking rises of 7.5 per cent, those in South Wales are asking for rises slightly less than 10 per cent.

The final increases also depend on the subsidies for loss-making routes that the companies get from county councils. The company is hopeful that councils will be able to increase the subsidies.

Some councils, which were planning to cut subsidies, were warned last month by Mr John Horam, the Under-Secretary for Transport, that they might be penalized by losing government financial support, not only for bus services but also for road schemes which they wanted to carry out instead, if subsidies were not increased.

Councils were also warned by the bus companies that without greater subsidies fares would have to be increased more to meet rising costs, and that the level and geographical coverage of the services would have to be reduced.

National Travel, which operates long-distance coach services, will apply for permission to raise its fares early in the spring.

New tactics in students' grants drive

The National Union of Students today begin a four-week campaign as part of the first stage of a five-month strategy to gain improved grants.

Miss Penny Cooper, treasurer, said a final two weeks of local activity would lead up to "G" day in London on November 24, which would signal a new style of campaigning by the union.

Students from all over Britain will travel to a grants action centre at the London University Student Union. They will be assigned to activities including distributing leaflets and an "eat-in" in Trafalgar Square. MPs and trade unionists will be invited to the centre.

Mr Trevor Phillips, president of the union, said it was hoped to arrange a "pray-in" outside Westminster Abbey by theological students to help the student case for better grants.

Mr Phillips and Miss Cooper rejected suggestions that occupations and marches had been abandoned by the student movement as protest tactics because they had lost their impact. Miss Cooper said: "We are quite prepared to do that sort of thing if our membership is in a state to respond to it".

She added that occupation had not been used for some time over the grants issue. "If we put out a call for a national occupation it would not work, because basically students at local level are not in that frame of mind on that particular issue."

City and Guilds award for the young unemployed

By Mark Jackson, of *The Times Educational Supplement*

A "qualification" for unemployed young people completing the Government's Youth Opportunities Programme is being offered by the City and Guilds of London Institute, the examining body for craftsmen and technicians.

To gain the certificate, which is being called the employment preparation award, the youngsters will need to convince the institute's assessors that they have performed satisfactorily in the programme's projects.

The Manpower Services Commission, which is responsible for the programme, is refusing to recognize the award. Mr Geoffrey Holland, head of its special programmes division, said: "We do not want to create yet another opportunity for these youngsters to fail."

Instead, he said, the commission would give each its own certificate, recording without comment what he or she had done in the programme.

Mr Harry Nutton, the director-general of the institute, said that it would push ahead with the employment preparation award scheme in the hope that the commission would eventually change its mind. "The award is a response to a clear demand from colleges and other organizations involved

A recruiting brochure issued by Task Force North, one of the two organizations involved in a pilot scheme for the award, urges young people to join the project it is running under the Youth Opportunities Programme "and qualify for a City and Guilds employment preparation award".

Task Force North's training director, Mr Harry Hughes, said that whatever the Manpower Services Commission headquarters might think, the scheme was "a splendid step forward"

WEST EUROPE

Gaullist call for tight controls on wages

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 29

M Michel Debré, the former Gaullist Prime Minister, launches a fierce attack against the economic policies of M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, in an interview published today in the weekly magazine Le Point.

The attack shows that although the Gaullists have agreed a parliamentary truce with the Government until next April they stil intend to criticize is publicly.

The Government's economic policy is losing itself in the sands, M Debré says. "We are not climbing the slope, the crisis continues, the economic war is as fierce as ever."

He says that it is useless to try to attack unemployment and inflation without doing something to control public spending. The last two budgets—both of which showed a deficit—were "very bad" and the deficit would grow; France continued to spend more than it earned, not ininvestment but as a consumer.

He called for two or three years of tight measures to control public spending, and a pause of the same period in spending on social services as well as, "in the image of Herr Schmidt and Mr Callaghan", a strict rein first on salaries and then on other incomes. This would reduce the cost of production and allow industry to progress.

M René Monory, the Minister of the Economy, said yesterday in Dijon that the country could not afford to go on allowing purchasing power to increase faster than the cost of living. "The French have go to allow a pause in the evolution of their purchasing power", he said.

M Barre has always made a point of saying that the French do not need to be concerned by the cost of living because they have indexed linked salaries, but according to government figures wages have been increasing in many areas much faster than prices.

Speaking in Lyons on Friday, M Barre said that he expected the increase in the cost of living in France to slow down so that the rise in its level by the end of the year would be much lower than had been the case so far. The government decision to free industrial prices and to remove subsidies from state industries had given only a temporary and unique boost to the figures.

Seamen's strike ties up 200 ships in France

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 29

The almost total success of the strike call by French seamen's unions has tied up over 200 ships at French ports and apparently forced the shipowners back to the negotiating table. The owners' central committee has agreed to hold talks with the unions tomorrow

More than 50 foreign ships are stranded in French ports because the strikers include othe tug crews. Cross-channel traffi cis also severely disrupted.

At Cherbourg the crews of the Truckline Ferries have been blocking the gangways and it has therefore been possible only for Townsend Thoresen and Irish Continental ships to unload at high tide. Only Britanny ferry services from St Malo and Roscoff have been operating normally.

The strike was caused by the decision of the only passenger shipping line in French control to recruit 235 Asian catering staff for their three cruise ships between now and next April. The company says that since these crewmen can be paid only half the amount of a French seaman it will have enough money to ensure the viability of the line.

Tomorrow may see the beginning o fthe end of a Paris dustmen's strike. The city authorities gave notice on Friday that they wanted army units to be on standby to start clearing up the estimated 3,500 tons of rubbish now littering the pavements if the dustmen turn down the latest pay offer.

Further stoppages are being organized in several continuing disputes. A general post strike is likely during next month. The railwaymen are being asked to go on strike for a week from Friday, and a total elevision strike has besen called for Thursday.

Portugal's Premier-designate begins difficult attempt to form stable and lasting governme

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Oct 29

Portugal's Prime Minister-designate, Dr Carlos da Mota Pinto, has spent the weekend quietly in the university city of Coimbra, preparing for his difficult task of establishing a new government. He is expected to open formal contacts with the parliamentary parties tomorrow.

At the moment little is known of his intentions, except that his Cabinet may incorporate members of political parties on a non-party basis and also include independent "technocrats". Some of the latter may possibly be recruited from the ranks of Senhor Alfredo Nobre da Costa's ousted government.

Dr Mota Pinto is a man of few words and is unwilling to set off a chain of speculation before his plans are worked out. He has already consulted Senhor Nobre da Costa.

Portugal has two "semi-prime ministers" at the moment—Senhor Nobre da Costa, whose government was rejected by Parliament but who remains as transitional executive until a new government is formed, and Dr Mota Pinto, who is trying to form the country's fourth constitutional government.

Dr Mota Pinto starts out in slightly more favourable conditions than his predecessor. The political parties, who resented a non-political Prime Minister in Senhor Nobre da Costa seem slightly better disposed towards his successor, except for the fact that the Social Democrats and the Centre Democrats refused to collaborate in any government which has elements from the Communist Party.

This poses a difficult question for the new Prime Minister, who needs the support of a parliamentary majority. Although the Socialist Party, the biggest in Parliament, is in opposition to Dr Mota Pinto, Dr Mario Soares, their leader, declared this weekend that the party would not put obstacles in his way.

Meanwhile everything indicates a stormy entry for any new government. Violen already occurred in th reform areas of the A province, where the Nol Costa caretaker Governm insisting on implementi previously approved leg ordering the return of fa seized by peasants t owners.

About 50 people were this weekend near Portel Evora area, when rep guards had to interven handing-back operation.

A new wave of strik bedevils the country, an pages in the building tra ways and commun sectors are planne November. Sporadic during this month have not only from wage d but from demonstrati solidarity with the A peasants by industrial w

Dr Mota Pinto's Gove it is hoped, will surviv general elections in 19 much will depend parties' reaction to his deal with Portugal's economic problems.

A wounded marcher led away by friends after police opened fire with tear gas anc bullets during Saturday's demonstration against terrorism in Bilbao.

Basques taking crucial decision

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Oct 29

The congress of the Basque Nationalist Party(PNV), which opposes violence, gathered in the northern city of Pamplona today to decide its attitude to the proposed new Spanish constitution. It is feared that its decision might play into the hands of the terrorist Basque organization, ETA.

The congress was expected to advise Basques to abstain from voting in the constitutional referendum, due in just over a month. Such advice is likely to be interpreted as a confession by the PNV of its failure to win sufficient restoration of traditional Basque autonomy within the Spanish state.

Extremists of the ETA could use this as an argument to justify violence directed against policemen and other representatives of the Madrid Government.

The Basque Nationalist Party, which favours a federal-type integration of the region with Spain, shared most of the votes in the Basque provinces with the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) at the last general elections. However the PNV is more powerful among the ethnic Basques, since the PSOE drew much of its support from immigrant workers from other Spanish regions.

A PNV refusal to give wholehearted support to the constitution in the referendu be expected to increas fluence of the more Basque parties known Abertzale (Patriot) Some of the Abertzale openly proclaim their for the guerrillas of and look upon them a in a war for total Bas pendence.

While it is true tha thousands of persons in Bilbao yesterday demonstration called PNV to protest agai ical violence, it is equ that several thousand clashed with riot polic que cities that some illegal demonstrations secessionist groups support for the ETA.

Belgian Socialists split over language issue

Brussels, Oct 29.—Belgium's second biggest party, the Socialists, yesterday effectively broke in two along linguistic lines when its French-speaking leaders held a separate congress in Brussels.

Socialists from Wallonia and Brussels are setting up a new Parti Socialiste separate from the Dutch-speaking Belgische Socialistische Partij.

The split, which will be legalized in the coming weeks before the general election, means that all the main Belgian political parties are now divided along linguistic lines.

Mr Paul Vanden Boeynants, the Prime Minister, who gained votes of confidence from Parliament last week, said on Friday that his transitional coalition Government planned elections for December 17.

Mr Vanden Boeynants, from the French-speaking wing of the largest party, the Social Christians, took over from Mr Leo Tindemans on October 20 after a crisis within the ruling coalition over Belgium's devolution plans.—Reuter.

Red Brigades men jailed

Milan, Oct 29.—Two Red Brigades terrorists were jailed for more than nine years for attempted murder here yesterday and four others received lesser sentences on charges arising from police raids on their hideouts in 1975.

For shooting at police who arrested them, Attilio Casaletti was given a term of nine years and nine months while Pierluigi Zuffada received three months less.

Corrado Aluni, wanted for the kidap of former Prime Minister, Signor Aldo Moro and captured less than two month ago, was sentenced to seven years and one month to add to a 12-year term he is already serving.

Fabrizio Pelli, one of the founders of the group, already serving 15 years, was given an extra three years and four months. Paolo Besuschio also received an additional term of three years.—Reuter.

Pope pays vi to shrine by helicopte

Capranica Prenestin —Some 20,000 people a hill east of Rome too Pope John Paul II helicopter to pray at a monastic shrine.

The Pope spent the at the sanctuary of M some 30 miles from where according to tra Eustace saw a vision in the first century A

The shrine has been for more than a cent tiny community of monks. Today, just thr Resurrectionist priests monks guard its tre twelfth-century woode of the Virgin Mary

As Cardinal Karol the Pope made many the shrine. The most r on October 7, only n before his election, walked the eight steep the hilltop shrine f nearest village.

In the chill autumn families with their mixed with nuns and eating late lunches in Few of them saw t whose visit was meant afternoon of private pi pilgrimage. At be caught a brief glimps helicopter.—Reuter.

French general joins battle to save plateau from arm

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 29

General Jacques Marie Roch André Paris de bollardiere has a distinguished war record, but he has now gone into battle as a pacifist to help to save the Larzac plateau from becoming an Army camp.

With other leaders of the cause he has just finished a 10 day hunger strike in the church of St Severin in Paris, a protest which culminated in yesterday's nationwide day of action in support of the farmers of Larzac.

The "Battle of Larzac" began in 1972, when the military authorities moved to increase the size of their training camp on the plateau south of Toulouse by about 35,000 acres. The local farmers decided to resist and signed an agreement not to sell their land.

Of the 103 who signed that agreement only three have so far sold their land and the 13,500 acres that have been acquired are split in so many pieces that it is impossible for the Army to use them. At the end of last month what amounts to a compulsory purchase order was issued for the required land.

The result was yesterday's action day in which support committees in 75 towns all round France took part. The Larzac cause has attracted widespread support from the left, pacifist movements and ecological groups throughout the country.

The biggest demonstration occurred in Paris when over 2,000 people marched to the square outside the Beaubourg Centre. Several hundred burst into the museum with protest banners and chanting "No Giscard, don't touch Larzac".

A small group wearing black masks, who were later disowned by the organizers, split off and broke windows round the area. Two petrol bombs were thrown at the local police station causing a small fire.

Nevertheless, the main body of the demonstrators filed off peacefully, as they did in all the other places from Brittany to Strasbourg.

The next stage in the protest action is to be a march from Larzac to Paris to last from November 8 to December 2 in support of the demand that the project to extend the camp should be abandoned altogether.

The march is to be in 24 stages and must be an act of sufferance, according to M Jean-Marie Burguière, one of the peasants from Larzac who joined the general in the hunger strike. "We will make this march so that the President of the Republic abandons the project. It is to him that we will address ourselves in future, for, as head of state, it is for him to take political decisions."

The hunger strikers have already addressed a letter to the President calling for the project to be dropped. In it they recall the President's own words during a visit to Auvergne—where Larzac is situated—earlier this month.

He said then: "The public authorities exclude any idea of an agriculture without small farmers. The aim of the Government is to develop a family agriculture at a high level."

The letter says thi cisely what they are to do on the Larzac where the farmers h ceeded in converting land into fertile grou high productivity far

Recalling the P intervention during la disarmament conferen United Nations, the le the President himse attention to the profo of the people of the peace and disarmamen

"Now precisely i tanks and the gun threaten to take the tractors and sheep" t states. Even senior officers contest the va tending the camp to France's defences.

The Larzac Defen mittee has the suppo French Socialist Par leader, M François M visited the hunger st the church. The le Human Rights has als its support.

:nthusiastic crowds confirm new opularity of Mr Carter t New England election rallies

m David Cross
shington, Oct 29

nly since the Camp David ce talks have Americans n waving at President ter, with all five fingers, he ingly told Democratic supters at a rally yesterday.

ut with the Middle East akthrough and a string of gressional successes now ind him, Mr Carter is in fine le as he throws *his* weight ind Democratic candidates oss the country.

esterday Senate and guberrial candidates in four New land states enjoyed his sup- during a gruelling day of es and fundraisers for the -term elections on Novem- 7.

is main theme for such sions is that he has brought passion and competence to Government in Washington. , he tells audience after lence, it is only if they cone to elect Democratic candis to the Senate and state ernorships that he will be to press on with the good k.

he main points he likes to hasize are economic in re. Under his leadership with the help of Democratic orities in both Houses of gress, unemployment has n dramatically, the federal cit has been sharply ced and federal taxes are g cut, he says with considerpride. Inflation, which ains the chief concern of ericans is mentioned more umspectly in a short logue of his priorities for next two years.

nce the Vietnam war and ergate, he says, the ntry's reputation is no longer an embarrassment to the international community. He is particularly proud, he adds to heartfelt applause, that not a single American soldier has shed blood overseas since he took office. It is a record he intends to maintain.

Talk of peace inevitably leads him to mention his role as a peacemaker in the Middle East. He was even able to capitalize on the latest difficulties in the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel yesterday by announcing at every stop that after his personal intervention President Sadat had changed his mind and agreed to retain the Egyptian delegation in Washington instead of recalling it to Cairo.

Yenterday's 13 hours of plane-hopping across a New England landscape, still bathed in the gentle yellows and oranges of autumn, began in Buffalo on the shores of Lake Erie. The industrial city, which compares unfavourably with Leeds, lived up to its reputation of having one of the nastiest climates in the country by welcoming Mr Carter with a cold drizzle during an open air rally on the outskirts of its equally grey airoort.

But Mr Hugh Carey, the Governor of New York state, who is involved in a difficult reelection campaign, made the most of the occasion to remind his audience how his appeal for emergency relief aid had brought a swift response from Mr Carter during last year's memorable blizzards in the area.

Like all the Democratic candidates Mr Carter was endorsing yesterday, Mr Carey was fulsome in his praise for the President's Middle East peace initiatives. "If there was a Nobel prize yesterday you shared it as surely as the two men who received it, he said to the delight of the asnembled Democratic supporters.

From the rain in Buffalo, Mr Carter flew under blue skies to Hartford, Connecticut. Then the highlight of the day's campaign trail came with an open air rally in te town all square of Lynn, an economically depressed factory town on te outskirts of Boston, Massachusetts. The local police estimated that about 50,000 people were there—the largest crowd the President has encountered during all his recent electioneering campaign

The President's final stop was in Portland, Maine, where he attended a natural food dinner to raise funds for the local senator seeking reelection, Mr William Hathaway. The latter, who is still trailing in the polls, and the other Democratic Senator for Maine, Mr Edmund Muskie, both went so far as to pledge their early support for the President's expected reelection campaign.

Before the Camp David summit it was as much as the Democratic Party hierarchy could do to persuade its midterm election candidates not to dissociate themselves completely from Mr Carter and make disparaging remarks about his leadership of the country.

But as the President now relaxes at Camp David for two days' rest, he must surely be thinking on the basis of his experiences yesterday that times have really changed for the better.

esident Sadat n trial‘ Tripoli court

ripoli, Oct 29.—President at has been put on trial in entia in Libya, accused of raying the Arab people by ing the Camp David peace ords with Israel.

he trial of the Egyptian ler by the Arab People's gress opened last night in palace of justice in Tripoli ore 200 international jurists, l observers and represen- ves of the international s.

resident Sadat's name was ed out thre times in the t, which is presided over judges from Libya, South en, Syria and Iraq.

e 2,700-word indictment ged President Sadat with ng out Egypt's interests in rn for a promise of $2,500m 250m) in American aid, and betrayal of Palestinian ional rights.—Reuter.

Mood in Israel hardens after peace prize euphoria

From Michael Knipe
Jerusalem, Oct 29

The Israeli Cabinet is to meet in special session tomorrow to discuss the future of the peace negotiations with Egypt.

Today, the issue of peace quickly returned to the realm of hard negotiation, after the euphoria of Friday's announcement that Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, had received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The regular weekly Cabinet meeting was devoted chiefly to economic affairs, but Mr Begin read out the sharply worded message from President Carter complaining about the Israeli decision to expand the Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

Mr Begin also read his reply which was apparently equally sharply worded. In it he said that Israel had always held the view that it had a legitimate right to Judea and Samaria (the West Bank). He also maintained that the intention to "strengthen" the Jewish settlements there had been made clear at the Camp David summit meeting.

United States understanding was that only a minimal number of Jews—such as those joining other members of their families—would be settled in the disputed area during the three months' period of negotiations.

Tomorrow's Cabinet session will clearly be devoted largely to the West Bank settlement issue, and to the unfavourable reaction the move has provoked.

:eligious leader's stand worries Iran opposition

ear of army split hampers Shah

n Tony Allaway
an, Oct 29

herever one goes in Tehnowadays the same refrain eates conversations on 's political future: "We heading for another non."

is a catch phrase rather an accurate political comson, but it sums up the ing fear that the country oving towards some form ivil war. Only two bitter nies can apparently stop slide.

atollah Ruhollah Khoi, the Shia Muslim relis leader living in exile in s, is generally held responfor the rioting and arson extremists in town after .

servers here say that the emists are deliberately ading the violence to s not under martial law to er the armed forces ughout the country and launch more serious ks at key centres. Already nd other religious leaders threatened an armed upg unless an "Islamic ocracy" is established in country.

r the ayatollah the matter much deeper to a perl vendetta against the .

position leaders, including Karim Sanjabi, the onal Front leader, have n to Paris to try to pere the ayatollah to accept constitution and by implin the Shah. Mr Sanjabi, ces say, is trying to uade him to accept a pronal government of opposileaders until elections can held next summer. He would then try to extract from the Shah a promise that he would cease to exercise his power and become simply a figurehead king.

The political opposition is said to be concerned by the vague concept of an Islamic government, fearing that it might deprive them of the power they seek for themselves. But the ayatollah has ruled out such a compromise with the political opposition and religious sources say that Mr Sanjabi will draw a blank.

The other man who can solve the crisis, the Shah, is enveloped in a growing air of pessimism in his palace in the north of the city, according to reliable reports. The Shah has held back from installing a military government to counter the growing violence, sources say, because of pressure from the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and the fear that it would split the armed forces.

The scars of "shooting Iran into political silence", as one newspaper here put it, would also make the task of handing over power to his son, Crown Prince Reza, even more difficult in the future.

Nevertheless, sources say, some military circles are becoming increasingly restless at their inability to confront the students and religious fanatics behind the violence. "Every day they have to listen to demonstrators shouting the most insulting things about the Shah and it is making them very uneasy."

Until the last few days, according to Iranian sources, the Shah believed that the Government of Mr Jaafar Sharif-Emami could hold out until next year's elections. The growing violence may be altering that view, but the Shah is left with few alternatives.

He apparently hopes that by holding his troops back he can win the support of moderate Iranians and divide the opposition. There have been reports that troops and police have stood by as rioters have set fire to banks, cinemas and government buildings.

Rumours abound that the Government is on the verge of collapse.

There were reports that Mr Manouchehr Azmoun, the Minister of State and government spokesman, had offered his resignation which was not accepted.

Bank employees on strike are to be joined by telecommunications workers. Strikes by oil workers, sources say, have virtually severed Iran's oil exports for nearly a month. "There is always a strike at some point along the oil pipeline preventing the crude from reaching the terminal"

The opposition has rejected the Government's offers of a compromise. They have decried the freeing of political prisoners and moves to bring corrupt former officials to justice as being not enough. Government sources say that the government has been prevented from doing any more. "Sharif-Emami has one enemy," one source said, "the Shah, who would not give him complete power."

One alternative put forward by a Tehran newspaper is of a constituent assembly to prepare for elections and update the constitution. But it said that this could be a risk the Shah might be reluctant to take.

ehran dismisses 34 Savak officials

hran, Oct 29.—The Iranian rnment today dismissed or bly retired 34 senior offi- of Savak, the state securand intelligence organiza-

wspaper reports said those issed included Mr Parveez ti, Savak's second-in-comd. Asked whether he could irm the reports, Mr ammad Reza Ameli-Teh- the Information Minister, he knew nothing beyond had been reported.

June the Shah dismissed eral Mematollah Nassiri, had been head of Savak 13 years, amid mounting ic demonstrations against regime. He was appointed assador to Pakistan, but forced to resign after sations that he ordered re and illeagal arrests and mulated wealth illegally. day's dismissals follow a cut in activity of the political police in recent months, in line with moves by the Government to liberalize Iranian politics and allegations of torture by some of the 1,000 political prisoners freed last week to mark the Shah's fifty-ninth birthday.

Some political prisoners told the *Tehran Journal* that torture was regularly practised on political detainees including electric shock treatment and the use of a metal helmet over the head of prisoners to intensify the sound of their cries.

Opposition members of Parliament have tabled a motion in the Majlis (lower house) calling for the retrial of all political prisoners still behind bars, and the legal rehabilitation of those recently released.

More than 3,000 students demonstrated against the Shah inside Tehran University campus today as three more deaths were reported in anti-Government protests in the provinces. Several hundred high school students demonstrated in the city centre.

In the provinces, where about 70 people have died in clashes with security forces this month, demonstrations again flared in several town. Three people were killed and many injured in clashes last night in the western city of Kermanshah, one of the worst riot spots.

The Cabinet of Mr Jaafar Sharif-Emami met last night, and one report said it had prepared an emergency plan to prevent the shutdown of vital utilities and industries, covering power, water, telephones, fuel, food, transport and medical services.—Reuter.

Alliance of enemies in Lebanon proposed

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Oct 29

Mr Salah Khalaf, second-in-command of the Palestinian Al aFtah guerrilla movement, suggests in an *interview* to be published in Beirut tomorrow that the Lebanese Christians and the Palestinians in Lebanon should form an alliance.

The idea is mooted less than a fortnight after Mr Khalaf met Mr Amin Gemayel, son of the leader of the right wing Christian Phalangist Party.

Although those who watched the Palestinians and then the Lebanese Christians fight the Syrian army in Lebanon have long believed that the two groups—who fought each other in the civil wah here—would eventually make common cause against the Syrians, Mr Khalaf does not suggest that any future alliance be made against Syria.

The magazine *Monday Morning* quotes him in the interview as saying: "We say to our brothers, the Christians of Lebanon—let us join hands because the conspiracy is against Lebanon and Palestine. . . . If we don's reach an agreement with them, we will continue to be manipulated and so will they."

The "conspiracy" is—needless to say—American in origin: the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which controls the Fatah guerrillas, has always taken the public view that the United States was responsible for the civil war. It now claims that America was also instrumental in provoking the recent fighting between Syrians and Lebanese Christians in Beirut.

Mr Khalaf also stated the three main demands which the PLO will make to the summit conference of 20 Arab states which begins in Baghdad on Thursday. Among them is that the PLO wants the meeting to reaffirm that it is the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

President Nyerere (second from right) welcoming President Kaunda of Zambia (left), President Neto of Angola (second from left) and President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana to the Tanzania summit.

Mr Machel absent from front-line summit

From Eric Marsden
Dar es Salaam, Oct 29

Leaders of four of the five African states in confrontation with Rhodesia are meeting here today to discuss—according to reports—"the unity of the front-lines states", though no official agenda has been made known.

The missing head of state is President Samora Machel of Mozambique. No reason for his inability to attend has been given. The two leaders of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front are also absent. Mr Joshua Nkomo is believed to be in Moscow and Mr Robert Mugabe has stayed in Maputo.

The talks' opening was delayed till late afternoon but I will not be able to report the final communiqué as I was expelled from Tanzania today.

There had been wide speculation that the African summit meeting was convened to consider Zambia's defence problems after the bombing raids by Rhodesian aircraft 10 days ago on camps of the Zapu wing of the Patriotic Front.

This was denied last night by authoritative sources here, which said the conference had been called solely on the question of unity and not on the defence of Zambia or the revised Anglo-American proposals on the Rhodesian crisis.

A *sever* blow to the unity of the front-line states was struck by President Kaunda's decision last month to resume using the southern route through Rhodesia and South Africa for Zambia's imports and exports.

He asked South African Railways to provide facilities for the railing from East London of badly needed fertilizer in time for next month's maize planting, and to take Zambian copper exports on the return journey.

President Kaunda had closed the southern route six years ago as part of the struggle against Rhodesia, but the gesture has cost Zambia a heavy economic price.

Diplomats *with* whom I talked in Lusaka last week emphasized that President Kaunda had no choice but to reopen the southern route, as otherwise next year's maize crop would have failed and widespread starvation would have followed. They predicted that if the summit talks were aimed at making him change his mind they would not succeed.

Dr Kaunda's move was denounced by Tanzania and Mozambique as a breach of sanctions against Rhodesia. President Nyerere and President Machel flew to Lusaka in an unsuccessful attempt to dissuade the Zambian leader.

A relatively small crowd saw the three visiting presidents arrive in sepaate aircraft. There was little ceremony but children chanted, groups o fwomen ululated and outside the airport entrance as a drummer tapped a desultory beat.

Unknown to me or to other reporters, a decision was taken by the Tanzanian authorities last week that no foreign journalists should be allowed in to cover the African leaders' talks.

Mr Christopher Munnion, of *The Daily Telegraph*, with whom I arrived from Lusaka yesterday, was refused entry at the airport and sent immediately back to Zambia. The aircraft which brought us was revving its engines for the return run and had pulled up its passenger steps, but lowered them again at the request of the Tanzania Immigration Department.

Meanwhile, I had been given a week's visa and politely wished a happy stay in the country. This morning, however, I was visited in my hotel room by two immigration officials who told me that I had been given a week's visa "by mistake" and was required to leave on the first available aircraft.

The reason given was that I was based in South Africa and had not applied for special permission to visit Tanzania.

I pointed out that my South African visa and temporary domicile were clearly visible in my British passport when I presented it to the immigration authorities at the airport and that other South Africa-based British journalists had visited Tanzania without making prior application.

This made no difference. The senior officer asked for my passport and altered the visa from "one week" to "one day". He said the visa was not being cancelled but "only reduced".

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Mao's 'Little Red Book' is decried by Peking in line with new mood of the leadership

Peking, Oct 29.—*The Little Red Book* of Mao Tse-tung's quotations, the guiding authority during the Cultural Revolution, has come under official attack and may be removed from sale.

Two newspaper articles accused the disgraced radicals of using the book for their own ends and added that Mao was a man not a god.

The criticism is unprecedented. Diplomatic observers saw the attack on *The Little Red Book* as a further move by the new communist leaders to reduce Mao to size and release China from the ideological bonds of the past turbulent decade.

During the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s *The Little Red Book*, containing brief selected quotations from Mao's writings and speeches, was firmly clasped in virtually every Chinese hand—willingly or otherwise.

The Peking *People's Daily*, the organ of the Communist Party, said at the weekend that the book had been edited by Lin Piao, Mao's disgraced heir who died in an air crash while fleeing from China in 1971.

The newspaper debunked the theme of the book that one sentence of Mao's writings played the role of 10,000 sentences. "In this way the system of Mao Tse-tung's thought was dismembered and it was reduced to maxims which neither had inner links nor a proper historical context."

It said that Lin Piao and the so-called "gang of four", led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, used the quotations to further their own ends.

China's newspaper for intellectuals, the *Guamming Daily* began the attack on the book on Thursday by declaring that the Chinese revolution had created a large group of authoritative and experienced leaders of whom Mao was the most outstanding. "But Mao Tse-tung was a man not a god."

The newspaper said Lin Piao and the "gang of four" had forced the Chinese people to treat Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung thought with religious reverence and turned science into theology.

"The god-building movement by Lin Piao and the gang of four repeated the brutality, darkness and terrors of the middle ages . . . Lin Piao and the gang of four wilfully used the (Mao) quotations and they had the effectiveness of law."

It added: "It is necessary for us to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, oppose new styles of religion and destroy modern superstition. We should replace the 'god-building' movement by Lin Piao and the gang of four with a mind-liberation movement."

Another article in the *Guamming Daily* yesterday attacked past moves to portray Mao as having come from a poor peasant family, when, in fact, he had come from a family which rose to become rich peasants.—Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience

Indonesia: Armunanto

By Clifford Longley

A former Indonesian ambassador to Czechoslovakia and minister in the government of the late President Sukarno has been held for 12 years in Indonesia without trial, the only complaint against him apparently being his association with the Sukarno regime.

Armunanto (being Javanese, he has only one name) took an active part in the struggle for independence against the Dutch, and rose to prominence in post-independence Indonesian politics. He was arrested by the army which overthrew Sukarno in 1966, along with 12 other ministers, and is one of two still imprisoned without trial.

He became a journalist on independence and later played a prominent part in the formation of the Partindo party, managing the party newspaper, *Bintang Timur*. After representing his country in Prague he was recalled by the Sukarno Government to become minister with responsibility for mining.

He survived the attempted coup by left-wing army officers in 1965, but in the following year the army broke up the Government and placed its leaders under arrest.

Other ministers arrested at the same time were released, some last year, but Mr Armunanto and Dr Subandrio, the former foreign minister, are still detained. They are held in Nirbaya prison, Jakarta, and conditions are reported to be good.

Mr Armunanto is believed to be in bad health. Recent reports from Indonesia indicate that the authorities have decided to put him on trial.

Britons held in Saudi jail are well

The Foreign Office intends to take no action in the case of four British seamen held in a Saudi Arabian jail for allegedly selling alcohol to Arabs until they are charged and sentenced.

The four held in jail in Jiddah are accused of breaching Saudi Arabia's strict liquor laws by taking alcohol ashore and selling it. They could face public flogging if found guilty.

The Foreign Office said yesterday: "The consul has visited them in custody. Until we see if they are charged and sentenced there is no case for making representation."

The seamen—Donald Robertson, aged 45, of Liverpool; Stuart Horn, aged 27, of Hull; Jim Brompton, aged 19, of Grimsby; and Ken Bottoms, aged 29, of Dagenham—are members of the crew of the 12,000 ton British cargo ship Port Nicholson. The ship sailed from Southampton to Jiddah earlier this month.

Jiddah: The British seamen were visited by the British consul on Wednesday, an embassy official said today. They were well.—Reuter.

Dissident takes up Vienna post

Vienna, Oct 29.—Mr Pavel Kohout, the Czechoslovak dissident playwright, crossed quietly into Austria with his wife yesterday on his first journey to a Western country for three years.

The 50-year-old writer, who rejected past offers of exile, travelled by car across the Austrian border point at Grametten, carrying a Czechoslovak exit visa valid for one year.

Emigré friends said that he would make no public statement and was unlikely to make any comments critical of the Czechoslovak Government while in Austria.

Mr Kohout was given exit papers to take up a part-time post as drama consultant at the Vienna Burgtheater.

Emigré sources also said that Mr Jiri Chmel, who is 23, and a geophysicist, was jailed by a court in Most, northern Bohemia, last Wednesday for allowing dissidents to sign a copy of the Charter 1977 manifesto at his home.

Hamburg: The news magazine *Der Spiegel* yesterday published a letter from Herr Rudolf Bahro, the Marxist economist, serving an eight-year jail term in East Germany on charges of collecting intelligence and betraying secrets to the West. He said in his letter that he stood by his criticisms of the East German communist system contained in his book *The Alternative*.—Reuter.

Mr Teng faces mounting tensions on his return

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Oct 29

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, returned tonight from his week-long visit to Japan to face a deepening crisis in China's relations with the other countries of the region and the increasingly obvious exacerbation of political tensions in Peking.

While he has been away, China's relations with Vietnam have sunk to a new low. The threat of a Vietnamese military operation against Cambodia presents Peking with the dilemma of whether to support what seems to be the losing side, or let its allies in Phnom Penh go under.

Vietnam has lost no opportunity to accuse China of massing arms and men on their mutual border, with the implication that this is aimed at taking pressure off Cambodia. The danger of a military or perhaps naval clash between China and Vietnam seems if anything somewhat higher than during the past tense summer.

If this takes place, the Soviet Union may feel obliged to find some way to show its support for Hanoi, which could involve clashes on the Sino-Soviet frontier.

Vietnamese and Soviet resentment at China's desire to play a more prominent role in East Asian politics will be heightened by Mr Teng's visits in a week's time to Thailand and Malaysia, which fear both Chinese and Vietnamese support for their domestic insurgencies.

Mr Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese Prime Minister, has recently been touring South-East Asia, attempting to reassure the governments of the region that Vietnam has no desire to interfere in their internal problems. It is likely that he has hinted at or openly discussed what Vietnam denounces as China's desire to exercise regional domination, especially through the overseas Chinese communities.

The suggestion of Chinese subversion is particularly sensitive in Malaysia, and Mr Teng may find that he has to make his Government's commitment to non-interference more explicit than has been done in the past.

In China itself Mr Teng is confronting political forces which oppose his policy of pushing China on to a pragmatic course of economic development and playing down the cult of the works of Mao Tse-tung.

Those who try to avoid involvement in his policy of increased links with the capitalist world through imports are being denounced as "fundamentalists" and blind worshippers of dogma.

The decision to modernize the Chinese economy and armed forces with Western and Japanese help cannot be seen in isolation from the continuing bitter hostility between Peking and Moscow, and the increasing irrelevance of Marxist theory in China's overall foreign relations.

'Invasion' seen as Amin cover-up of army dissent

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Oct 29

There was no independent evidence today of an invasion of south-western Uganda by a military force from Tanzania, despite continuing Ugandan claims that fighting had intensified in the area.

Tanzania last Friday described as "absolute nonsense" reports that its forces had crossed the border, and anti-Amin exiles are suggesting that President Amin has raised an alarm to cover up dissent in his own army. Tanzanian officials declined today to comment in detail on the latest reports from Uganda but insisted that there had been no invasion.

A Ugandan announcement said Ugandan forces had occupied some Tanzanian territory in order to cut the invaders off from further supplies and reinforcements. A battalion of the Malire reconnaisance battalion had broken through the Tanzanian defence, and had called on the Tanzanians to surrender, promising they would be treated "like brothers" if they did, it added.

Earlier, Uganda radio had said the situation was "worsening", with all Ugandan army units on the front line cut off. But the later statement appeared to indicate that the situation had changed in a matter of hours.

The Ugandans had also claimed that the small border town of Mutukula, west of Lake Victoria, was in the hands of Tanzanian forces, who were said to be advancing towards Masaka and Kampala.

But residents of both towns contacted by telephone today, said the situation appeared normal, although people were apprehensive because of the radio reports.

Brazil's Cabinet blamed for reporter's death

São Paulo, Oct 29.—A federal judge has ruled that the Brazilian Government was responsible for the death of a journalist in military custody three years ago, according to legal sources.

Military police have said that Vladimir Herzog, news editor of a São Paulo television station, hanged himself in October, 1975, at Army headquarters after being detained for questioning for alleged subversive activities.

But Judge Marcio de Morais ruled that the Government had never provided proof that Mr Herzog committed suicide

Other prisoners under interrogation at Army headquarters at the same time as Mr Herzog later made sworn statements in court that he had been tortured. The case has aroused considerable public concern.—Reuter.

Kenya party poll

Nairobi, Oct 29.—Mr Mwai Kibaki, Kenya's Vice-President and Finance Minister, was elected vice-president of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) here this weekend. His only opponent was Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, the Minister for Agriculture.

Changes in Buenos Aires may aid relations with Chile

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Oct 29

The resignation yesterday of Vice-Admiral Oscar Montes, Argentina's Foreign Minister, lends hope for a peaceful solution to the Beagle Channel dispute with Chile.

Admiral Montes told reporters that he was resigning because persistent rumours of Cabinet changes meant that he could not properly continue to represent Argentina.

With several important decisions pending in foreign affairs, Air-Vice Marshal José Maria Klix, the Minister of Defence, has temporarily taken over the Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry has been a naval preserve since the overthrow of Isabel Perón's Government in 1976, and Admiral Montes was appointed in May last year, when his predecessor was badly wounded in a terrorist attack. His sponsor was Admiral Emilio Massera, the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, who has advocated a violent solution to the dispute with Chile, and retired last month.

Admiral Montes has shown himself remarkably insensitive to the feelings of other countries towards Argentine policy, internal or external. Furthermore Admiral Armando Lambruschini, the new naval Commander-in-Chief, has shown himself to be of a more civilized mould than his predecessor, and the attitudes of Admiral Montes appear to have become outdated.

Thais have harsh words with Hanoi on refugees

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Oct 29

Discussions about the future of 40,000 long-term Vietnamese refugees in Thailand have now developed into a serious dispute

Thailand has insisted during two weeks of talks that all the refugees must be repatriated, but Vietnam say it will accept no more than 500, according to Thai officials.

Hard words have been exchanged by the two delegations. The Vietnamese dismissed the 1959 Rangoon agreement, under which the then North Vietnamese Government agreed to repatriate all the refugees, as "an agreement made when Thailand was under the influence of imperialists". The Thai delegation retorted with a condemnation of "communist imperialists trying to imperil peace and stability in the region".

The Vietnamese also argue that the Rangoon agreement is almost 20 years old and that "as new friends Thailand and Vietnam should have a new agreement".

The Vietnamese emphasize that they wish to take back only those people who volunteer to go. Both sides agree that Thailand is regarded as home by most of the refugees.

The Red Guars, an extreme right wing Thai organization, is planning a demonstration outside the Vietnamese delegation's hotel in protest against their refusal to repatriate the refugees who came here during the French-Vietnam war.

Nato forces handicapped by out-of-date transport

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Some lorries in the British Army's transport fleet are "considerably older than their drivers", according to *Jane's Combat Support Equipment 1978-79*, a new *Jane's* yearbook which is published for the first time today. It says a number of Nato forces are still using vehicles built in 1945. As a result they face maintenance difficulties.

Mr Christopher Foss, in his editor's foreword, also criticizes the trend among the allies to buy commercially-designed lorries with poor cross-country performance, instead of purpose-built high-mobility vehicles which can keep up with armoured columns over rough ground.

Only one out of every three lorries now being introduced by the West German Army has full cross-country mobility, against nine out of 10 of the first postwar generation in the Bundeswehr.

But Britain and the United States are also bringing into service new fleets of support vehicles with only low or medium mobility. Because high-mobility lorries are much more expensive. Western armies prefer to concentrate their depleted budgets on improving weapons. They argue that cross-country mobility is less important now because Europe is criss-crossed by so many good roads.

Mr Foss points out, however, that this trend is dangerous because the roads may be attacked by Soviet aircraft in wartime or blocked by refugees, as happened in France in 1940.

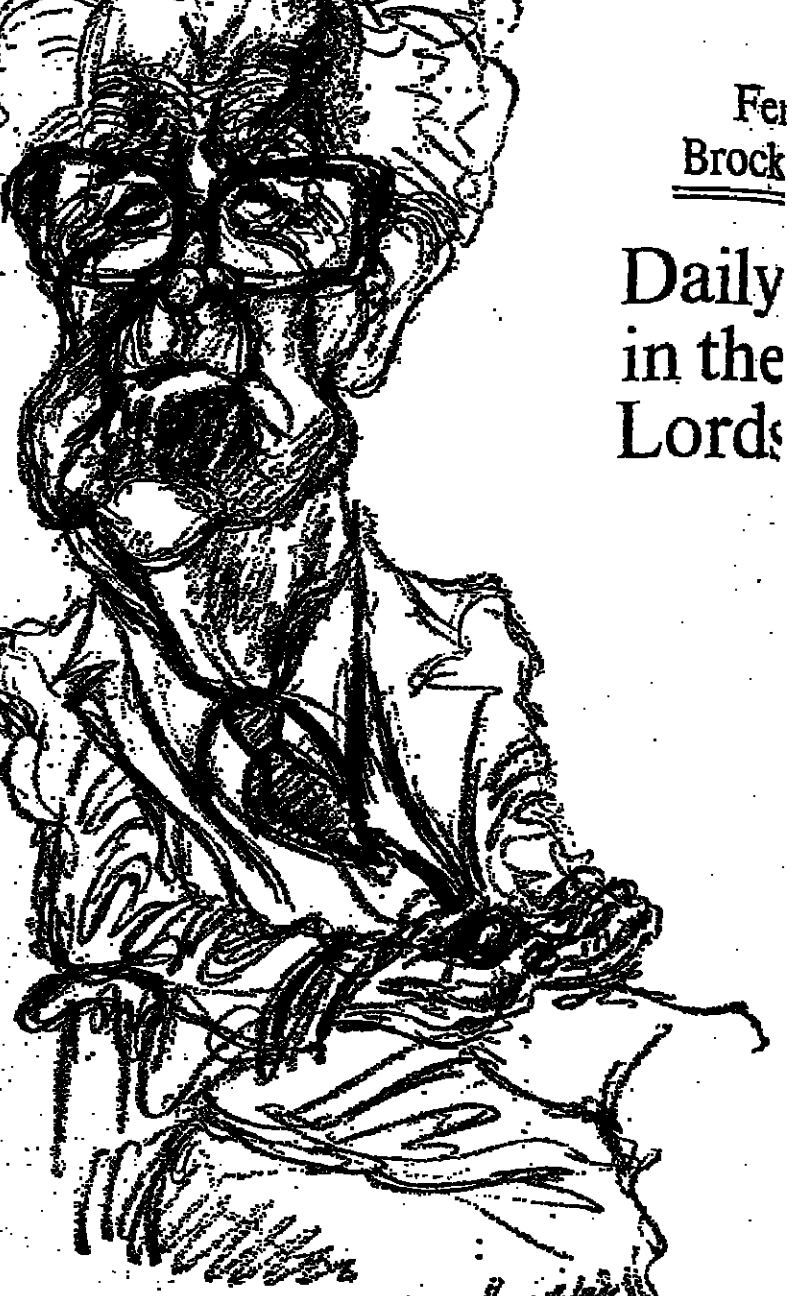
Future conflicts will not be won by artillery, armour and infantry alone, he says, but by the side which can maintain its supply of fuel, ammunition and other essential stores to forward units.

Soviet armoured recovery vehicles are inferior to those in the West and are often only obsolete tanks with their turrets removed—suitable only for towing wrecked tanks from the battlefield. But this is because the Russians have many more tanks than Nato. Moreover, their offensive doctrine means that they can leave behind those tanks which have broken down, to be picked up by rear echelons advancing behind the main armoured formations.

Nato armies by contrast must plan to repair or recover tanks which have been disabled in the early phase of fighting because those that are left behind run the risk of being overtaken by the Warsaw Pact armies if the allies are forced to retreat.

Jane's Combat Support Equipment (Jane's Yearbooks, £27.50).

A Times Profile


Lord Brockway House of Lords
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Daily in the Lords

It is impossible to imagine that Fenner Brockway will be celebrating his ninetieth birthday on Wednesday. Mentally and physically, he is more robust than many men 20 years younger, a fact which he attributes in part at least to the vegetarian diet he has followed for ethical and aesthetic reasons since his teens. Earlier this month he was thumping the rostrum at the Labour Party conference and demanding a full investigation into the breaking of oil sanctions against Rhodesia. Later this year, he goes off on a tour of Africa, for which he has done so much in his life-long championship of colonial freedom.

It is Lord Brockway's vitality of spirit which really belies his years, however. He is still a fervent champion of the causes of world peace, human rights and democratic socialism to which he has devoted his life. When I met him for lunch recently we were interrupted by the arrival of a Ghanaian who had come to thank him for effecting his release from four years of political imprisonment. Lord Brockway immediately questioned him about other prisoners of conscience. Their names have now been added to the long list of those on whose behalf he actively lobbies both British and foreign governments.

The House of Lords, where from Wednesday he will join that select and sprightly band of members in their nineties which includes Emmanuel Shinwell and Philip Noel-Baker, is now the main forum where Fenner Brockway's vitality is displayed. He asks more questions than any other peer. As one of his colleagues puts it, "Instead of getting our daily bread after prayers every afternoon, we get our daily Brockway". He also has more post than anyone else, so much in fact, that he had to be given a special box for it instead of the usual pigeon-hole.

The only thing which does give away Lord Brockway's age is his vivid memory of figures who are now firmly consigned to the history books. During his life he has met and known John Morley, Lloyd George, Keir Hardie, H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw and Mahatma Gandhi. To talk to him, or to read his characteristically entitled autobiography, *Towards Tomorrow*, is to make a journey through the entire history of the Labour movement in Britain.

His early experiences, in particular, bring to life a long vanished age of commitment and radicalism. He first became politically active during the Boer War which gave him his abiding hatred of militarism and imperialism. He used to meet his first girl friend, a suffragette, outside the gates of Holloway Prison when she was released under the "Cat and Mouse Act". During the First World War he was imprisoned and put in solitary confinement as a conscientious objector. Later, it was to the Independent Labour Party (ILP), rather than the established Labour Party, that his idealistic and militant socialism took him when he embarked on a full-time political career.

Although he has gone on to involve himself with such modern issues as the nuclear bomb and race relations, Fenner Brockway has always remained essentially true to those distinctive tenets of late Victorian and Edwardian radicalism which were such a formative influence on him. His ethical idealism contrasts with the pragmatism and cynicism of the modern Labour movement. In his deep commitment to internationalism, he seems almost closer to Cobden than to any twentieth century politician. A political opponent says: "He is rather like one of those ancient lake dwellings which manage to survive in a drought. Somehow, his ideas are all about a hundred years old."

In other ways also Fenner Brockway appears as a survivor from the heroic age of English radicalism. He has the fierce integrity and the complete absence of malice which characterized the great progressive idealists of the turn of the century like H. N. Brailsford and E. D. Morel. "Fenner just hasn't got the double standards of so many of those on the left", one Conservative peer says. "He really does mind about justice and human rights, and he minds equally whether they are flouted in Russia or in Chile. He is also a fundamentally decent man. Indeed, he is unaware of the wickedness that there is in human nature."

Lord Brockway himself confesses to wondering sometimes whether he is not too friendly with his political opponents. He says: "I have thought, for example, whether my principles aren't being destroyed by the convivial atmosphere in the House of Lords, which I only entered very reluctantly when I lost my seat in the House of Commons by 11 votes in 1964. But then I realize that they are not, because I am concerned with people, and whether anyone is a capitalist or a Conservative or anything else, he is first and foremost a human being. While I have a hatred of the system, I have no hatred of individuals at all. I don't think I feel hatred towards anyone."

Fenner Brockway was born in Calcutta, the son and grandson of missionaries. From this Christian background he derived the ethical principles which have underlain his socialism. "The teaching and application of love", he says, "seemed to me the solution to all the world's problems." Although he early discarded the theology of Christianity to become a humanist, he has remained a deeply spiritual person: "My own spiritual experiences have had nothing to do with Christianity", he says, "they arise from a sense of unity with the universal life in the beauties of nature".

Having turned down an offer from an uncle to send him to Oxford if he agreed to follow the family tradition and become a minister of religion, Brockway embarked on a journalistic career after leaving school at Blackheath. He learned his craft in the rather unlikely surroundings of Tunbridge Wells, where he was Liberal sub-agent in the 1906 election and had the satisfaction of helping to secure the return of the only non-Tory MP for that true blue seat this century.

It was a meeting with Keir Hardie, whom he was sent to interview for a national paper in 1907, that turned Fenner Brockway from progressive liberalism to socialism. After the interview was over, Hardie talked to the young journalist for an hour and explained his guiding principles. Brockway writes in his autobiography, "I cannot convey the depth of his ringing Scottish accent as he declared his faith. I went to him a young Liberal and left him a young socialist".

He was confirmed in his socialism by the appalling poverty which he saw in the slums around the Congregational Church settlement in Islington where he lived while on the staff of the *Christian Commonwealth*. He recalls visiting one room where three women slept, ate and worked making boxes. When he went there a second time, one of the women had died and the others were working while her body lay in a coffin on the table: "To stop would have meant no food."

In 1907 Brockway joined the ILP which was to remain his political home until 1945. He continued his journalistic career and in 1910 he joined the National Union of Journalists, of which he is now the longest serving paid-up member. From 1912 he was editor of *Labour Leader*, the newspaper of the ILP and, as such, he came more and more under the influence of Keir Hardie whose anti-militarist and anti-imperialist principles he came to adopt. It was these principles which led Brockway to set up the No Conscription Fellowship when war came in 1914, and to suffer imprisonment for two and a half years.

After the war, Brockway devoted himself to politics. He fought a spirited campaign against Churchill in a by-election in Westminster in 1924. He recalls, "Brendan Bracken, who was Churchill's agent, had laid on a coach and four to take him around, so I decided to run my campaign on equally spectacular lines. I went to St James's Palace. The Prince of Wales was indisposed after a riding accident, but I was given permission to address the household staff in the kitchen, which I did."

In 1929 he was elected to Parliament. Two years later he was instrumental in severing the ILP's connexion with the Labour Party in opposition to Ramsay MacDonald's participation in the National Government. The ILP was never to rejoin the Labour Party and sank into oblivion. Fenner Brockway still bitterly regrets his part in bringing about the split. He tried hard in the early 1940s to persuade the ILP to join the main party again and finally resigned from it himself in 1946 when it refused.

He feels that the Labour movement lost something very important with the collapse of the ILP: "It was an evangelistic organization, indeed, until its last days when it was destroyed by a conflict between Communists and Trotskyists, you could almost say it was a spiritual movement. Socialism was based on ethics, on brotherhood, equality and internationalism. That has largely gone now. The Labour Party suffers from not having that human, socialist evangelism in its midst."

He feels that there was a crusading spirit in the Labour Party when he joined in 1946. Four years later he was elected Labour MP for Eton and Slough, the constituency which he represented for the next 14 years. In the House of Commons he developed a particular interest in the movement for political independence among the colonies in Africa and Asia. In 1948 he had been involved in the setting up of the People's Congress Against Imperialism which brought together the leaders of the developing world. In 1954 he founded the Movement for Colonial Freedom which still exists under the name Liberation, and of which he is now President.

He is frankly disappointed about the failure of the newly independent countries of the Commonwealth to pursue political equality and their maintenance of repressive methods of government. He says, "In Africa alone, there have been 15 military coups overthrowing democratically elected governments. There are so-called moderate countries which invite capitalist investment and multi-national companies, the old order, in fact. Then there are socialist-oriented countries, I think it wrong to describe them as communist. I think Africa will develop its own type of socialism. I am very impressed by Tanzania where socialism is being built up in the villages. That gives me hope in the long term".

An important aspect of Brockway's interest in colonial freedom has been his consistent opposition to racialism. He took over the bill outlawing racial discrimination first introduced by his brother-in-law, Lord Sorensen, and introduced it for nine years in succession until Harold Wilson announced in 1964 that his government would legislate on the subject. In the Lords, he carried amendments extending the provisions of the Race Relations Act to cover discrimination in housing and employment.

During the years that he sought to introduce a Race Relations Bill Fenner Brockway was subjected to a stream of abusive letters and telephone calls. Swastikas were painted on the walls of his house and at one time his home was put under continuous guard by the police. There was even one apparent attempt to kidnap him when he was chairing a meeting on an immigration Bill in St Pancras Town Hall.

Despite these experiences, he is not seriously alarmed by the recent rise of the National Front. "I don't think at the
outside it will gain more than 1C
support in the country", he says
been very impressed with the st
the opposition to the National I
just from the Anti-Nazi League,
all the main political parties
churches. On the whole I am
about race relations in this c
think that the legislation has
something. The thing that dis
most is the position of the you
school leavers who have a doubl
tion against their parents and
society. I am frightened that
turn to violence."

Lord Brockway also feels tha
has been made within his lifetir
of the other great causes for
has fought—the ending of
oppression. He welcomes
Carter's initiative on human r
feels that it has already helped
people in such diverse places as
Iran and South America, althoug
that there is too much concen
Russia. He feels it is important
to remember that "the first hu
is the right to live. The starvi
in the Third World don't car
about the right to free speech.
necessity in achieving human r
end poverty".

He is less optimistic about th
that has been made towards wo
He says, "I still think it is a c
Twenty nations can now produ
weapons and in my view it is
chance whether the present gene
vives without a world nuclear
only hope is that I think there
sane people around now, and i
really apply pressure in the
years, there could be real ste
disarmament and peace".

If Fenner Brockway has an
regret in his life it is that he ha
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not been a politician, he wou
have been an architect: "I wou
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and that would last. I think t
architecture is almost as be
nature itself"

His greatest political disappo
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up to the ideals of its founders
towards real socialism. He sa
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With characteristic optimism
he feels that real socialism is ju
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70 years in politics. "It is beco
that capitalism is failing, no
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influential and articulate pressu
All these developments are goin
for a new democratic socialism
come up from below."

He predicts that a real social
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after next, following a "
ideological conflict" in the
years. "There is bound to be
tion" he says. "If the Conserv
the next election, it will be ver
Labour wins, it will be reluc
sees the leaders of this new
revolution as Michael Foot, J
and Anthony Wedgwood Benn,
he has immense admiration. H
those three politicians in part
taking their socialist views int
ment and not taking the easy w
he feels he himself has, by rem
the back benches and refusin
promise his ideals by joining a
stration.

Fenner Brockway feels that
next decade those young radical
now in pressure groups and
movements on the far left, and
he has great sympathy and admi
be members and supporters of
Labour government. "I will b
hundred by them, so I'm not sur
there myself."

Ian

© Times Newspapers

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

SEUM Credit cards 01-240 5258 vations 01-836 3161
NGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
r & Sat 7.00 Don Carlos "Could turn into a cult . . . the thinking man's grand opera" Ev. Standard. & Fri 7.30 The Tales of Hoffmann. Thur 7.30 Iolanthe. 104 balcony avail for all perfs from 10.00 ay of perf. Now booking December. Tel. bookings from Tomor.

NT GARDEN c.c. 240 1066 lencharge Credit Cards 836 6903)
THE ROYAL BALLET
t 7.30. Sat 8 Serenade, A Month the Country, Facade. Thur 7.30 Sleeping Beauty. Fri 7.30 Mayerling.
THE ROYAL OPERA
7.30 & Sat 2 Cosi fan tutte. mphi seats avail for all perfs 10 am on day of perf.

ER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery ECl. 837 1672. Evgs. 7.30.
HANDEL OPERA
s. 11, 15, 17: RINALDO. Nov. 4, 16, 18: SEMELE.

CONCERTS

ORE HALL (935 2141). Tonight 0. Brahms: Clarinet Trio in A nor Op.114 in the rarely played sion for viola, cello & piano. o works by Beethoven & Chopin. iel Daggers viola, Ivan Andrews o. Christopher Northam piano.

THEATRES

PHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611
PENING THURSDAY, NOV. 9
Reduced Price Previews from tomorrow at 7.30
Also Sat. Nov 4 at 4 p.m.
BEYOND THE RAINBOW
An Enchanting New Musical
BOX OFFICE OPEN NOW
dit Card Bookings: 01-836 7611.

RY. 836 3878. Party rates, Credit bkgs. 836 1071/3 from 8.30 a.m. Tues., Wed. & Fri. 7.45. Thurs. 4.30 & 8.
THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS EL BART'S MIRACULOUS CAL " Financial Times.
OLIVER !
ROY HUDD & GILLIAN BURNS
BOOKING FOR CHRISTMAS AND THROUGH '79

VYCH. 836 6404. Info 836 5332.
YAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
1 repertoire. Ton't, tomor 7.30
CORIOLANUS
" evening of true theatrical glory ". mes. With: Middleton & Rowley's CHANGELING (from Wed). also at THE WAREHOUSE (see W1.

ASSADORS. CC 01-836 1171 8.0. Tues. 3.45. Sats. 5, 8.0.
JAMES BOLAM
SUPERB PERFORMANCE." FT.
GERALD FLOOD
in a New Thriller
WHO KILLED
GATHA " CHRISTIE . . . ?
1 RUN AND RUN " Guardian.

LO. cc 01-437 3663. Evgs. 8.0 Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0
DANEMAN Lana MORRIS
Dennis RAMSDEN & Carmel McSHARRY
T YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
KEDLY FUNNY "—The Times. y, very funny. Great entertain- —News of the World.

THEATRE. 836 2132
TOM STOPPARD'S
DIRTY LINEN
" Hilarious. See it "—S.T. ves. 8.30. Fri. Sat. 7 & 9.15
OF PRICE £2.50 PLUS MEM.

RIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. cc. 4 4291 or 439 8031. Mon.- 8 p.m., Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45.
ELVIS
EST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
VENING STANDARD AWARD

BRIDGE. c.c. 836 6056. Mon. to 8.0. Fri., Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30.
IPI TOMBI
TING BLACK AFRICAN MUSICAL
Pulsating Musical "—E. News.
Seat Prices £2.00, £5.50
ner & top-price seat £9.50 inc.
FOURTH GREAT YEAR
SFERS TO WHITEHALL THEATRE DECEMBER 6TH

DY. c.c. 01-930 2578 S.0. Thur. 3.0. Sats. 5.15 & 8.30
ENDID ACTING " E. Standard.
BILLIE WHITELAW
T. P. McKENNA in
MOLLY
by SIMON GRAY
ENSELY MOVING " E. News.

RION 930 3216 (cc 836 1071/3) 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3.
NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR
LESLIE PHILLIPS
SIX OF ONE
half-a-dozen laughs a minute. ECOND HILARIOUS YEAR !" Y FUNNY " S. Tel. 1st Week

RION. 930 3216. Credit card 836 1071. From Nov. 7, Mon. ar, 8, Fri. and Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. nsfers from Hampstead Theatre THE MOST HILARIOUS PLAY R YEARS."—Financial Times.
GLOO JOO
by Michael Hastings

Y LANE. cc 01-836 8108 onday to Saturday. Evgs 8.0 Mats Wed & Sat. 3.00
A CHORUS LINE
RARE, DEVASTATING, JOYOUS ISHING STUNNER " S. TIMES.
3RD GREAT YEAR

ESS 836 8243. Mon-Thur. 8.0 Fri & Sat. 6.15 & 9.0.
OH ! CALCUTTA !
nudity is stunning ". D. Tel.
9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

OF YORK'S c.c. 01-836 5122 price prevs. Mon. to Fri. 8 p.m. .30 & 8.30. 1-hr. before show vail seats £2.50. Opens Nov. 1 p.m. Subs. evgs. 8 p.m., Fri. 5.30 & 8.30.
TOM FELICITY
IRTENAY KENDAL
CLOUDS
OMEDY BY MICHAEL FRAYN

NE 836 2238 Evgs 8. Thurs 3. Sat 5 & 8 nel Pavlow as Miss Marple in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
RDER AT THE VICARAGE
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

C c.c. 01-836 4601 0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 IS QUILLEY in IRA LEVIN'S
DEATHTRAP
A New Thriller Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE
RY INGENIOUS. VERY FUNNY. ERY EXCITING " F. Times.

THEATRE. C.C. 01-437 1592. 8.15. Wed 3.0. Sat 6 & 8.40. EDDINGTON. JULIA McKENZIE. BENJAMIN WHITROW in AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy
TEN TIMES TABLE
MUST BE THE HAPPIEST TER MAKER IN LONDON. " L. " AN IRRESISTIBLY ENJOY- EVENING. "—Sunday Times.

NWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755 nings 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30. AUDIENCE CALLED EDOUARD by David Pownall
" heatrical Coup " Times. " Sur- and delight " D. Tel. " Fascin- . . extraordinary evening " ws.

MOON. 480 6464 6727. Tues. 8 p.m. ARTURO UI. A gangster tacle by B. Brecht.

STEAD. LAST WEEK. 722 9301 Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8
GLOO JOO
MOST HILARIOUS PLAY FOR ." B. A. Young. F.T. s to Criterion Th., Nov. 7.

ARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 8.0 Wed. 2.30 Sat. 4.30 & 8.0
GERALDINE McEWAN
CLIVE FRANCIS
NIGEL
STOCK
ETER PAUL
OWLES HARDWICK
FENELLA FIELDING in
LOOK AFTER LULU
by NOEL COWARD
with GARY RAYMOND

MAJESTY'S. c.c. 01-930 6606. Tonight 7.30. Opens Tomor. sub. evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & .0.
BAR MITZVAH BOY
THE NEW MUSICAL

S HEAD 226 1916. Dnr 7. Show 8. For one week only
BY MORRIS in her own cabaret show JUST LIBBY
NASHVILLE, an Ogden Nash il. Jos Ackland, Robert Cush- Lynda Marshall, Geoffrey Perry.

S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
E ROCKY HORROR SHOW
ON'T DREAM IT, SEE IT !

THEATRE. C.C. 01-437 3686. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
AN FRANK
VRIGHT FINLAY
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by
FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
TAL TRIUMPH " E. News. " AN IN TREASURE " D. Mirror. Y IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A NDRED YEARS. " S. Times.

AIR. 629 3036. Evgs. 8. ts. 5.30, 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3 Welsh National Theatre Co.
DYLAN THOMAS'S
UNDER MILK WOOD
delight. "—Gdn. Join us Nov. 9 e 25th Anniversary Party. Show/ wine £10.

AIR THEATRE. 01-493 2031 m Dec 16, 3 shows daily. 10.30. & 4.0.
DY'S CHRISTMAS SHOW

AIR THEATRE 01-629 3036 Sun. Nov. 5 at 7.30. 1 Performance only.
MARGARET RAWLINGS AS EMPRESS EUGENIE
Jason Lindsey " An evening of eme pleasure . . . Perfect " Gdn.

THEATRES

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252
OLIVIER (open stage): Tonight 7.30 MACBETH. Tomorrow 7.30 The Double Dealer.
LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Tonight & Tomorrow 7.45 PLUNDER by Ben Travers.
COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Tonight & Tomorrow 8 THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN by Keith Dewhurst from Christopher Hill's book (perhaps not suitable for children). Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bookings 928 3052.
TOURS OF THE BUILDING (daily (incl backstage) £1.25. Inf: 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616
PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC
Today. Thurs. Fri 7.30. Sat 2.30.
Margaret Courtenay, Anthony Quayle in
THE RIVALS
Sheridan's comedy, with James Aubrey, Isla Blair, Kenneth Gilbert, Carol Gillies, Matthew Guinness, Mel Martin, Trevor Martin, Christopher Neame. " The funniest Mrs Malaprop I have seen " The Guardian. " Mr Quayle's Sir Anthony—a wonderful performance " The Times.
Tues, Wed, Sat 7.30.
Anthony Quayle as KING LEAR only 13 London performances. " Nobody with any respect for the theatre would want to miss Mr Quayle's Lear " Financial Times.

PALACE 01-437 6834
Evgs 8.0. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

PALLADIUM c.c. 01-437 7373
Tuesday, Nov. 14 for 5 days only
MARY O'HARA
SWINGLE II & CHARLIE SMITHERS
BOOKING NOW OPEN.

PALLADIUM. C.C. 01-437 7373
Opening Dec. 20 for a Season
DANNY LA RUE
as " MERRY " WIDOW TWANKEY in
ALADDIN
ALFRED MARKS as Abanazar.
Dilys WATLING, Brian MARSHALL and WAYNE SLEEP
Preview December 19 at 7.30

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294
Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.30. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
" TIM BROOKE-TAYLOR, GRAEME GARDEN make us laugh "—D. Mail
THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH
The Hit Comedy by Royce Ryton
" LAUGH, WHY I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE DIED "—S. Times. " SHEER DELIGHT "—E.S. " GLORIOUS CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER "—Times. LAST WEEK—ENDS SATURDAY.

PHOENIX THEATRE cc 01-836 2294
OPENING NOVEMBER 8th
DIANA RIGG, JOHN THAW in
NIGHT AND DAY
A NEW PLAY BY TOM STOPPARD
Directed by PETER WOOD

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am. 437 4506 Credit cards 836 1071. Mon-Thur. 8 Fri & Sat. 5 & 8.15. " Dominating with unfettered gusto and humour the BROADWAY STAR " D. Exp.
SYLVIA MILES
" Towering performance. "—D. Mail.
VIEUX CARRE
" Works like magic. "—Fin Times. by
TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
" There has hardly been a more satisfying evening in the West End . . . the BEST COMIC WRITING IN LONDON " Obs " Sex running like an electric current. " F.T. Season Ends Nov 18.

PRINCE EDWARD. cc 01-437 6877
Evgs at 8.00. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber
Directed by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681
Credit card bkgs. 930 0846. 11 weeks only before New York. Opens 7 Nov. (preview Nov. 6)
ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
smash-hit comedy
BEDROOM FARCE
" If you don't laugh, sue me ". D. Ex.
A National Theatre production.

QUEENS cc 01-734 1166
Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats 5.0 & 8.30.
GEORGE CHAKIRIS, ROY DOTRICE, JAMES VILLIERS, RICHARD VERNON
THE PASSION OF DRACULA
" DAZZLING. " E. Stan. " MOST SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN. " Punch. " THEATRE AT ITS MOST MAGICAL. " Times Lit Sup.

REGENT cc 01-637 9862/3
Red. Price Previews from 6th Nov. Mon-Sat 8.30. Mats Fri & Sat 5.45.
OPENS MONDAY 13 NOVEMBER
LITTLE WILLIE JR's
RESURRECTION
The First Soul Gospel Musical.

ROYALTY 405 8004
Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0
Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8
London Critics Vote
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977
Tel. bookings accepted
Major credit cards.
Restaurant Reservation 405 2418

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 Eves. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. LAST WEEK.
NICOL WILLIAMSON
" A virtuoso performance " D. Tel.
in JOHN OSBORNE'S
INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE
" This is one of the few great plays of the century ". D. Mail

SHAFTESBURY cc 01-836 6596/7
Fri Nov 10 at 8 pm, Sat Nov 11 at 6 & 8.45 pm, Sun Nov 12 at 3 & 7 pm
BOX CAR WILLIE
& THE BIG TEXAS COUNTRY SHOW
BOOK NOW—ALL SEATS £3.50.

ST MARTIN'S 836 1443. Evgs. 8 Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888
Cr Cds. 734 4772. TOM CONTI in
WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY ?
by Brian Clark
" A MOMENTOUS PLAY, I URGE YOU TO SEE IT " Gdn.
Eves. at 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.45 & 8.45.

SHAFTESBURY. Credit cards. 01-836 6596/7. 01-836 4255
Evngs. 8.15. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30
TERENCE STAMP IN
EDWARD GOREY'S
DRACULA
with DEREK GODFREY
" ABSOLUTELY STUNNING "
LAST WEEK—ENDS SATURDAY

SHAFTESBURY cc 836 6596-7 836 4255 Opens Dec. 20 til Jan. 13
JANE ASHER, NIGEL PATRICK in
PETER PAN
Daily 2 & 6.45. Prices £5, £4, £3, £2. Reduced prices on Dec. 20, 21, 22, Jan. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Postal & phone bookings accepted now.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thur. 3.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE
WE'RE BRITISH
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH
OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES

THE ALMOST FREE THEATRE, 9-15 Rupert Street, W.1. Tel: 485 6224. LUNCH TIME: The Ballad of Wilfrid II by Frank Marcus, directed by Paul Marcus.
Mon.-Sat. at 1.15 p.m.
Musicians Play Theatre: at 8.30 p.m., 26 Oct.-11 Nov. Episodes. The Sean O'Kane Ensemble. at 11.00 p.m. Side show by Martin Raphael (late Dobris) 24 Oct.-11 Nov.

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD EAST. 534 0310. Opens Nov. 1. THE FOOTBALL APPRENTICES by David Holman.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Mon. to Thu. 7.30, Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.15. Traverse Th. Prod. of THE SLAB BOYS by John Byrne.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8 p.m.
AN EVENING WITH
DAVE ALLEN
" UNDOUBTEDLY THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN "—Sun. Express.
LIMITED SEASON Until Dec. 2.

VICTORIA PALACE. C.C. 828 4735/6
STRATFORD JOHNS
SHEILA HANCOCK
ANNIE
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45
" BLOCKBUSTING SMASH HIT MUSICAL " DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Co. From Thurs 8.00 Premiere Mary O'Malley's LOOK OUT . . . HERE COMES TROUBLE! Adv bkgs Aldwych.

WESTMINSTER. cc 01-834 0283. Tuesday-Friday Evgs 7.45. Wed. & Sats at 3.0 until Nov. 18
A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
LOVE ALL
THE BUNNY AUSTIN STORY.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 834 0283. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT. Starring PAUL JONES. Twice Daily. Opens Nov. 27. Tickets £2, £3, £4. LIMITED RUN.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Credit card bookings from 8.30 am to 8.30 pm. 836 1071/3. Mon.-Thurs. evgs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
" ENORMOUSLY RICH, VERY FUNNY "—E. News.
Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit Comedy
ONCE A CATHOLIC
" sure fire comedy on sex and religion. "—Daily Telegraph.
" MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER "—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO 928 6363
Tomor. Wed 8 pm Theatre in Education adaptation of Shaw's PYGMALION.

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Tomor. Wed 7.30. Thur 2 RICHARD III. Thur. Fri. Sat 7.30 HAMLET part of Shakespeare trilogy ACTION MAN.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. Air Conditioned. From 8. Dining Dncng.
RAZZLE DAZZLE
at 11 MATT MONRO.

The Times
Special Reports
All the subject matter
on all the
subjects that matter

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave 836 8861. Sep Perf. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: DEATH ON THE NILE (A). Wk & Sun. 2.20, 5.20, 8.20 Late Show Tonight 11.10.
2: DEATH ON THE NILE (A) Today 2.00, 5.00 (8.00 perf Sold Out).
ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Ingmar Bergman's THE SERPENT'S EGG (X). Progs. 1.20, 3.35, 6.00, 8.35.
ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Alain Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Goretta's THE LACE MAKER (AA). Pgs. 6.15, 8.40. Sat/Sun. 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
CAMDEN PLAZA (opp Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. THE BOB DYLAN FILM " Renaldo & Clara " (AA) with BOB DYLAN & JOAN BAEZ. in 4-TRACK STEREO. Progs. 2.30, and 7.30 daily.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). POWER PLAY (X). Cont. Progs. Dly. 1.15 (Not Sun.). 3.35, 5.55, 8.15.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 YOU LAUGHED AT HIS AFFAIR . . . NOW LAUGH AT HERS PARDON MON AFFAIR TOO ! (AA) (English Subtitles) Film at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.20 and 8.40. No 8.40 perf. tonight.
DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd (580 9562) STAR WARS (U) in 70mm. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. GREASE (A). Sep. prog. daily. 1.00 (matinee). 3.15 (2nd matinee). 6.00 (1st eve). 8.30 (last eve).
GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. Agnes Varda's ONE SINGS, THE OTHER DOESN'T (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. CROSS OF IRON (X) and THE DEVIL RIDES OUT (X). 11.15 pm.
GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402. Russ. Sq. Tube. " GIRL FRIENDS " (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. DEATH IN VENICE (X) and LORD OF THE FLIES (AA) 11.00 pm. COME EARLY—ENJOY A DRINK AT OUR NEW BAR.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE SOUND OF MUSIC (U). Sep. progs Wk. 3.30, 7.30. Sun. 3.00, 7.30. Seats bkble in advance by post or at Box Office for 7.30 prog. Mon.-Fri. & all progs except Late show Sat. & Sun.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) MIDNIGHT EXPRESS (X). Sep. progs. Dly at. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 p.m. All seats bkble.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). EYES OF LAURA MARS (AA). Sep. progs Dly. doors open 2.00, 4.45, 7.45.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2. (723 2011/2). CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. doors open Mon.-Fri. 2.00, 7.30. Sat. 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Sun. 3.00, 7.30. All seats bkble.
ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—PETE'S DRAGON (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30.
PARIS PULLMAN, South Ken. 373 5898. BANNED IN IRAN FOR 3 YEARS Mehrjui's THE CYCLE (AA). Progs 6.05, 8.20. Must end Nov. 1.
PHOENIX, East Finchley. 883 2233. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X). Progs 4.00, 6.10, 8.25. Ends Nov 1.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance Booking Facilities same as Empire Leicester Square. No telephone bookings.
1. THE GREEK TYCOON (AA). Sep. progs. Daily 1.25, 3.45, 6.00, 8.35.
2. HEAVEN CAN WAIT (A). Sep. progs. Daily 1.50 (not Suns.), 4.05, 6.15, 8.40.
3. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). Sep. progs Daily 1.00 (not Suns.). 3.25, 5.55, 8.25.
4. WATERSHIP DOWN (U). Sep. progs Daily 1.05 (not Suns.), 3.00, 4.55, 6.50, 8.50.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 Walerian Borowczyk's THE BEAST London X. Sep. perfs. 12.40, 3.10, 5.55, 8.35 (Sun. 3.10, 5.55, 8.35). Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. Seats bookable. Lic'd bar.
RITZ, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE, Leicester Square. WATERSHIP DOWN (U). Sep. progs. daily 1.15, 3.10, 5.10, 7.05, 9.10.
SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366 (Belsize Pk Tube)
VISCONTI'S LUDWIG
AA. 3.30, 6.00, 8.45
Adv. Booking. Lic. Bar.
STUDIO 1 & 4, Oxford Circus. 437 3300.
1: Jill Clayburgh, Alan Bates in Paul Mazursky's AN UNMARRIED WOMAN (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.30, 6.00, 8.35. Lte show Sat. 10.50.
4: Agatha Christie's DEATH ON THE NILE (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Lte Show Thurs., Fri. Sat. 11.15. Seats Bkble.

ART GALLERIES

ACKERMANNS, 3 Old Bond St., W.1. Annual Exhibition of English Sporting Paintings, including George Stubbs, Ben Marshall, etc. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 p.m.

BEN NICHOLSON
Recent Paintings on Paper at Waddington and Tooth Galleries. 2 & 34 Cork St., London, W1. 4th Oct.-4th Nov. 10-5.30 daily, 10-1 p.m. Saturday.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). RUSSIAN FUTURIST BOOKS until 25 Feb. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. GAINSBOROUGH & REYNOLDS. ISLAMIC PAINTING. Until 14 Jan. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. Free.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's SW1. 01-839 3942. ARTHUR SEGAL—Paintings and KARL ARNOLD—Watercolours and Drawings. Until 17 November. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

FURNEAUX GALLERY of Wimbledon presents an exhibition of new paintings by
PETER NEWCOMBE
from Oct. 31 to Nov. 10 at the Alpine Gallery
74, S. Audley St. London W1. 10.30 to 7 daily (except Sats. & Suns.). Late opening to 8 p.m. each Tues. Tel. 629 7280.

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St James's, SW1. 01-930 6422/6821. THE ANDREW GOW BEQUEST. In aid of the N.A.-C.F. and Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Monday to Friday. 10-5.30 until 10th November.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Summer Exhibition. Weekdays 10 a.m.-5 p.m. at 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1. JACQUES LIPCHITZ—Sculptures & Drawings from the Cubist Epoch. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MASTERS OF PRINTMAKING
Outstanding works of Graphic Art 1777-1948
Goya, Degas, Gauguin, Munch, etc.
Exhibition opens Nov. 2nd
Illus. cat. available Now £1 inc post
WILLIAM WESTERN GALLERY
7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St., W.1.

MASTER PRINTS—16th-20th centuries presented by FREDERICK MULDER at HARTNOLL AND EYRE, 39 Duke St., St. James's, SW1. Till 4 Nov.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gardens, W.1. THE ART OF THE BRAZILIAN INDIANS. Until 31 October. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St., SW1. 235 8144. Early work by SIR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN and SIR GERALD KELLY.

REDFERN GALLERY: LAWRENCE PREECE. New Paintings. October 24th-November 15th. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

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THE ARTS

Los Angeles becomes a Giulini town

Los Angeles

The turnover of music directors at the Los Angeles Philharmonic is low. Before last week there had been only seven in its 60 years' existence. The eighth, Carlo Maria Giulini, was given a standing ovation when he walked on to the rostrum for the first of his opening series of gala concerts, which ended with yesterday's satellite transmission throughout America and Europe. Giulini was welcome in Los Angeles before he had even arrived. After these initial performances, all of which kept to the same programme of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony preceded by the *Egmont* Overture, the city feels itself triply blessed.

Giulini is one of the few conductors who bring a feeling of rediscovery even to the most familiar works each time they turn to them. "Routine" is not a word which enters his vocabulary. This impression came over with double strength in the first public meeting between Giulini and the Los Angeles Philharmonic since his guest appearances here in 1975. The ensemble is not yet perfect and the intonation from the woodwind at times uncertain, but these are early days and Giulini makes it clear that he is in charge of a group of musicians not a machine.

His Beethoven impressed most of all by its clarity and its richness, by the finesse with which the shape of the whole is gradually revealed. Since Giulini gave up conducting opera, a decision which Los Angeles might one day find a way of reversing, he has turned to choral works with relish. The delight in theatricality is not to be suppressed, stage or no stage, and it forced its way into the final movement through the chorus and the quartet of soloists, with Robert Tear and Simon Estes outshining their female colleagues.

Los Angeles overnight has become a Giulini town. His silhouette is on every concert poster: broad-brimmed dark hat, scarf wound loosely round the neck, appearance a litle Verdian. Perhaps behind that picture should be an outline of the man who brought him to Los Angeles, Ernest Fleischmann, executive director of the Philharmonic.

When in February, 1976, Zubin Mehta, who had been in charge of the Philharmonic since 1962, whispered that he might be moving east to New York to replace Pierre Boulez, there was immediate discussion on possible successors. Both music director and executive director agreed that Giulini would be first choice if he could be lured to another post.

Giulini declined. He wanted no part in orchestral administration and his main American link for many years had been with the Chicago Symphony. It seemed that the deal was off, and Fleischmann did nothing to dispel the impression. And he continued to woo Giulini. Fleischmann is the most resourceful of orchestral managers, as London remembers from his LSO days, and while the rest of America thought he was doing business in Washington he was holding a series of meetings with Giulini in Chicago under the noses of the Symphony.

Eventually Giulini was persuaded to come to the West Coast. A number of reasons have been suggested. Ample rehearsal time, an annual fee variously quoted between $250,000 and $500,000, a new LAP exclusive recording contract with DG which begins with the *Eroica* next month, have all been put forward as prompting a change of heart. But perhaps Giulini merely wants to work with an orchestra which has the advantage of American discipline but which is still malleable enough to be shaped in his own image. Modesty, though, would never allow him to admit that.

Speaking after his first concert, Giulini dismissed the idea of the conductor as autocrat. "I hate the figure of a general in the orchestra pit. I don't even like the idea of the 'conductor'. I am merely a musician who comes here to make music with other musicians. I don't even believe in the concept that an orchestra should have a special sound. The sound I possess is what is inside me."

Carlo Maria Giulini

By coincidence on the day of Giulini's opening concert Lord Grade announced in Beverly Hills that he would be making *The Story of Maria Callas*, directed by Franco Zeffirelli, which he hoped would do for opera what *The Turning Point* did for ballet. Mehta and the Los Angeles Philharmonic provided the music for *The Turning Point*—Giulini had some of his greatest triumphs with Callas and Zeffirelli. Would the tradition be continued?

Giulini would not be drawn. Callas was an elusive, unknowable figure, too difficult perhaps for another to portray. No one pointed out that Zeffirelli had managed to put Jesus Christ on screen. But Giulini has always been a cautious man. For the moment he will stay in the concert halls with his new orchestra, taking them to the East Coast next May, to Europe the following year and possibly to Japan in 1981.

Los Angeles have a capture and they want to show him off. They have every reason to.

John Higgins

First big Elizabethan smash hit

The Spanish Tragedy
Glasgow Citizens'

Irving Wardle

The Glasgow Citizens' are claiming this as the first full-scale production of Kyd's tragedy for 300 years, but academically interested spectators should be warned that whatever the scale of the show, the company are not simply paying an overdue tribute to the first great Elizabethan smash hit.

The Spanish Tragedy famously launched the figure of the dramatic Machiavel; it created the fashion for stage lunatics, and introduced the technique of the play within a play. It then went on to the shelf: an obsolete blood-rusted old killing machine to be gawped over by future generations curious about the barbarities of the past; even by the 1590s, new scenes were being written in to bring it into line with popular taste.

Now, as then, it is an obvious candidate for "directors theatre" treatment, and Glasgow is certainly the place for that. To itemize the cuts, name changes, character amalgamations and textual additions of Robert David MacDonald's version would exhaust my space; but his main decision is to set the whole thing in an execution yard and play it in modern dress. Geoff Rose's stage consists of a platform gallows surrounded by crumbling walls. When we first see it, a pair of soldiers are lethargically mopping the stoneflagged floor. Death in this place is a banal daily occurrence, and theatricality arises from the contrasts between squalor and luxury, as where the king's party drink their champagne out of prison mugs, or Celia Foxe's Belimperia (the only surviving woman in the case) sweeps in superbly gowned by Philip Prowse, to observe the first execution as if attending the opera.

Used in turn as the arbour where Horatio is murdered, the upper stage from where the ghost of Andrea observes the action, and the stage where Hieronimo revenges himself on his son's killers, the set is a brilliantly versatile invention. So is Mr MacDonald's idea of linking the ghostly Chorus to the human action by identifying Lorenzo's page with the figure of Revenge, thus strengthening the idea of an infernal machine with the villains unconsciously preparing their own catastrophe.

The trouble as usual with bold general ideas is fitting the detail into them, and here the production seems to take a positive delight in dislocating a clear piece of narrative. Andrea, for instance, is now killed offstage and lives on as an improbably athletic ghost. Kyd's Portuguese Viceroy now turns up as a blind Pope, who is nevertheless still negotiating his son's marriage and reading diplomatic documents.

The play has been thoroughly domesticated to this company's style, which involves much display of the male body and much sexual violence. But the elegantly sadistic stage picture is not matched by individual performances of any great power (John Sommerville's Hieronimo hardly even establishes the revenge motive); and the evening's most effective passages are those, like the trick execution of Pedringano, when Kyd is left alone to tell the story.

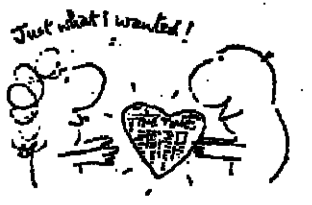
Triple Bill
Covent Garden

Noel Goodwin

Several dancers new to their roles have come forward in the two classics from the 1930s which flank *A Month in the Country*, Sir Frederick's Ashton's recent dance-digest of Turgenev, in which Lynn Seymour remains paramount for the range and subtlety of her dramatic expression as Natalia Petrovna. Ashton's *Façade*, from 45 years earlier, may be the oldest of his ballets still in the repertory but it keeps its delight for successive generations. What was originally intended as a social satire on the manners of its time has acquired a wit and style of its own, in association with Walton's music, that keeps its character entertaining and most of its humour fresh.

Alfreda Thorogood was a debutante in more than one sense on Friday night, dizzily unaware of Michael Coleman's intentions as the predatory dago in the Tango but smart enough to escape them. He has found some extra touches of humour, as in the giving and taking back of a ring for services unrendered, and both danced admirably. Michael Batchelor and Ashley Page, new to the Popular Song, could make their insouciance more telling with a keener rhythm in the soft-shoe shuffle. Apart from Lesley Collier's cheerful account of the Polka, it was the quartet of Foxtrot dancers who to me had the essence of the ballet's humour: Julie Lincoln, Jacqui Tallis, Christopher Carr and Graham Fletcher.

Robert Irving's conducting imparted a welcome zest to the music, Walton's bright instrumental colours being unaffected by a certain amount of rhythmic licence. The lusher string textures of Tchaikovsky in Balanchine's *Serenade*, however, can actually weaken the visual effect if the dancers are slow in phrasing. Mr Irving favours that extra touch of briskness which invites one, as with so much of Balanchine, to watch with the ears as well as to listen with the eyes and the ballet's five new principals benefited accordingly. Marguerite Porter brought a poetic abstraction to her role through her grace of line and her expressive carriage of head and arms which is a distinctive delight. Sandra Conley had a more Balanchincan brilliance, except in elevation, and Hilary Tickner a good sense of phrase.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Il mondo della luna/ The Two Widows
Wexford Festival

William Mann

I was writing only a month ago, on our record page, about Haydn's lunatic opera: the epithet is not carelessly chosen since Carlo Goldoni, who wrote the text, milks plenty of fun from double meaning, crazy as well as lunar. Here is the same jolly opera at Wexford, this time of course, on stage, with Axel Bartz's unit set of severe wooden battens (memories of utility furniture) surrounding a circular temple, either the home of Ecclitico's bogus telescope, or Buonafede's dining room, or the throne room of the Moon's Emperor. The versatility is persuasive, though the lighting often looks garish, and emphasises that quality in Tim Reed's costumes which might, otherwise, only appear fanciful.

Il mondo della luna tells how credulous old Buonafede is tricked into giving away his two precious daughters, and the serving maid on whom he had set his antiquated, still ardent heart, to the young men of their choice. The trickster, Ecclitico (a bravura noble-comedy part for a strong, florid tenor here excellently taken by the dependable Ugo Benelli who brings out its toughness and sarcasm as well as its musical finesse), sets himself up as an astronomer.

The doddery father, successfully impersonated as a pop-eyed, dithering sheep by Gianni Socci whose fully relished, clean enunciation and slate-sharp intonation compensate for intrusive aspirates and some coarseness of tone, is given a Mickey Finn and persuaded that he is travelling to the moon, where, as he has seen through Ecclitico's telescope (helped, in this production, by comical Punch and Judy glove-puppets), women gladly submit to the whims and will of their menfolk.

Ecclitico transforms his garden into a lunar paradise. His friend's manservant, a more docile Leporello (sharply acted and incisively sung by Dennis O'Neill, a character-tenor worth watching, and hearing), impersonates the Emperor and claims, as his Empress, Buonafede's treasure of a maidservant (Emily Hastings, whose pleasant mezzo is insecure at the bottom and who pushes too far what looks like a natural talent for comedy). The two daughters are also transported to this fake moon-world, or *Mondo della luna*, and assigned by the Emperor to his grand vizier and visiting astronomer.

At Wexford the daughters are Helen Dixon and Elaine Linstedt, handsome ladies, inclined to behave too archly for this intimate theatre (for these, and other excesses, the producer, Adrian Slack, must be blamed, though his production moves well and reflects the spirit of the piece, not so much the musical seriousness which raises farce into Viennese classic comedy). Neither of them is perfectly steady in vocalism, though much may be hoped, I suspect, from Miss Dixon. Alan Watt's Ernesto is somewhat heavily projected, but expertly sung.

Even with the impress of Antal Dorati's recorded performance still in my ears, the Wexford production represented the opera creditably, and James Judd's conducting had a fiery, but never heavy quality of its own. There were sensitive orchestral solos (orchestral music abounds in this opera), the vocal music was eloquently graced even for a stickler taste (young conductors are getting the message—may they influence their elders soon!), and the harpsichord was pertinently operated, to positive musical effect, by Courtney Kenny.

Wexford's third operatic offering turned out to be an inspired choice. Dublin's Albert Rosen, who conducts it, spent several formative years in Czechoslovakia and has since proved himself an expert interpreter of Bohemian and Moravian music. Scotland's David Pountney has shown a special sympathy for Slav opera. For them both Smetana's *The Two Widows* was tailor made Wexford material, given an apt cast.

The story, originally French, was transplanted to Bohemia for Smetana's purposes. A young county gentleman woos one of two young widowed neighbours, though she is intent on revering the late husband's memory until death, for all that she has fancied him for some years. The other widow, her cousin, happy in hospitable and managerial responsibilities, uses her position and common sense to break down the constraints and bring the lovers together, with help and hindrance in equal quantities from her bumbling elderly gamekeeper, whose daughter and her suitor add an extra ingredient to the spicy recipe.

The Two Widows can be enjoyed at several levels: as a pretty domestic comedy, or a sympathetic, not shallow, exploration of female emotions, or as a brilliant exercise in the integration of music-drama's once distinct structural climates, speech, recitative, arioso, aria, ensemble. It was surely the last which Richard Strauss so admired that, as a specialist in the same field, he asked to see *The Two Widows* whenever he visited Prague.

Wexford's production of *The Two Widows* is the great triumph of this year's festival. The clue was in the casting of the title parts: Elizabeth Gale, breezy, bossy, charming with a mercurial light soprano to contrast with the heavier quality of Felicity Palmer as the doleful cousin. Miss Palmer stole the applause with her long, poignant, intraspective solo, movingly sung, the English translation (by the producer, David Pountney, and Leonard Hancock) relished as if it were the noblest poetry.

But Miss Gale deserved no less for her incisive and deliciously modulated singing, in the mock trial and in her likewise mock wooing of the lovesick Ladislav, an ambivalent role here, the romantic hero often approaching farce in the portrayal by Richard White, a very lightweight tenor with an unromantic sense of humour.

Those two ladies properly held the stage. They had heavy competition from an adorable, aged, beautifully behaved dog who threatened to monopolise attention in the first act (I could swear he sang an aria, though I do *not* remember the melody and his part is unpardonably omitted from my vocal score) and from its owner, the gamekeeper Mumlal, comic relief generously supplied by Joseph Rouleau, who proved himself a lovable comedian, heavily padded and in finer voice than ever.

The Wexford chorus is handsomely exploited by *The Two Widows*, vocally keen and resonant, athletically busy in elaborate country dancing. The younger lovers were prettily played by Dinah Harris and Bonaventura Bottone. Mr Pountney's production requires them to be discovered closely entwined upon the grass before we enter the theatre, just as Ladislav' valet is standing to attention on stage when we return from the interval.

There is also a spectacular accompaniment to the opera's overture, Miss Gale with fishing-rod, the postman, the gamekeeper and hound, the young suitor with gun, &c.

BOOKS

Bard Lore

Shakespeare
The Poet in His World
By M. C. Bradbrook
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95)
Everyman's Companion to Shakespeare
By Gareth and Barbara Lloyd Evans
(Dent, £7.50)

Long ago the books about Shakespeare mounted to a "star-y-pointing pyramid", Milton's phrase in the epitaph from which Professor Bradbrook quotes a final couplet. Too many books, maybe; but I would not sacrifice the latest pair: a wise study by a scholar who never contemplates herself as Dame Oracle, but who pursues her course logically and undogmatically: and a redoubtable protean guide (by Stratford Shakespearians) to all the man did and much that others have done in his name.

Professor Bradbrook, with her exilarating erudition, puts him firmly—and allusively—in his world, the social context of Stratford and London. (She must look forward now to sheets of Baconian propaganda, tetchy camp-followers of any new book and refuted concisely in the Evans *Companion*). Her work keeps before us Shakespeare, the Warwickshire man at the heart of the London theatre, and his gift of "appropriate, possibly unconscious recall"—one example is in *Love's Labour's Lost* with its reflections from George Turberville. At the beginning of the blank years the youth could have joined a group of actors on its way through Stratford. Davenant's notion about horse-holding at The Theatre Professor Bradbrook finds absurd: none in a London of alert thieves would have entrusted his horse to "the Tudor equivalent of a car park".

Today, and this study is powerfully fortifying, it is useless to think of Shakespeare as a detached sage, or as some kind of animated examination paper bristling in the empyrean. He was intensely of his time, ever at the centre of the public theatre, able to transmute the life around him and to bring it within the bounds of his art. Constantly Professor Bradbrook reinforces her work by citing theatrical performances (among them a Japanese Ghost from *Hamlet*). In tune with the change in Shakespearian criticism, Dr and Mrs Evans have a detailed section on acting across the years.

A trouble with current directors is their trick of doing more than is set down for them. Professor Bradbrook would be a good director: certainly she is so on the page. In the complex, crowded play that was Shakespeare's life-and-times, her characters remain undistorted, both those the dramatist knew and those that he created. Marlowe, the rival poet, is evoked (no Phebe, as in a recent revival of *As You Like It*, can afford to blur that tribute to the "dead shepherd"). Ben Jonson, too: Professor Bradbrook's next book on the period could well be about him. On Southampton, probably the fair youth of the Sonnets, with whom Shakespeare might have stayed at Titchfield during the plague years (the book glances searchingly at *Venus and Adonis*), there is a typical note: "A more spectacular ruin than [his] early career . . . would be hard to find."

Though the study is undimmed by any cloud-wrack of theory for its own sake, it can be resolutely individual: thus Falstaff (who ran into trouble at first) "has so much in common with sweet Bully Bottom that they are almost twins"; and *Antony and Cleopatra* is "too large to succeed on the stage"—most arguable, I think. Professor Bradbrook seeks to identify the Poet and Painter (Shakespeare and Burbage?) at the opening of the "masque-like show" of *Timon*; she defines *The Tempest* as a game of chess. Throughout, she is closely and relishingly in touch with the worlds where Shakespeare grew and flourished.

The expert Evans compendium could be called *Side by Side with Shakespeare*. Here the dramatist lives in the theatre, which is rightly at the core, and in all his works, ways, and words outside it, everything contained within the swelling act of the imperial theme. A last note. Shakespeare's eldest child (1583) was Susanna, a name rare in Stratford as Professor Bradbrook says, but "just coming into use" (Edgar Fripp). I have wondered whether it might have been suggested to the Shakespeares by those Tudor murals from the Apocrypha at the White Swan tavern.

J. C. Trewin

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SPORT

Football

Ringmaster joins parade of goalscorers

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Inspiration from last week's European championship matches was carried over to decorate Saturday's league programme nowhere more effectively than at Chester, in the third division, where Ian Edwards scored three times in 18 minutes to beat Brentford after having scored four for Wales against Malta on Wednesday. Elsewhere, Brady, the ringmaster for the Republic of Ireland against England, schemed Arsenal's 3—1 defeat of Bristol City as well as scoring twice himself. Though it may have been coincidence, there seemed to be a positive attitude in so many matches that Ron Greenwood could answer the mild criticisms heard in the last few days with the evidence of a movement away from defensiveness; a movement he encouraged from his first day in office.

From the bloodcurdling Merseyside Derby match in which Liverpool lost for the first time since 1971 and conceded some of their lead in the first division, to Molineaux, where Manchester United scored four goals against Wolverhampton Wanderers to set an example in away match adventure, the day produced good entertainment and some encouragement for most of those teams who this week play second leg European games.

Whether Nottingham Forest would consider a 0—0 draw at Southampton to be encouraging five days before meeting AEK Athens in the European Cup is debatable. At least they maintained their unbeaten record while Liverpool were losing theirs and they do hold a 2—1 lead over the Greek team who are reputedly poor travellers. But they were saved from defeat by the immaculate goalkeeping of Shilton and strength of Burns, who, unfortunately is suspended from Wednesday's tie.

McGovern, the captain, had to leave the field after 66 minutes but hopes to be fit. As to the rumours that Brian Clough is considering the vacant position of manager to Sunderland, one would hardly expect even this most unpredictable of men to leave with the European cup on the horizon. He enjoys the sunshine of life too much for that.

Sunderland's former manager, Jimmy Adamson, could not take too much credit for the 4—0 victory of his new club, Leeds United, over Derby County but at least could say that two of the most effective players, Flynn and Hankin, had once benefited from his coaching at Burnley. These two scored the first two goals and the route was devised by Currie, more than supporting those who believe he should be brought back into the England team next month.

Manchester City and West Bromwich Albion, both involved in the Uefa Cup, shared four goals at Maine Road and were certainly not in a mood to coddle themselves in any way before Wednesday's games. Hartford, formerly an Albion player, demonstrated great ability as a provider and scorer for City and Regis the big Albion forward, again scored an exceptionally difficult goal before finishing the game in an exchange of blows with Booth.

Arsenal, who play in the same European competition, lost O'Leary with an aggravated groin strain at Bristol but with Brady in wonderful form they should overcome Hajduk Split. Everton bristling with confidence after beating Liverpool, are capable of holding their 2—1 lead over Dukla Prague. There is less confidence over Ipswich Town's chances in their Cup Winners Cup tie in Innsbruck. Although they beat Queen's Park Rangers at Portman Road on Saturday they were still patchy.

Defeat for Crystal Palace by Fulham in a match that ended five minutes early after the referee's watch suffered a seizure, left Stoke City top of the second division. A linesman realized the timing error and the referee persuaded the teams to return from the dressing rooms to complete the game. Palace, a goal down, welcomed the chance to salvage a point but failed.

Everton may feel they have won much more than a local feud

By Norman Fox

If ever a 1—0 win constituted a resounding victory it was at Goodison Park on Saturday. Everton had not beaten Liverpool for seven years and it was never more important to do so than in this hundred and nineteenth Derby match that began and ended in bedlam, but contained just enough convincing football and more than enough determination from Everton to justify the conclusion that Liverpool may not after all stroll to the championship.

This one acknowledges, is usually a special occasion without decisive bearing on the course of the season, but here the old rivalries were not parochial matters. The feeling that Liverpool had spread was of solid invincibility, at least in the League, and Everton knew that if they accepted it they could finish the day six points behind their neighbours and still in their shadow. Liverpool set out as if convinced of that superiority but not prepared to prove it all over again. They did enough for a draw—and history showed that to be the most likely result—but under-estimated Everton's earnest desire for victory.

The teams began unbeaten, just one more component in the building of tension that destroyed the first half, leaving it threadbare. There was no doubting that Everton had the better of it, with Latchford meeting Thomas's centres before the Liverpool defence could bundle him down. Their very first move was formed by these two and straight away caused some doubts about the Liverpool backline

For all of that, the suspicion that Liverpool would go against the grain and score from one of Heighway's plans was always there and the relief as Everton, deservedly, beat them to it was immense. King, Luton born but as committed as any Evertonian, saw Dobson head the ball down into his path, but the bounce was awkward. He later had to admit thinking that he had sliced the ball, but it still rose over Clemence and dipped into the net. By all but his own account it was a super goal and balanced the record books at 155 each.

As one would expect, Liverpool now devoted every ounce of their might to recovery, but their concentration had come too late. Johnson, the scorer of the winning goal for Everton, seven years before, bustled and sprinted to pull Liverpool back in the game but the strongly impressive Kenyon, playing his first League game of the season, and the promising Wright kept him out of range as well as placing a barrier in front of Dalglish who was frustrated at almost every turn.

When Johnson did escape, just once, his shot squeezed between Wood and the near post and was rightly disallowed for offside. There were many more escapes, attacks, boorish tackles and fine goalkeeping, especially from Wood, but once that goal had been scored Everton were unmistakable topdogs, and jealously guarding their prize.

EVERTON: G. Wood; C. Todd, M. Pejic, R. Kenyon, W. Wright, G. Nulty, A. King, M. Dobson, R. Latchford, M. Walsh, D. Thomas.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, J. Case (sub, T. McDermott), S. Heighway, D. Johnson, G. Souness.

Referee: P. Partridge (Durham).

End of the seven-year itch: King and Mr Lee tickled pink

Fun and laughter of pantomime season

By Geoffrey Green

With Halloween, Guy Fawkes night and Christmas all in the offing, who needs any diversions when there is always Stamford Bridge to visit. There, Chelsea continue to turn back the clock to their days as butt of every music hall comedian. A fortnight ago they converted a 0—3 deficit against Bolton Wanderers into an electric 4—3 win at the last breath. On Saturday, it was the other way round.

Leading Norwich City 3—1 they alowed themseves to be caught at 3—3 and would have lost had not Peters blotted an otherwise studious copybook by spurning a gift in the dying moments. Peters, however, was the guiding figure of a Norwich side that has now gone 27 matches without victory outside East Anglia. In a shapeless, monotonous opening half, he did his utmost to create a coherent pattern as midfield provider.

At the change of ends he switched to centre forward with the object of neutralizing the lucky goal by Swain which saw Chelsea into the lead at the interval. It was then that sparks began to fly at both ends—after 1—1, then 2—1 and 3—1 to Chelsea. Next, 3—2 and 3—3 as Norwich revived, with Peters scoring twice.

Young Chelsea resemble a team of toddlers trying to run before they can properly walk. Unfortunately, their guiding hand, Ray Wilkins, is neither fit nor in form in midfield. Up front there is no-one yet to support and read the impish ways of the unpredictable lightweight McKenzie.

Norwich on their travels tend to play it tight over the opening half then open out into attack after the interval. This is largely what confused Chelsea, who squeezed a lucky lead at the half-hour when Swain, at the far post, headed in a sliced effort of a shot by McKenzie. After the interval, however, it was a different Norwich.

They pushed Peters forward, withdrew Symonds even deeper down the right flank of defence and encouraged young Bond from full back to infiltrate upfield. At the hour they were level as Peters glided in to head home Neighbour's cross for 1—1. Yet, in spite of all this, Chelsea, the inferior side, suddenly exploded through Walker, who, whatever his other limitations, enjoys running at the opposition.

Within three minutes, he set his side in the clear. First he chased a long clearance from Wicks, outran Symonds and dipped a swerving shot beyond Keelan from an improbable angle outside the box. Next, again attacking defence head down, Walker was hooked up by Hoadley and left the busy Stanley to do the necessary from the penalty spot—3—1 and Chelsea seemingly home.

Not a bit of it. With a quarter of an hour left, Wicks was harshly penalised for foot up and there was Ryan to chip home a flicked free kick by Peters from 20 yards. Almost in the same breath another header by Peters on the blind side, after Bond had weaved his way down the right, made it level again.

That made it five goals within 18 minutes, with Neighbour once hitting a Chelsea post earlier, Keelan saving brilliantly from McKenzie's header and Peters finally shooting high over an unguarded Phillips in the dying seconds. It was all the fun and laughter of a pantomime season.

CHELSEA: J. Phillips; G. Wilkins, D. Stride, G. Stanley, S. Wicks, R. Harris, D. McKenzie, R. Wilkins, T. Langley, K. Swain, C. Walker.

NORWICH CITY: K. Keelan; K. Bond, I. Davies, J. Ryan, P. Hoadley, A. Powell, J. Neighbour, K. Reeves, R. Symonds, P. Mendham, M. Peters.

Referee: A. McDonald (Wirral).

Waiting in wings for leading men to fall

By Tom German

Events 30 miles or so westwards would be as welcome to Manchester City and West Bromwich Albion as a point each from their equitable spareout of four goals at Maine Road. Neither has yet managed to match Liverpool's consistent all-round strength, but they are certainly not short of ability and ambition, nor the conviction that, given a stumble or two by the leaders, they are capable of a serious challenge for the championship.

It would be rash, on the evidence, to dismiss the possibility. Both indicated just why, particularly in an exhilarating first half, though they looked better equipped sides moving forward than when coping with the other's sharper attacks.

The interesting prospect of watching young Regis, who already has outspoken backers urging his call-up for England, taking on Watson, the man in possession as his country's main central defender, disappeared with the leg injury which kept Watson out of the match.

Booth made a good job of preventing Regis enhancing his own claims too noticeably, but remarkable piece of quick thinking and deadly shooting which earned West Bromwich's first goal would do Regis's prospects no harm at all.

It was Alistair Brown, though, whom City had to watch most attentively, especially when Cantello was probing them with perceptive passes. The news school of promising youngsters in the Midlands side still has a trick or two to learn from the old. The same could probably be said on the day of the sager heads in the Manchester side. Channon's return after injury was a lively one, holding promise that he might be ready to make the sort of imprint for which City paid out handsomely.

Hartford was Manchester's driving force, however; his old colleagues met up with him again at his best, dizzily marshalling and prompting, always with an eye to getting into a striking position, too.

City's first goal followed Hartford's shot which struck an opponent and fell neatly to Channon. West Bromwich responded in minutes with a remarkably good goal. Robson's free kick was knocked aside by Corrigan beyond his left-hand post; Regis, a dozen strides away, was after the ball so quickly that the rest seemed to be standing still, and he hooked it back into goal from an angle which football scribes like to describe as "impossible", but which Regis clearly demonstrated was not.

There were two more goals to come before half-time. Hartford volleyed Manchester ahead again as he met Viljoen's cross perfectly — Owen had been involved in the build-up to both City's goals—and Robson squared things again just before the break after Corrigan had twice managed to get in the way of shots. It was not, incidentally, the happiest of afternoons for Corrigan. It is rare these days that he has butter on his fingers, but he can so control himself that he made up for some handling mistakes with two fine saves from Alistair Brown.

The prospects seemed bright for a high-scoring match, but it did not materialize despite hair-raising escapes at both ends. The eventual frustrations were reflected in a flurry of flying fists involving Booth, Regis and Kidd. But that was a late aside. Both teams had shown off their wares.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; K. Clements, W. Donachie, T. Booth, P. Futcher, C. Viljoen (sub, R. Futcher), M. Channon, G. Owen, B. Kidd, A. Hartford, R. Palmer.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: A. Godden; B. Batson, D. Statham, L. Cunningham, J. Wile, A. Robertson, B. Robson, A. Brown, C. Regis, L. Cantello, T. Brown.

Referee: P. Willis (Meadowfield, co Durham).

Expensive Villa creates accommodation problem

By Clive White

Keith Burkinshaw, who has had more than his fair share of crises over the past few seasons as manager of Tottenham Hotspur, is rapidly moving towards another after his team's encouraging 2—0 defeat of Bolton Wanderers on Saturday. The problem is one of team selection and the change of style that may entail.

Ricardo Villa, the larger half of Tottenham's Argentine duo, brought matters to a head by his arrival as substitute for Hoddle 12 minutes from the end of Saturday's match. In that time this immensely powerful man staked his claim for a return to the first team after injury with a couple of intimidating runs at the Bolton defence that mixed brute strength with a surprizing delicacy in skill.

The Tottenham crowd clearly love these Argentines and welcomed back this gentle giant even at the expense of their starlet, Hoddle, whose thoughtful football was a feature of the fine first-half performance by Spurs. However, Villa, unlike Ardiles, his compatriot, has not yet blended into the English scene. He still feels, perhaps rightly, that he has something to prove and, typical of the individualist, he tended to hog the ball to the detriment of Spurs moves. Having scooped the world with this £375,000 signing, Mr Burkinshaw must finally decide what to do with him, assuming there is still a need for him and at whose expense.

Hoddle, who has already discovered that midfield is not big enough for both him and Ardiles, may have to move on again, unless Mr Burkinshaw moves him back into midfield and strives again for the pure footballing principles he was forced to give u pearlier in the season. One thing is sure. Spurs cannot afford to lose one of the brightest talents in England today.

Hoddle is obviously not prepared to stay in attack for long, let alone the reserves. He made this clear after Saturday's game.

There is nothing wrong, though, with the spirit of the side. After the ballyhoo of the close season and the wild optimism that went with it Spurs, of course, came down to earth with jolting experiences at the hands of Aston Villa (1—4) and Liverpool (7—0). Now they are fighting for each other again and this win took them to eighth position in the table.

They pressured a suspect Bolton defence into mistakes. They went ahead from a move initiated by Hoddle which saw the neat and efficient Perryman turn an exquisite pass into Lee's stride and the young striker took his chance well.

McAllitser, a former Bolton stalwart, typified the resolution in this Spurs side, although it ultimately led to a booking from the referee, Mr Toseland, whose obscure decisions suggested that two wrongs made a right.

It was no surprise when Tottenham scored again, early in the second half, against the first division's most vulnerable defence, Pratt heading in unchallenged at the near pose from Hoddle's corner. With people like Reid, Worthington and Morgan, Bolton are not without class going forward, but their defence is undoing the good work as fast as they can create.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines; T. Naylor, D. McAllister, J. Holmes, J. Lacy, S. Perriman, J. Pratt, O. Ardiles, C. Lee, G. Hoddle (sub, R. Villa), P. Taylor.

BOLTON WANDERERS: J. McDonagh; P. Nicholson, D. Burke, R. Greaves, M. Walsh, S. Allardyce, W. Morgan, P. Reid, A. Gowling, F. Worthington, B. Smith.

Referee: R. W. Toseland (Leicestershire).

European results

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group 6: Greece 4, Hungary 1.

Group 6 table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Greece	4	2	0	2	12	7	4
Finland	3	2	0	1	6	9	4
Hungary	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Soviet Union	2	1	0	1	2	2	2

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Voeest 1, Austria Wien 2; Rapid 4, Austria Salzburg 0; Gak 0, Vienna 1; Admira Wacker 3, Sturm Graz 1.

BULGARIAN LEAGUE: Lokomotiv Sofia 1, Levski Spartak 1; Haskovo 1, Slavia 2; Botev 3, Cherno 0; CSKA Septemvriisko Zname 2, Chernomorets 2; Marek 3, Beroe 1; Pirin 1, Spartak 0; Sliven 3, Trakiya 1; Lokomotiv Plovdiv 3, Akademic 1.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Sparta 1, NEC 0; Den Haag 1, MVV 1; AZ67 3, Utrecht 0; Haarlem 2, Pec 1; Go Ahead 1, NAC 0; PSV 1, Twente 0; VVV 1, Volendam 1; Vitesse 3, Roda 5; Ajax 0, Feyenoord 0.

FRENCH LEAGUE: Bordeaux 1, Paris 2; Angers 3, Metz 1; Sochaux 1, Lille 1; Bastia 1, Nimes 0; Valenciennes 2, Strasbourg 2; Marseilles 0, Rheims 0; Nancy 3, Nantes 2; Paris St Germain 1, Laval 2; Lyon 0, Monaco 0; Nice 1, Saint Etienne 1.

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Bologna 0, Juventus 0; Catanzaro 1, Roma 0; Lazio of Rome 4, Lanerossi Vicenza 3; Milan 4, Fiorentina 1; Napoli 2, Atalanta 0; Perugia 0, Avellino 0; Torino 3, Internazionale 3; Verona 2, Ascoli 3.

SPANISH LEAGUE: Real Madrid 4, Huelva 0; Barcelona 4, Burgos 0; Valencia 4, Gijon 0.

SWISS LEAGUE: Basle 4, Chiasso 0; Chenois 3, Lausanne 0; Grasshoppers Zürich 2, Sion 1; Neuchatel Xamax 0, Zürich 2; St Gallen 3, Servette Geneva 1; Young Boys Berne 1, Nordstern Basle 2.

WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Werder Bremen 3, VFL Bochum 3; Schalke 04 1, Kaiserslautern 1; MSV Duisburg 1, Nuremberg 0; Borussia Dortmund 3, Fortuna Düsseldorf 0; Borussia Mönchen Gladbach 0, VFB Stuttgart 0; Bayern Munich 1, Hertha BSC 1; Arminia Bielefeld 1, Cologne 0; Eintracht Frankfurt 2, Darmstadt 0; Eintracht Brunswick 1, SV Hamburg 0.

Weekend results and tables

First division

Bristol C	1	Arsenal	3
Chelsea	3	Norwich	3
Coventry	2	Birmingham	1
Everton	1	Liverpool	0
Ipswich	2	Queen's PR	1
Leeds	4	Derby	0
Manchester C	2	West Bromwich	2
Southampton	0	Nottingham F	0
Tottenham	2	Bolton	0
Wolverhampton	2	Manchester U	4

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	12	10	1	1	33	5	21
Everton	12	7	5	0	15	6	19
Nottingham F	12	5	7	0	15	8	17
WBA	12	6	4	2	27	13	16
Manchester C	12	5	5	2	21	13	15
Manchester U	12	5	5	2	19	18	15
Arsenal	12	5	4	3	19	13	14
Coventry	12	5	4	3	17	18	14
Tottenham	12	5	4	3	13	20	14
Aston Villa	12	4	4	4	14	12	12
Bristol C	12	5	2	5	15	16	12
Leeds U	12	4	3	5	22	18	11
Norwich	12	3	5	4	25	23	11
Middlesbrough	12	4	2	6	17	17	10
Ipswich	12	4	2	6	13	15	10
QPR	12	3	4	5	10	14	10
Southampton	12	2	5	5	13	18	9
Bolton	12	3	3	6	18	26	9
Derby Co	12	3	3	6	12	25	9
Chelsea	12	2	3	7	15	26	7
Wolverhampton	12	3	0	9	10	32	6
Birmingham	12	0	3	9	7	24	3

Second division

Blackburn	1	Wrexham	1
Brighton	1	West Ham U	2
Crystal Palace	0	Fulham	1
Leicester	0	Bristol R	0
Millwall	0	Charlton	2
Newcastle	3	Cardiff	0
Notts County	1	Cambridge U	1
Oldham	0	Sunderland	0
Orient	3	Luton	2
Preston	2	Burnley	2
Stoke	2	Sheffield U	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Stoke	12	7	4	1	17	9	18
Crystal P	12	6	5	1	19	9	17
Fulham	13	7	3	3	16	11	17
West Ham	12	6	3	3	23	13	15
Charlton	12	5	4	3	18	12	14
Bristol R	12	6	2	4	20	17	14
Burnley	12	5	4	3	18	17	14
Newcastle	12	5	4	3	13	12	14
Sunderland	12	5	4	3	16	16	14
Luton	12	5	3	4	29	14	13
Notts C	12	5	3	4	16	22	13
Brighton	12	5	2	5	20	18	12
Wrexham	12	4	5	3	9	8	13
Sheffield U	12	4	3	5	18	18	11
Orient	12	4	2	6	13	14	10
Cambridge	12	2	6	4	8	10	10
Cardiff	12	4	2	6	16	27	10
Leicester	12	3	3	6	9	12	9
Oldham	12	3	3	6	14	20	9
Blackburn	12	2	4	6	12	20	8
Preston	12	1	4	7	17	27	6
Millwall	12	1	3	8	7	25	5

Third division

Bury	1	Hull City	1
Carlisle	2	Swindon	0
Chester	3	Brentford	1
Mansfield	1	Colchester	1
Oxford U	1	Gillingham	1
Plymouth	0	Blackpool	0
Rotherham	1	Shrewsbury	2
Sheffield W	0	Walsall	2
Swansea	4	Peterborough	1
Watford	1	Exeter	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Watford	15	11	0	4	37	17	22
Shrewsbury	15	8	6	1	19	10	22
Swansea	15	9	3	3	32	21	21
Gillingham	13	5	8	2	19	14	18
Chester	15	7	4	4	20	17	18
Southend	15	6	5	4	25	16	17
Carlisle	15	4	8	3	16	11	16
Plymouth	14	6	4	4	20	17	16
Swindon	15	7	2	6	19	17	16
Blackpool	15	7	2	6	16	21	16
Walsall	15	5	5	5	26	23	15
Chesterfield	15	5	5	5	20	20	15
Colchester	15	4	7	4	17	19	15
Sheffield W	16	4	7	4	14	18	15
Exeter	15	5	4	6	17	17	14
Rotherham	15	5	4	6	16	17	14
Peterborough	14	4	6	4	17	21	14
Hull	15	4	5	6	19	19	13
Oxford	15	3	7	5	13	18	13
Bury	15	2	8	5	16	19	12
Mansfield	14	2	6	6	16	21	10
Tranmere	14	2	6	6	18	24	10
Brentford	15	4	1	10	11	23	9
Lincoln	15	1	3	11	9	32	5

Fourth division

Bradford C	1	Huddersfield	1
Darlington	4	Port Vale	0
Grimsby	1	Hereford	1
Halifax	0	Bournemouth	2
Hartlepool	5	Rochdale	1
Newport	1	Barnsley	1
Reading	3	Stockport	3
Torquay	2	Portsmouth	1
Wigan Athletic	2	Northampton	0
Wimbledon	3	Doncaster	2
York City	1	Scunthorpe	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wimbledon	15	10	4	1	28	15	24
Reading	15	9	4	2	27	13	22
Grimsby	15	8	4	3	26	13	20
Barnsley	15	7	6	2	21	11	20
Portsmouth	15	8	2	5	23	16	18
Torquay	15	8	2	5	20	19	18
Stockport	15	6	5	4	21	16	17
Aldershot	15	5	7	3	19	14	17
Hartlepool	15	6	5	4	21	21	17
Bournemouth	16	6	4	6	16	10	16
Hereford	15	5	5	5	17	12	15
Northampton	15	5	5	5	22	21	15
Wigan	15	6	3	6	14	15	15
York	15	6	3	6	15	21	15
Scunthorpe	15	5	4	6	16	15	14
Port Vale	15	4	5	6	25	25	13
Newport	15	4	5	6	19	22	13
Darlington	15	4	4	7	15	17	12
Huddersfield	15	4	4	7	16	19	12
Bradford	15	5	2	8	20	28	12
Crewe	15	3	6	6	16	29	12
Doncaster	15	3	5	7	17	25	11
Rochdale	15	1	6	8	9	23	8
Halifax	15	1	2	12	8	29	4

Scottish premier division

Dundee U	2	Partick Thistle	0
Hearts	2	Celtic	0
Morton	2	Aberdeen	1
Motherwell	1	St Mirren	2
Rangers	2	Hibernian	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dundee Utd	11	5	5	1	16	8	15
Celtic	11	6	1	4	20	14	13
Hibernian	11	4	5	2	12	10	13
Rangers	11	3	6	2	12	10	12
Aberdeen	11	4	3	4	22	14	11
Partick	11	4	3	4	12	12	11
St Mirren	11	5	1	5	12	12	11
Morton	11	3	4	4	13	16	10
Hearts	11	3	4	4	12	18	10
Motherwell	11	2	0	9	8	24	4

Scottish first division

Airdrieonians	4	Kilmarnock	1
Arbroath	0	Dundee	1
Ayr United	1	Queen of South	1
Clyde	2	Montrose	4
Clydebank	2	Raith Rovers	1
St Johnstone	0	Hamilton	0
Stirling A	1	Dumbarton	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dundee	14	10	3	1	24	6	23
Clydebank	14	8	2	4	34	26	18
Dumbarton	14	5	7	2	19	9	17
Clyde	14	7	3	4	27	18	17
Ayr	14	7	3	4	25	20	17
Airdrie	14	6	4	4	37	18	16
Kilmarnock	14	5	6	3	22	16	16
Raith	14	5	4	5	23	20	14
Hamilton	14	5	4	5	20	24	14
Montrose	14	5	3	6	28	32	13
Stirling A	14	4	4	6	14	23	12
St Johnstone	14	1	6	7	9	20	8
Queen of S	14	2	3	9	11	32	7
Arbroath	14	1	3	10	12	32	5

Scottish second division

Brechin	4	Alloa	2
Dunfermline	2	East Stirling	1
East Fife	1	Forfar	2
Falkirk	2	Albion Rovers	4
Meadowbank	0	Cowdenbeath	2
Stenhousemuir	0	Berwick	2
Stranraer	0	Queen's Park	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dunfermline	14	8	5	1	30	16	21
Falkirk	14	9	2	3	29	8	20
Berwick	14	7	4	3	29	20	18
Stranraer	14	8	1	5	17	16	17
Cowdenbeath	14	7	2	5	23	23	16
East Fife	14	6	3	5	20	19	15
Forfar	14	4	5	5	18	31	13
Queen's Park	14	5	2	7	20	18	12
Brechin	14	5	3	6	21	35	13
E Stirling	14	4	4	6	23	29	12
Alloa	14	4	4	6	17	23	12
Meadowbank	14	3	5	6	14	24	11
Stenhousemuir	14	4	1	9	13	25	9
Albion R	14	3	2	9	18	26	8

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Atherstone 1, Bath 1; Barnet 5, Wealdstone 2; Bridgend 1, Nuneaton 5; Cheltenham 0, AP Leamington 0; Gravesend 1, Telford 0; Hillingdon 1, Dartford 1; Maidstone 3, Hastings 1; Redditch 1, Kettering 1; Weymouth 5, Yeovil 3; Witney Town 2, Dorchester 1; Worcester 5, Margate 0. First Division—North: Bedford 1, Alvechurch 2; Bedworth 0, Kings Lynn 0; Burton 0, Enderby 1; Cambridge City 0, Grantham 0; Corby 1, Gloucester 2; Milton Keynes 1, Banbury 2; Tamworth 0, Bromsgrove 0; Wellingborough 3, Stourbridge 2. First Division—South: Andover 0, Crawley 1; Canterbury 1, Taunton 3; Dunstable 1, Tonbridge 1; Folkestone/Shepway 2, Salisbury 1; Gosport 0, Aylesbury 3; Hounslow 2, Chelmsford 1; Minehead 2, Addlestone 2; Poole 1, Ashford 1; Trowbridge 3, Bognor Regis 0; Waterlooville 0, Dover 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE—Premier Division: Barking 1, Woking 0; Croydon 0, Carshalton 0; Dagenham 5, Oxford City 0; Dulwich Hamlet [illegible], Boreham Wood 2; Hayes 1, Enfield 1; Leytonstone 2, Hitchin 3; Slough 1, Leatherhead 3; Staines 3, Kingstonian 3; Sutton 1, Wycombe Wdrs 1; Tilbury 1, Hendon 1; Walthamstow Ave 0, Tooting and M 1. First Division: Aveley 1, Met Police 3; Finchley 1, Harrow Boro 4; Hampton 2, Ware 2; Harlow 3, Walton and H 0; Harwich and P 1, Wokingham 2; Hertford 1, Bromley 1; Horsham 2, Chesham 0; Maidenhead 1, Epsom 0; St Albans 1, Ilford 0; Wembley 1, Southall 1. Second division: Corinthian Casuals 1, Hungerford 5; Farnborough 2, Molesey 1; Hornchurch 3, Eastbourne Utd 1; Lewes 2, Tring 0.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Billericay 5, Fleet 1; Burnham 4, Chalfont St P 3; Harefield 2, Edgware 2; Haringey 3, Marlow 3.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 0, Bangor City 1; Boston United 1, Southport 0; Buxton 0, Northwich Vic 2; Gainsborough 3, Workington 0; Goole 2, Macclesfield 0; Matlock 3, South Liverpool 1; Netherfield 1, Frickley 0; Runcorn 0, Mossley 2; Scarborough 1, Lancaster 3; Stafford Rangers 1, Gateshead 1; Worksop 3, Morecambe 2.

FA VASE: First round: Bourne Town 2, Oakham United 0; Felixstowe 3, Walton United 1; Haverhill Rovers 0, Royston 2; Histon 2, Ampthill 2 (after extra time); Northampton Spencer 1, Berkhamsted 2; Pitton 0, Bicester 2; Rothwell 0, Long Buckby Grange 0; Rushden 2, Ely 0; St Neots 6, Shillington 1; Soham 3, Beccles 0; Vauxhall Motors 0, March 1; Wootton BC 3, Olney 1; Arlesey 1, Wolverhampton Town and BR 0; Kidlington 1, Amersham 2; Thame 0, Letchworth 1.

Brightlingsea 1, Rainham 1 (aet); Coggeshall 2, Bowers 1; Stansted 1, Baldock 4; Faversham 1, Ringmer 1 (aet); Swanley 3, Herne Bay 0; Leyton Wingate 2, Heybridge Swifts 2 (aet); Witham 0, Basildon 4; Crockenhill 0, Cheshunt 6; Selby 3, Woodford 1; Dartford Glentworth 0, Grays 3; Hoddesdon 3, Welling 2; Feltham 4, Cray 1 (aet); Merstham 2, Greenwich 1; Sun Sports 4, Key Association 4 (aet); Willesden 1, Ruislip Manor 3. Arundel 1, Alton 4; Uxbridge 5, Chessington 0; Abingdon Town 1, Harefield 0; Ash 4, Shoreham 0; BAE (Weybridge) 2, Chobham 1; Camberley 4, Wallingford 3; Clanfield 2, Cadbury Hth 0; Newport (IOW) 7, Chichester 0; Malden Vale 2, Dorking 0; Sholing 0, Newbury 1; Steyning 1, Eeham 3; Windsor 2, Chertsey 1; Worthing 2, Brading T 0; Forest Green Rovers 1, Yate 1 (aet). Illogan RBL 0, Exmouth 1; Ilminster 3, Brixham 2 (aet); Radstock 1, Keynsham 3; Sharpness 1, Westland Yeovil 2; Westbury 3, Shortwood 2 (aet); Worrall Hill 1, Bristol St George 1 (aet); Lockhall 1, Peasedown 2; Moreton 2, Wantsfield 6; Kidlington 1, Amersham 2.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ardingly 2, Old Ardinians 1; Burlington Danes 4, St Joseph's, Beulah Hill 4; Drayton Manor 0, Southall 4.

Today's fixtures

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Margate v Weymouth (7.15); Nuneaton v Cheltenham (7.30).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Gainsborough (7.30).

FA TROPHY: First qualifying round: second replay: Waterlooville v Woking (7.30).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Walthamstow Avenue v Croydon (7.30).

OTHER MATCH: Oxford University v Tottenham Hotspur XI (at Iffley Road, 2.30).

Extra time makes no difference to Fulham

By Tom Freeman

The main talking point after Fulham's 1—0 defeat of Crystal Palace at Selhurst Park on Saturday was the extraordinary scene at the end when the teams, having left the pitch, were recalled by the referee to play another five minutes because his watch had stopped.

It was a brave decision by the referee, Edward Hughes, of Weston-super-Mare, who said: "The laws state that a match should be of two equal halves so I had to get the teams back once my linesman had pointed out the error. I became confused trying to read the stand clock and miscalculated after I found my watch had stopped and then restarted."

So the teams trooped back, the referee bounced the ball in the centre circle and five and a half minutes of "extra time" was played in a half-empty stadium. According to my watch the referee initially blew up two and a half minutes early but he had to add an extra few minutes for injuries when he re-started play.

Mr Hughes's faux pas must not be allowed to detract from Fulham's superb performance in inflicting on Palace their first league defeat of the season as well as enhancing their own prestige and promotion hopes. There was no doubt about Fulham's right to victory. They were more thoughtful, more composed and more resourceful than their eager but sometimes over-anxious young rivals, who for once, were outmanoeuvred by a superior team.

This was in spite of Fulham having to suffer what ill luck there was going. Davies, who had been a great asset in attack, went off with a leg injury 10 minutes before halftime. Worse still, halfway through the second period Money, their No 5, was hurt.

This called for a major reshuffle in the side, with Money a limping passenger in the front line and Lock taking his place as central defender. Yet it was Money who provided the pass for the winning goal, Greenaway finding space between Burridge and the post to squeeze in his shot.

Fulham have emerged as a nicely balanced side, quite capable of surprising everybody by finishing higher than their more fancied London neighbours, West Ham and Palace. They are intelligently led by Ray Evans, the former Tottenham defender, who also showed that he still had a good turn of speed for a big man.

Apart from Evans they have one or two other experienced players, such as Strong—like Evans, a good, overlapping full back—as well as a fair sprinkling of young players. Their best man on Saturday was Beck, signed from Coventry City for £70,000. He combined well with Guthrie, a tall centre forward.

Beck's most valuable contribution, however, was the way he dominated the midfield area, and his shrewd distribution. Nobody came near him for power and inventiveness. Palace's best forward was Hilaire. He was the one man Fulham, for all their careful marking, were never able to curb.

CRYSTAL PALACE: J. Burridge; T. Fenwick, K. Sansom, N. Chatterton, J. Cannon (sub: I. Walsh), W. Gilbert, P. Nicholas, J. Murphy, D. Swindlehurst, M. Elwiss, V. Hilaire.

FULHAM: G. Peyton; R. Evans, L. Strong, R. Lock, R. Money, A. Gale, T. Bullivant, G. Davies (sub: J. Evanson), C. Guthrie, J. Beck, B. Greenaway.

Referee: E. O. Hughes (Weston-super-Mare).

Cutting new Forest down to size

By Stuart Jones

With a cough and a splutter, Nottingham Forest stretched their unbeaten run to 38 games. But for Shilton, though, Southampton would have brought it to a stuttering halt during the scoreless draw on Saturday. Brian Clough looked bronzed enough after his Majorcan sojourn, but his side were as pale as the autumnal mist.

Gemmill, alone lifted himself above the mediocrity, scurrying forward in support and scuttling back to tail Ball if McGovern had been led astray. Robertson, as if haunted by his Scottish ghost, capped a miserable afternoon by being booked, as were both Boyer and Bowyer.

Woodcock, supposedly suffering from fatigue, confirmed that supposition, and Birtles was left with little room in which to manoeuvre. When he did make space for himself early on, he wasted the opportunity by trying to blast both the ball and Gennoe into the back of the net. Gennoe remained unmoved.

Indeed, there was only one flash of the old Forest. It was lit midway through the second half by Gemmill and Robertson, interchanging in familiar fashion on the left to provide Woodcock with an opening, but it fizzled out in the side-netting. Champions they may be but it was not a display to enchant Hampshire citizens, for most of whom this was the new Forest.

Talk of Mr Clough's proposed move to Sunderland ("no comment", he said) may be unsettling, yet Southampton have been living under the same cloud—until Friday. Then Lawrie McMenemy confirmed that he was staying. It is not surprising. His job is far from finished.

His defence remained composed enough, particularly under the early pressure, but his attack played as though the pitch was built like a swimming pool, falling away at the deep end. There, they ran out of control and of ideas. Funnell, although enthusiastic, seemed out of his depth, mainly because his colleagues persisted in crossing towards the giant Lloyd, recalled from the wilderness, and Burns.

Peach, twice firing over the top to the far post, saw the possibilities, but Curran failed to exploit them. It was when Ball and Williams pushed forward after the interval that Forest's record looked most likely to topple. But whenever a threat arose—Boyer on the break, Funnell with his head and Ball from close range—Shilton was always there.

It was his tenth clean sheet during the record run. Only one current first division side have not had the chance to end it—Bolton Wanderers. They may not even have the opportunity. Before the twain meet, Forest must face Everton and then West Bromwich Albion at the Hawthorns.

SOUTHAMPTON: P. Gennoe; I. Golac, D. Peach, S. Williams, C. Nicholl, M. Waldron, A. Ball, P. Boyer, A. Funnell, N. Holmes, S. Curran (sub, A. Sealy).

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; T. Anderson, I. Bowyer, J. McGovern (sub D. Needham), L. Lloyd, K. Burns, A. Gemmill, J. O'Hare, G. Birtles, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson.

Referee: A. Gunn (Burgess Hill).

Cricket

Hendrick impresse fast bowlers' fling

Adelaide, Oct 29.—England's fast bowlers, led by the vice-captain, Bob Willis, bowled at top speed during practice here today and had the touring side's batsmen occasionally taking evasive action against short pitched balls. It was the first stiff workout for them since they arrived in Australia last Thursday to defend the Ashes.

Willis, whose speed is likely to be one of England's main weapons in the six-Test series, sent several balls flying over the head of Michael Brearley, his captain. His fellow fast bowlers, Hendrick, Old and Lever, also caused some discomfort to England's specialist batsmen. Brearley said there was no deliberate plan to pepper the touring side's batsmen with fast bowling in case the Australians adopted similar tactics.

But the 1978 England side are determined not to be caught unawares like the battered 1975 touring team which was unprepared for the speed of Lillee and Thomson. Brearley and his team seem to have decided to adopt the Australian tactics of making practice periods strenuous to prepare them better for the strain of matches.

Willis, the 29-year-old Warwickshire player who started his Test career in Australia eight years ago as a replacement after Alan Ward was injured, was pleased at how he withstood the hard Australian run-ups. He was troubled during the 1975 tour with bad knees and he has undergone an intense fitness campaign to strengthen them for this tour. He has turned down an offer from an Australian promoter to take part in a competition to find the world's fastest bowle might effect his perf the Tests.

The proposed compe have pitted Willis agai and Lillee as well a Indians, Andy Ro Michael Holding.

Brearley was de today's practice and by injury worries since arrived. Hendrick, wh plagued by injuries tours, was particularl and he surprised spe the speed he has dev last coming here in 19 open their tour on with a one-day matc South Australian Cou miles away in Renmar ing first class game a against South Au Adelaide.

England's attention been drawn by the Thomson in Brisbane Thomson, playing for against South Austral day game opening the first class season, too off 10 overs.

He dismissed a like opening batsman, Rick 12 and looked head a above his possible ment, Rodney Hogg, eight overs without South Australia were 101 and Queensland wickets in winning th

Brearley unveiled a technique in the ne He used to stand a and favoured a high he has changed to a m crouch over the bat a the backlift as approaches.—Reuter.

Zaheer's record score Indian backs to the wa

Lahore, Oct 29.—India had their backs to the wall in the second Test against Pakistan here today. At the close of the third day, they were 92 for no wicket, still needing another 248 to avoid an innings defeat.

The Pakistan batsmen, Zaheer Abbas, reached 235 not out—the highest score by any player in matches between India and Pakistan—before his captain, Mushtaq Mohammad, declared at 539 for six. It was the third double century of his test career. He batted for 388 minutes and hit two sixes and 30 fours.

When India batted, Sunil Gavaskar and Chetan Chauhan took no chances and put on 92 before the close to give India some hope of saving the game. Tomorrow is a rest day and the wicket, which helped the fast bowlers early on, is getting easier for the batsmen all the time. The last 13 tests between the two countries have all ended in draws, including the first match in this series.

Zaheer, who began the day on 128, soon lost his overnight partner Javed Miandad, who was bowled by Mohinder Amarnath for 35 after the pair had added 140 for the fifth wicket. But Zaheer, driving handsomely, simply resumed where he had left off.

Mushtaq began shakily, then settled down and helped Zaheer to another century which ended with a up. Zaheer refused a and his captain was down the wicket. The remained only just run a minute until th which came shortly

The India scoring surprisingly, far Gavaskar and Chauh ted on survival. A Gavaskar had scored including five fours. 40 not out.

INDIA: First Inning Vengsarkar 76, Sarfra 4-54).

Second Inn
G. S. Gavaskar not out
C. Chauhan not out
Extras (b 1, l-b 1)
Total (for no wic

BOWLING (to date) 10—1—29—0; Saleem 7—0; Sarfraz Nawaz Iqbal Qasim 6—3—10 Mohammad 6—1—13—

PAKISTAN: First Inn
Majid Khan, c Kirmani
Mudassar Nazar, c Ga Kapil Dev
Wasim Bari, c Kirman
Zaheer Abbas not out
Asif Iqbal, b Chandrase
Asif Iqbal, b Chandrase
Javed Miandad, b M
Mushtaq Mohammad r
Imran Khan not out
Extras (b 13, l-b w 1)
Total (6 wkts

FALL OF WICKETS: 3—161, 4—216, 5—3

BOWLING: Kapil De 1; Gavaskar 4—1—10 6—130—2; Chandrase 109—1; Prasanna 25— Amarnath 21—1—76—

Ice skating

Igarashi comes from behind to take title

Vancouver, Oct 29.—Fumio Igarashi of Japan put on a dazzling free skating display and overtook the world champion, Charles Tickner of the United States, last night to win the men's competition at the Skate Canada international figure skating event here.

Igarashi's victory established him as the brightest new star in men's figure skating, coming only two weeks after he won the Rotary Watches event in London by defeating another top American, David Santee, also with an excellent free skating demonstration.

Lise-Marie Allen of the United States won the women's even and the Hungarians, Andras Sallay and Krisztina Regoczy, took the ice dancing title.

Igarashi, a 19-year-old university student in Tokyo, brought the crowd in the Pacific Coliseum to their feet with his five-minute free skating presentation. He included five triple jumps and received two scores of 5.9 out of the maximum of six from the judges for artistic merit.

The smiling Japanese had trailed Tickner by a wide margin after the compulsory figures and was still well behind following Friday's short programme. "I think I skated my best in London, but this was almost as good. It was a little bit slow . . . I was really tired", Igarashi said.

Tickner missed landings on a couple of his triple jumps and was disappointed with his own performance. The Canadian champion, Brian Pockar, also received a standing ovation for his free programme, which earned him the bronze medal.

Miss Allen, an attractive blonde Californian, aged 18, skated a consistent if unspectacular free programme, but got first place marks from all seven judges. Third after the compulsory figures but first following Friday's short programme, she received marks of between 5.6 and 5.8, enough to keep her in front.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: 1, L. M. Allen (USA) 141.84 (7 place points); 2, C. Kristofics-Binder (Austria) 140.56 (14); 3, K. Wegelius (Finland) 135.96 (25); 4, S. Lenz (USA) 134.70 (27); 5, J. Morrissey (Canada) 130.72 (39); 6, K. Ivanova (USSR) 130.58 (45). **DANCING:** 1, K. Regoczy-A. Sallay (Hungary) 98.60 (9); 2, L. Wighton-J. Dowding (Canada) 95.96 (22); 3, M. Zueva-A. Vitman (USSR) 95.28 (23); 4, S. Smith-J. Summers (USA) 91.76 (36); 5, S. Handschmann-P. Handschmann (Austria) 87.86 (44); 6, I. Rizzi-L. Freroni (Italy) 87.04 (81).

Swimming

Eastbourne: English schools' championships: Boys: Seniors: 100m free-style Goldworthy, 55.1sec; 100m backstroke: A. Ely, 1min 02.2sec; 100m breaststroke: D. Bryant, 1min 10.6sec; 100m butterfly: P. Morris, 59.1sec; individual medley (266m): G. Sykes, 3min 04.8sec. Intermediates: 100m backstroke: J. Bott, 1min 02.1sec (record); 100m butterfly: P. Nagy, 1min 01.3sec; 100m free-style: J. Randall 56.7sec; 100m breaststroke: D. Breday, 1min 11.1sec; individual medley: I. Collins, 3min 06.0sec (record). Girls: Juniors: 100m backstroke: J. Holmes, 1min 11sec; 100m breaststroke: G. Stanley, 1min 17sec (record); 100m butterfly: J. Parry (Ellesmere Port), 1min 8.4sec (record); 100m free-style: J. Wilmott, 1min 6.6sec (record); individual medley: E. Alexander, 3min 26.5sec.

Ice hockey

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Indianapolis Racers 3, Winnipeg Jets 2; Cincinnati Stingers 4, Quebec Nordiques 3. **NATIONAL LEAGUE:** Detroit Red Wings 7, Chicago Black Hawks 2; Boston Bruins 5, Toronto Maple Leafs 3; Colorado Rockies 1, Minnesota North Stars 0; Buffalo Sabres 7, St Louis Blues 7; New York Islanders 5, Vancouver Canucks 2; New York Rangers 2, Montreal Canadiens 1; Atlanta Flames 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; Los Angeles Kings 5, Washington Capitals 1.

Motor cycling

Sheene enc career witl double vic

The leading racing broke all but one Powerbike Internati at Brands Hatch ye only record not b the large capacity " despite the fact th 500 cc world cha Sheene, had been break the 100 mph for a lap on the 2. But Sheene was u his 650 cc works Su not pushed into record set in April can, Kenny Robert

It was a day of Sheene, who was e time motor cycle on the second day meeting. He won the pionship race by tw his team colleague, The Netherlands, to sponsored champi immediately follow victory in the feat machines up to 1,0

Another double Wakefield's Michael rode his Kawasakis the 250 and 350 rac lap records in both c

HONDA 125 CHA R. Sowyer (GB), 1 85.90 mph; 2, D. Hon Murray (GB). 250 SERIES: 1, M. 250 Kawasaki, 13:50.0, D. Huxley (GB), 250 Mortimer (GB), 250 Ya BILL IVY SILVER H Grant (GB), 350 Kaw 93.80 mph; 2, C. Mort Yamaha; 3, B. Woodl Yamaha. 500 CHAMPIONSHIP (GB), 500 Suzuki, 16:0 2, W. Hartog (Neth Suzuki; 3, J. Newbo Suzuki. POWERBIKE INTER B. Sheene (GB), 650 S 97.58 mph; 2, M. Gr Kawasaki; 3, T. Hero Yamaha. SIDECAR CHAMPIO Taylor and J. Heal (GB) 15:49.7, 90.72 mph; (France) and S. Coll Seymaz; 3, D. Jones (GB), 750 Yamaha.

Golf

Huggett re likely to be accep

A request by Brian to be considered for of the Ryder Cup gol United States next discussed at a meetin Huggett was non-pla against the United St Lytham and St Anne's was almost certain to again.

He now wants to co becoming a playing m side. Ken Schofield, of the tournament sion of the Professio Association, said ye the Association wo certainly agree to his

"Obviously we are that he does not wan tain again but, on the in the past he was al the most successful p bers", Mr Schofield gett, aged 42 next that next year he will his best chances of be

He believes he is pl than for some years having forced his way 20 in the order of me an event in Jersey an close to winning Masters event on his territory at St Pierre

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gby Union

ll Blacks irresistible in loose

eter West
y Correspondent

e All Blacks ran in six tries st London Counties at tenham on Saturday, conceded and achieved, by 37—12, largest as well as their easiest ry to date. They threatened, was the overwhelming drive heir forwards in the loose, to it a cricket score but London oed defensive sinews in the d half and the touring side's s made enough errors in nent or execution to have coach getting out blackboard chalk and reminding them of virtues of doing the simple s well.

k Gleeson may see it as proof ver-elaboration that behind a stream of gilt-edged ssion, Kururangi on the right had little to excite him after ad scored a brace of early and that Ford, on the other, nothing at all beyond his ssful pursuit of a kick through unn.

re was, by previous stan-, an excess of kicking by the Blacks midfield in the early , not all of it accurate. The Maori stand-off half, Dunn, itted a mistake or two in espect, but he made the first r Kururangi with an accurate, ooted kick hooked back to behind Wyatt, on London's lank; he set up the try for by dummying across both his es; in between he scored one lf, on the short side of a mmage, with a glorious, one-d dummy that had him ng over the line with not a laid upon him.

All Blacks may be thinking tting in Dunn against Ireland Saturday but he has not been l with Donaldson, whom one to be the leading contender o good scrum halves. Donald-nd Bruce are the established ational partnership and, h Bruce may lack the spark-unning skills of Dunn, he is perienced performer.

scoreline of five goals, a ty goal and a try to four ty goals tells its own story, he fact is that London, after omising start in pursuit of g by their half backs, never sly threatened their oppon-line again. The forwards maged solidly until weaken-the final quarter, and they ced, through Colclough and n, a fair return from the ts, Colclough in all ways much to redeem his pale rmance for and England XV st Argentina.

a lot of set piece ball kept up in the air from Wilson's and a threequarter line ed for its attacking potential miserable rations against an admittedly fierce midfield defence. Hughes was able to make one brief, late thrust. Wyatt had one half chance towards the end, beating a man on the outside and hoisting a promising cross kick that led to three points when Haden obstructed Mordell. Bushell kicked the first three London penalties but retired in the third quarter with a lacerated ear, and it was Williamson who landed the fourth.

Oliver, the All Blacks captain, scores the touring side's fifth try despite Warfield's tackle.

Kururangi may not have looked at all secure under the high ball but he was alive to his opportunity when sending Wyatt sprawling with a push from behind and picking up a loose ball to obtain his first try. He then scissored with the strong-running Taylor to get a second.

The third All Blacks score was a gift for Robertson, who charged down a clearance kick from Warfield after an enthusiastic follow-up of a penalty attempt by Currie. In other ways, however, Robertson looked short of his old confidence and snap, and one cannot see him retaining his international place in Dublin.

Currie was to miss four penalty shots out of five, but he had no difficulty in making three early conversions, and his side led 18-6 at halftime. That magical try by Dunn had been followed by Bushell's third penalty when Loveridge snapped up an untidy London heel to spark off a drive by Barry Ashworth, splendid support play by the tireless Rutledge and a try for Oliver, whose unobtrusive touches did much to maintain momentum.

Currie converted a try by his captain as well as the last one, by Ford, with splendid kicks and, finally, landed a good penalty goal amid booing and slow-handclapping which reflected opinion that the All Blacks should have been running the ball instead. Oliver was right to give his full back all the goal-kicking he could get, and the reaction was a graceless one to a side that had played all the spectacular football.

LONDON COUNTIES: K. M. Bushell (Harlequins), sub: I. Williamson (Blackheath); R. Demming (Bedford), K. D. Hughes (London Welsh), P. J. Warfield (Rosslyn Park), D. M. Wyatt (Bath); R. Wilson (London Scottish), A. J. M. Lawson (London Scottish); T. Claxton (Harlequins), P. d'A. Keith-Roach (Rosslyn Park, captain), A. Curler (Harlequins), C. W. Ralston (Richmond), M. Colclough (Angoulême), R. J. Mordell (Rosslyn Park), A. Alexander (Harlequins), S. R. G. Pratt (London Scottish).

NEW ZEALANDERS: C. J. Currie; R. Kururangi, N. M. Taylor, B. J. Robertson, B. R. Ford; E. Dunn, D. S. Loveridge; J. C. Ashworth, A. G. Dalton, W. K. Bush, A. M. Haden, F. J. Oliver (captain), B. G. Ashworth, J. K. Fleming, L. M. Rutledge.
Referee: C. Norling (Wales).

The All Blacks have named a strong side for their match against Munster in Limerick tomorrow.

TEAM: B. J. McKechnie; B. G. Williams, B. J. Robertson, J. L. Jaffray, S. S. Wilson; O. D. Bruce, M. W. Donaldson; B. R. Johnstone, J. E. Black, G. Knight, A. M. Haden, F. J. Oliver, G. N. Mourie (captain), A. McGregor, W. Graham.

Patterson gets first cap against N Zealand

By Peter West

Ireland have dropped their scrum half and captain, John Moloney, for the international against New Zealand in Dublin on Saturday, and given his place to a new cap, the Ulsterman, Colin Patterson. The selectors also award a first cap to Terry Kennedy on the right wing, and they have brought back Seamus Deering to captain the side on a flank.

Michael Gibson, who has made more appearances for his country (65) than any other player in history, reverts to the centre in place of Alastair McKibbin, after a successful season for Ireland on the wing.

There was speculation whether the selectors would move Willie Duggan from number eight to lock. They have resisted this idea but have chosen Donal Spring in the second row in place of Harry Steele. Spring won a ca plast January, against Scotland. Deering's recall to the back row, where Fergus Slattery will be playing his 35th match for Ireland, has involved the omission of Stuart McKinney. The front row remains unchanged.

There is one further change in the side, at full back, where Larry Moloney is brought in for Ensor. Moloney won his first cap as a replacement against Wales in 1976, was picked in his own right against Scotland in the same season and earlier this year, again appeared as a substitute when Ensor was injured in the Scottish match.

Clive Norling of Wales, in charge of the All Blacks game on Saturday, will referee the match. His first appointment to an international was announced yesterday. The All Blacks have seen Norling twice, at Twickenham yesterday and on the same ground a fortnight ago when he refereed the Argentines' match against an England XV.

IRELAND: L. A. Moloney (Garryowen); T. Kennedy (St Marys), P. P. McNaughton (Greystones), C. M. H. Gibson (NIFC), A. C. McLennan (Wanderers); A. J. P. Ward (St Marys), C. Patterson (Instonians); P. A. Orr (Old Wesley), P. C. Whelan (Garryowen), E. Byrne (Blackrock), M. I. Keane (Lansdowne), D. Spring (Dublin University), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock), W. P. Duggan (Blackrock), S. Deering (captain, Garryowen).
REPLACEMENTS: A. R. McKibbin (London Irish), M. A. Quinn (Lansdowne), J. J. Moloney (St Marys), M. P. Fitzpatr'ck (Wanderers), C. F. Fitzgerald (St Marys), J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish).

Gareth Davies, the Cardiff stand off who suffered slight concussion in the match against Harlequins on Saturday, has been advised to rest for a few days and took no part when the Welsh national party trained in Cardiff yesterday.

J. J. Williams, who suffered a gash to a thight in the West Wales-All Blacks game, was another absentee yesterday but he is expected to be fit for the international against New Zealand on November 11. The Welsh XV will be announced today.

Lancashire take step towards regaining title

Lancashire took a giant step towards regaining the northern section of the county championship with a crushing 24—0 win over Cheshire at Sale, on Saturday. They did so despite the double blow of losing their key forwards, Cotton and Trickey through injuries.

Lancashire overcame these setbacks and took the lead through a superb try from Bond, Carleton, twice, Carfoot and Horton added second half tries, with Gullick kicking two conversions.

Lancashire, with two wins, are the only side in the group with a 100 per cent record. Yorkshire scored nine points in the final 10 minutes to beat Northumberland 12—11 at Morley, and Durham pipped Cumbria 9—7 at Darlington, thanks to an injury time penalty from Calvert.

Northern group

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Lancashire	2	2	0	0	43	9	4
Northumberland	2	1	0	1	31	18	2
Cumbria	2	1	0	1	16	13	2
Yorkshire	2	1	0	1	21	30	2
Durham	2	1	0	1	15	27	2
Cheshire	2	0	0	2	4	33	0

On the club scene, Quinnell, a leading candidate to take over the captaincy of Wales, scored a try in Llanelli's 28—13 win over Bedford. Another Welshman, Bennett, kicked three penalties for London Welsh to beat Neath 9—4. Northampton's 30—15 win against Oxford University was marred by the sending off of Russell.

Paul Oliver, a New Zealand prop forward, will play rugby for Paris University Club this winter. Oliver, aged 24, a member of the Otago provincial team and younger brother of the All Black lock, Frank Oliver, has accepted a PUC offer on the advice of New Zealand captain Graham Mourie.

Cumbria make onew change for their match with Northumberland at Gosforth next Saturday. They recall Borthwick at stand off and McDowell is moved to scrum half in place of Williamson.

TEAM: S. Lowden (Madeley College); D. Todhunter (Loughborough), P. Stoddart (Netherhall OB), P. Winder (Blackheath), C. Lowther (Lowestoft and Yarmouth); T. Borthwick (Aspatria), N. McDowell (Gosforth); R. Graham (Wigtown, captain), D. Miller (Wigtown), J. Wilman (Vale of Lune), P. McGuinness (Tynedale), J. Butler, P. Dixon (Gosforth), V. Fox (Tyndale), K. Moss (Brighton Park).

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ampleforth 20, Leeds GS 15; Bethany 52, Caterham 0; Bloxham 0, Old Bloxhamists 4; Blundell's 32, Queen's, Taunton 9; Bryanston 52, Abingdon 6; Canford 6, Downside 3; Caterham 16, Old Boys 3; Chatham House GS 27, Howard 0; Cranbrook 38, Hurstpierpoint 3; Dartford GS 6, St Mary's, Sidcup 13; De la Salle, Salford 48, Winstanley 3; Dulwich 13, Kings, Canterbury 33; Eltham 9, Trinity (Croydon) 13; Haberdasher's Askes', Elstree 6, Rossall 21; Judd 18, Old Juddian XV 24; Kemnal Manor 9, St Olave's 30; King's, Macclesfield 29, Portsmouth GS 4; King's, Taunton, 5, Sherborne 24; Llandovery 0, Christ College, Brecon 30; Maidstone GS 21, Wymondham 7; Marling 12, Sir Thomas Rich 4; Pierrepont 15, Old Boys 8; Reigate GS 11, Hampton GS 0; Rugby 25, Oakham 0; St Joseph's, Stoke 5, St Edward's, Liverpool 59; Skinners 35, Rochester Math 6; UCS 15, Old Gowers 3; Whitefriars 35, Crypt 6; Worcester RGS 31, King Edward's, Birmingham 9; Wycliffe 22, Cheltenham 22

Gymnastics

Twilight for Miss Comaneci but new dawn for United States

Strasbourg, Oct 29.—Nadia Comaneci, the Olympic champion of Romania, failed to win a medal in the women's individual event in the world gymnastics championships here last night as the Soviet Union filled the first three places. Elena Mukhina, aged 18, took the gold medal and Nelli Kim, second to Miss Comaneci at the Olympics, the silver.

The bronze medal went to Natalia Shaposhnikova, a virtually unknown 17-year-old. It was a bitter defeat for Miss Comaneci, aged 16, who ruined all her hopes by falling off the asymetric bars which meant she had to restart her routine. She scored 9.25 in the exercise, her first of the night, and eventually finished fourth.

Two faces of gymnastic grace: Miss Mukhina (left) the new champion, and Miss Comaneci.

Miss Mukhina had already carried out her exercises on the apparatus which included a spectacular backward somersault from the top bar. She scored 9.9. Miss Shaposhnikova nearly dashed her hopes of a medal when she slipped and fell from the beam but she quickly leaped back and finished her exercise smoothly. Both Miss Mukhina and Miss Kim scored 9.95 in the floor exercise.

Romania's hopes, which have rested heavily on Mis Comaneci, may soon be resting on Emilia Eberle, who is only 14. Her highest score, a 9.75, was in the asymetric bars and she will be setting her sights on next year's world championships in Texas and the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. Although Miss Comaneci was far from eclipsed here, she has apparently lost the technical precision she had in Montreal

Kurt Thomas won the United States first Olympic or wodld championship title for 46 years when he took the gold medal in the floor exercises. With a total of 19.65 point, he beat Kasamatsu, of Japan, who scored 19.75 points, and Ditiatin of the Soviet Union with 19.40 points.

The last American gymnast to win a title was George Gulack on the rings during the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles. Thomas's routine, worth 9.9 points in the voluntary exercises, gave him victory after the favourite, Andrianov, the Olympic and world all-round champion, twice stumbled during his routine.

Saturday
Women
INDIVIDUAL: 1. E. Mukhina (USSR), 78.725pts; 2. N. Kim (USSR), 78.575; 3. N. Shaposhnikova (USSR), 77.875.
Yesterday
Men
FLOOR: 1. K. Thomas (US), 19.65; 2. S. Kasamatsu (Japan), 19.75; 3. A. Ditiatin (USSR), 19.40.
POMMEL HORSE: 1. Z. Magyar Germany), 19.425; 3. S. Delichev (Hungary), 19.80; 2. E. Glenger (W (Bulgaria), 19.40.
RINGS: 1. M. Andrianov (USSR), 19.70; 2. A. Ditiatin (USSR), 19.675; 3. D. Greco (Romania), 19.65.
LONG HORSE: 1. J. Shimizu (Japan), R Barthel (E. Germany), 19.650. 19.60; 2 N. Andrianov, 19.575; 3.
PARALLEL BARS: 1. E. Kenmotsu (Japan), 19.60, 2. N. Andrianov, 19.575; 3. H. Kajiyama (Japan), 19.375.
HORIZONTAL BARS: 1. S. Kasamatsu, 19.675, 2. E. Glenger, 19.65; 3 S. Deltchev (Bulgaria), 19.60.
Women
VAULT: 1. N. Kim, 19.825; 2. N. Comaneci (Romania), 19.60; 3. S. Kraker (E Germany), 19.55 — Agencies.

Hockey

Graves knows what it is to keep up with the Joneses

By Sydney Friskin

Berkshire 0 Hampsire 3

Berkshire hockey players might have gained an hour's sleep from the end of British Summer Time, but they failed, hard as they tried, to put Hampshire's clock back in the county hockey championship. After they had been held to a blank first half, Hampshire scored all three goals in the second.

With three points to their credit, Hampshire will have to beat Kent who, having defeated Buckinghamshire at Sittingbourne yesterday, are more comfortably placed with four in group two of the southern division. Buckinghamshire have virtually no chance.

More important than the statistical complications of the game was the style in which it was played—fast, open and free from the petty irritations which mar some county matches. Its pace was dictated by Berkshire, who set out, not to contain, but rather to construct.

Berkshire had as much of the game in the first half as Hampshire, although Berkshire's goalkeeper had more to do. If any containment was attempted it was effectively achieved by Staynor, who kept a close watch over Purdy, around who most of Hampshire's assaults were built. Graves did well but had a hard time keeping up with Jones on Hampshire's wing.

Many of Purdy's through passes helped Fernandes to gather momentum on his way to the Berkshire circle, where he was twice checked by Moore in goal.

After Berkshire had failed to convert a long corner and a short one, a second run by Fernandes was halted by Moore.

Up to the eighth minute of the second half Berkshire matched Hampshire for speed and skill. A timely save on the line by Muller prevented them from scoring, Barton being the frustrated marksman. From a scramble which follwed a long corner, Mills scooped the ball over the bar.

Hampshire, thus reprieved, took play to the other end, where Mayo, on the left, found the freedom for which he had been searching to come in along the line to score off Robertson's stick. Five minutes later, Muller converted a short corner with a superb hit and Mayo, taking a pass from Hiscock ran on to score the best goal.

The Berkshire goal was in danger of falling again, but Pickett cleared from the line. With five minutes to go, the home side dispensed with their goalkeeper, brought in Key to strengthen the middle and left Nelson to guard the fort. The match by then was won and lost.

BERKSHIRE: M. Moore (Reading) (sub, R. Key, (Reading); P. Nelson (Purley), N. Woolven (Southgate), D. Murray (Bracknell), A. Robertson (Maidenhead), O. Seward (Reading), S. Graves (Reading), R. Staynor (Reading), M. Brown (Reading), N. Barton (Reading), C. Mills (Maidenhead).
HAMPSHIRE: R. Doncom (Teddington); C. Pickett (Havant), P. Domone (Teddington), A. Muller (Trojans), H. Swinton (Teddington), C. Kirkham (Trojans) (sub, B. Hiscock, (Trojans), B. M. Purdy (Trojans), G. Ricks (Teddington), P. Jones (Teddington), A. Fernandes (Trojans), A. Mayo (Teddington).

Rackets

Boone adds to his string of successes

By Our Rackets Correspondent

William Boone, challenger for the world rackets championship, retained the Manchester Gold Racquet in the first of the home season's major competitions yesterday. The left-handed Boone, who recently added the unofficial European title (played in Gibraltar) to his string of successes, beat his leading rival in this country, John Prenn, 8—15, 18—16, 15—12, 15—9, in the final round.

Played at a cracking pace that tested both men's fitness this was largely a match of punch and counter punch. Neither player could afford a weak or a loose shot without inviting immediate chastisement. Boone, who took a game and a half to attune himself to his opponent's aggressive play, eventually won because of his better serving at important moments, his greater capacity for straightening the ball down the side walls to a length and his overt determination. There was a bit of Jimmy Connors in the way he expressed himself on court.

Prenn, who lost to Boone in the eliminating series last season for the right to challenge William Surtees for the world title, was certainly in the hunt for the first three games and in the early part of the fourth in which he led 7—3. But occasional errors betrayed him. For instance, he lost a great rally, the best of the match, at 13—12 in the second game after staking his life on winning it. In the third game he put down an attempted half volleyed drop shot at 12—12 and, at 8—9, in the fourth game he hit down a fairly simple shot.

Boone, on the other hand, made his mistakes but not when it mattered as much. He played the important points with sound judgment and resolution. He produced telling services when they were needed most, as, for instance, in the second game in which he lost a lead of 11—5. At 12—13, he produced three unreturned services and, at 16—16, two aces for the game.

At 12—12 in the third game, he produced three winning services and closed the match with two aces. Strangely, few of those winning services were hit with ferocity. Rather, they were to a length and that may well have deceived Prenn.

RESULTS: Quarter-final round: W. A. Hollington beat C. T. M. Pugh, 15—10; A. C. Milne beat F. C. Satow, 15—1, 15—4; J. A. N. Prenn beat A. G. Windham, 15—4, 15—3; W. R. Boone, walkover. Semi-final round: Boone beat Hollington, 15—3, 15—5; Prenn beat Milne, 15—9, 15—6. Final: Boone beat Prenn, 8—15, 18—16, 15—12, 15—9.
Doubles: Final round: W. R. Boone and C. T. M. Pugh beat A. G. Milne and J. A. N. Prenn, 15—2, 11—15, 10—15, 16—17, 15—5.
REAL TENNIS: Semi-final round: H. R. Angus (holder) beat G. W. H. Dennett, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; J. D. Ward beat A. G. Windham, 6—3, 2—7. Final: Angus beat Ward, 6—4, 6—1.

Yachting

Young sailors endure calm before storm of world event

By John Nicholls

The sailing team to represent Britain in the world youth championships at Swan River, Western Australia, next December, was selected at Calshot, Southampton Water, yesterday. Richard Tagg and Ian Tillett have been chosen in the 420 Class and Alan Titmus in the single-handed Laser. The reserves are Stuart Rix and David Ling (420), and Keith Sharp (Laser).

The final trials at Calshot were the culmination of 11 months of training for the national youth party, who had already qualified through their regional championships. Unfortunately, the weather was hopeless for sailing this weekend and the intended programme of six races could not be completed. The wind never reached more than five knots, there were no waves and conditions were quite different from what is expected in Australia.

Nevertheless, some races were held, albeit short ones, and the results of those, together with the competitors' known past performances, were used to guide the selectors. Tagg and Tillett won all three of their races yesterday and Titmus was first, second, and fourth. Both the reserve crews finished second in their respective classes and the standard of sailing was generally high.

Youth, as far as the Royal Yachting Association is concerned, means under 21, but for the world championships the entrants must be less than 20 in the year of the event. Tagg is 17 and is studying for his A levels when not sailing at Itchenor, Sussex. His crew, Tillett, is 18, and is learning business studies at Plymouth Polytechnic. Titmus is a 19-year-old Welshman and works in a bank in Newport. All three are products of the national coaching scheme, which also includes young peopel from Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Jim Saltonstall, the RYA racing coach, has worked hard on and with the youngsters during the past year and has seen them make great progress. The best of them can now hold their own with adults at open meetings and they have scored some notable successes.

It is to be hoped that a number of them will maintain their interest in sailing at the highest level and progress into the Olympic classes. Saltonstall is confident that some of his present group will be among the contenders for selection to the 1984 yachting Olympics.

After the last race yesterday, Dr Frank Newton, the RYA medical advisor, took samples from 10 competitors which will now be analysed for drugs. This was not because he suspected they were on anabolic steroids, but in order to check if they were using any properly prescribed medicines that could fall foul of a doping test. Such tests are expected to become routine in international yachting events and he wants to prepare competitors at all levels for this.

TOKYO: Quarter Ton World championships: 1. Vano (New Zealand), M. Paterson; 2. Oooh Vind (Japan), H. Hashiba; 3. Magician Five (Japan), Y. Hakomori; 4. Wings (GB), R. Fisher; 5. Four Samurais (West Germany), A. Nohnhaupt; 6. Kamikaze Express (Japan), M. Tokano.

Tennis

BASLE: Swiss indoor championship: Semi-final round: G. Vilas beat W. Fibak, 6—3, 6—0; J. McEnroe beat V. Amaya, 6—3, 6—2. Final: Vilas beat McEnroe, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

DAVIS CUP: Colombia lead Venezuela, 3—0 (Bogota); Argentina lead Ecuador, 3—0 (Guayaquil, Ecuador); Mexico lead Canada, 3—0 (Mexico City); Brazil lead Uruguay 3—0 (in Brazil).

STUTTGART: Final: Miss T. Austin (US) beat Miss B. Stove (Netherlands), 6—3, 6—3. Semi-finals: Miss Austin beat Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 7—6, 6—1; Miss Stove beat Miss V. Ruzici (Rumania), 2—6, 6—3, 7—6.

TOKYO: Japan open tournament, semi-finals: P. Dupre beat Z. Franulovic, 4—6, 7—6, 6—4; A. Panatta beat C. Mottram, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Final: Panatta beat Dupre, 6—3, 6—2. Women's singles, semi-final: S. Yonezawa beat K. Fukuoka, 6—1, 6—2. Men's doubles, semi-finals: Mottram and Franulovic beat S. Ball and P. Dent, 6—2, 7—5; R. Case and G. Masters beat C. Dibley and A. Roche, 6—0, 6—3.

loucestershire put clock ck as points tick away

ichard Streeton

ucestershire turned the back against Somerset at holm on Saturday in the rugby championship. They ed their opponents with an and panache that they can have matched in the first ears of fixtures between the It was on January 2, 1879, hese teams first met and the ne was a draw. On October 78, Gloucestershire won by goals and two tries (38) against a dropped goal

through Gloucestershire exhilarating 15-man rugby, is the modern way for ex-g that they felt able to fling ll about with reckless ambi- were totally dominant and disregarded possible mis- They quickly grasped, like st of us, that Somerset had to offer, following several ed late changes, a penchant eak tackling and problems anization and technique.

handling and passing stopped Gloucestershire topping 50 points, which at vel must surely make think-nen thoughtful about the ability of this increasingly zed competition. Certainly ttern and limitations of this n have become monotonous I happen to be a West ryman).

jarring note has to be ed even with the acknow-ent that Gloucestershire will certainly win the south-n group yet again in a fort-s time against Cornwall, edly so, and also that they robably win the title when go on to appear in their final in 10 years on Decem-).

ability of Kingston at scrum- whose only caps were won obscurity of a summer tour, surely have been noted by ngland selector present on casion. Mr Rogers, presum-nows better than most the aid if the opposing scrum- not contained.

work of Pomphrey, Watkins after was prominent in an nding pack

Somerset, a little curiously often dominated the lineouts and there were some lone runs and sensible kicking from Palmer and Hunt, in particular among their harrassed ranks. They only lost the tight heads, 3—2, though their front row never came to terms with the stern problems before them. The collapsed scrummage is both boring to watch and tactically threadbare after a time and the short lineout was overdone, too. Somerset, to be frank, were helpless. Perhaps Gloucestershire should be exempted from the championship's early stages like first and second division clubs are from the FA Cup.

Somerset trailed 20—3 after barely 15 minutes, having begun well through their forwards and scoring first when Palmer dropped a goal. When Gloucestershire hit back with four tries in the best swarming French manner, the mind boggled what was going to be the outcome. This titivating prologue soon ended and until the interval the more customary slog and tightness of these occasions was present. Afterwards Gloucestershire's pressure was sustained but courageous defence from Somerset and Gloucestershire's own mistakes brought them only three more tries. Gloucestershire's tries came from Williams, Sargent, Mogg, Gorvett, Morley (2) and Rafter with Butler converting five of them.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P. Butler (Gloucester); R. Clewes (Gloucester), A. Morley (Bristol), P. Johnson (Clifton), R. Mogg (Gloucester); C. G. Williams (Gloucester), P. Kingston (Gloucester); G. Sargent (Gloucester), S. Mills (Gloucester), J. Doubleday (Bristol), N. Pomphrey (Bristol), S. Boyle (Gloucester), J. Watkins (Gloucester), S. Gorvett (Bristol), M. Rafter (Bristol).

SOMERSET: P. Pearce (Clifton); P. Simmonds (Bath), N. Hunt (Bristol), C. Bird (Bath), D. Newman (Bristol); J. Palmer (Bath), D. Murphy (Bath), (sub, R. Yandle, Exeter University); G. Paul (Weston-super-Mare), S. Luxmoore (Clifton), J. Meddick (Bath), A. Shorney (Avon and Somerset Police), N. Gaymond (Bristol), F. Hartley (Exeter), S. Davies (Bristol), S. Jones (Bath), (sub P. Norris Bridgwater and Albion).
Referee: P. L. Lillington (London).

South Western group

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Gloucester	2	2	0	0	53	15	4
Cornwall	2	2	0	0	29	14	4
Devon	2	0	0	2	19	25	0
Somerset	2	0	0	2	10	87	0

asps settle private affair tween consenting adults

ichael Hardy

ing for what the programme ngly called a "gulit" , a private matter presum-etween consenting adults of ro clubs, Wasps beat New-on Saturday by two goals ts) to a try and a penalty 7). There was no need for about this victory which, to wins against Bristol and n Irish in successive weeks, ms the steadily growing that Wasps are now able to ain with their distinguished

port came to Sudbury intent nning. Brynmor Williams, in ular, was keen to prove to elsh selectors that he is the o replace Gareth Edwards at half.

n with a number of replace- they had a hefty pack. So , their captain, often felt o withdraw himself and his row colleagues to attacking ns with the backs. This nly posed problems for , especially through the sion of Brown, but the uent lack of cover did g to help Williams's s.

Barry been in better kick-form—he missed three ies from reasonable positions e might have been more of llenge to Wasps' early set- try, scored by Leggett and rward supporters from a penalty, and converted by r. As it was, Newport's only me from a run by Jefferson, Davies coming into the line ull back and Burcher making the decisive break. Barry kicked a penalty goal in the second half.

That Newport did not do better was due to a variety of factors, for most of which Wasps deserve the credit: spirited work by the Wasps pack; a scrum half in Connor who, apart from the length of his pass, was in no way outclassed by Williams; some fine defensive touch kicking, off either foot, by Waldron at stand-off; and consistently good covering and tackling, especially by the centres, French and Rayner.

The turning point came after Newport had scored their try towards the end of the first half. Within three minutes Wasps had replied with a memorable try. Connor started it by breaking near his own 22 metre line. Somewhat to his surprise he was able to brush off a couple of tackles and found himself 50 yards farther on before, hemmed in on the left, he flung out a high pass to the right.

N'Jie, who comes from Stepney, of Moroccan parents, was only one of several Wasps players on hand; but he it was who took the pass, administered a firm hand-off, and raced round to score under the posts, to give Rayner an easy conversion and set the seal on a notable Wasps' victory.

WASPS: H. Davies; A. Richards (capt), N. French, A. Rayner, S. N'Jie; J. Waldron, M. Connor; A. Isichei, J. Gallagher, M. Brooks, J. Bonner, R. Carter, R. Smith, M. Leggett, A. Cooper.
NEWPORT: L. Davies; K. Jefferson, D. H. Burcher, N. Brown, J. Churchill; D. Barry, D. B. Williams; C. Smart, S. O'Donoghue, R. Cridland, J. Watkins (sub, R. Taylor), D. Waters, R. Barrell, I. Brown, G. Evans (capt).
Referee: C. J. Shutle (London).

Midland pair give evidence of the British malaise

By Nicholas Keith

The malaise in British rugby seems to be spreading. The midland derby between Moseley and Coventry at the Reddings on Saturday had the symptoms. There were six tries to sugar the crowd's pill of disappointment at the rash of fumblings and failings which slighdy disfigured Moseley's victory by three goals and a try (22) to two goals and a penalty goal (15).

The vigour of the All Blacks has highlighted our relative torpor. Their secret potion is nothing more startling than a mobile pack who attack the ball and dashing backs who attack the defence. The prescription for our ailment may be a course in support play and simple but accurate back play.

At Moseley two rather ponderous packs and butter-fingered sets of backs failed to catch the drift of a glorious autumn afternoon. Moseley came from behind and, with the advantage of the slope in the second half, eroded Coventry's resistance.

Coventry were depleted at the back. They particularly missed the injured Rossborough at full back; Coulthard, one of the centres, was hurt in the first quarter of the game; Duckham was omitted; and they have not found a stand-off to replace Aitchison, who returned to the north because he could not get a job.

Moseley's forwards have lost some of their piston power. Their rucking and mauling is less bludgeoning and they were dominated at the lineouts by Darnell for a longer time than Nigel Horton, their self-exiled lock, would have allowed. They were without Gifford, their injured England B scrum half, which saw the return of former England player Jan Webster, now with Walsall.

A menacing opening by Moseley yielded a try within 10 minutes. A deft kick by King was neatly taken on the run by Jeavons, one of England's promising young men who seems to have been temporarily forgotten, and he cavorted through the defence like a puppy scattering the autumn leaves, Akenhead converting.

However, Coventry settled down. Long, usually a stand-off, replaced Coulthard and made two telling contributions. He chipped perfectly to the line and a penalty try was awarded against Laird for pushing Knee in the race for the ball. Next, Long put Knee over for another try after a break by Evans. Hall converted both.

Moseley levelled the scores before the interval to force Coventry to struggle up the down staircase throughout the second half. Watson-Jones hacked over a loose ball and touched down for Akenhead to kick the goal.

The second half was as cluttered and untidy as an absent-minded don's study and Moseley could only add two more tries by Laird for all their pressure. Akenhead, who had a fine game, converted one, hit a post with the other and was also defied by wood with a penalty attempt. Hall landed a penalty for the visitors as they made a belated rally in the closing minutes.

MOSELEY: R. Akenhead; A. Cureton, A. Hill, A. Watson-Jones, R. Laird; M. Cooper, J. Webster; K. Astley, S. Bruin, J. Moore, B. Ayre, J. Hudson, S. King, N. Jeavons, T. Clarke.
COVENTRY: S. Hall; P. Knee, P. Coulthard (rep: A. Long), G. Evans, S. Maisey (rep: R. Sadler); D. Bailey, P. Lander; T. Dingley, A. Farrington, F. Melvin, I. Darnell, R. Ninnes, J. Shinsides, G. Robbins, R. Cardwell.
Referee: R. Mayo (Bristol).

Malone offer no opposition with meagre opportunities

By Gordon Allan

London Irish 42 Malone 3

London Irish and Malone first played each other at Ravenhill, Belfast, in 1965 (that was Ken Kennedy's first appearance for Irish), and most of their games since then have been close. The one at Sunbury yesterday was an extravagant exception. Irish won by three goals and six tries to a penalty goal, and Malone, to adopt Tony O'Reilly's best-known remark, were lucky to get three.

Three Malone forwards, Maxwell, Andrews and Campbell, arrived half an hour late. They chose to come by car and lost their way. McGauley, Lennon and Byrne, all of London Irish, stood in for them. But by the time Maxwell, Andrews and Campbell were cheered onto the pitch, the Irish were 24 points up and the possibility of a contest as opposed to a caper had vanished.

From the Irish standpoint it was a pleasant run out before their London merit table match against Saracens at Southgate next Saturday. The only drawback was that there was insufficient opposition. Irish won the ball everywhere with perfect regularity. Like most perfection, it became tedious after a while.

Both teams were short of several regular players, but Malone no doubt felt their deprivation more keenly. To compound their difficulties, Brown and Allister missed five penalties.

Brown, an elusive standoff given half a chance (which was all the chance he usually got, finally kicked one a quarter of an hour before the end. The Irish tries were scored, from all points of the compass, by Kirby (two), Murphy (two), Leopold, Condon, Casalaspro, Parfrey and McKibbin. Condon kicked three conversions and missed one or two easy ones as well.

Casalaspro's was a penalty try. He was tripped a metre or so from the corner flag. Soon afterwards, he left the field and McGorry replaced him.

LONDON IRISH: D. Leopold; J. Casalaspro (sub, P. McGorry), H. Condon, R. McKibbin, J. Kirby; P. Parfrey, B. Murphy; A. Newberry, K. Kennedy, K. Neale, M. Smythe, P. Ponter, T. Webster, K. Short, P. Boylan.
MALONE: J. Allister; B. Christian, G. McClure, R. Paterson, S. Boal, I. Brown, C. Boyd, A. Henry, E. Long, B. Maxwell, J. Andrews, D. Dalton, B. Campbell, G. Coulter, J. Anderson.
Referee: R. F. Johnson (London).

Rugby results

Tour match

Lndn Counties	12	New Zealanders	37

County championship

Cheshire	0	Lancashire	24
Cornwall	10	Devon	7
Durham	9	Cumbria	7
Gloucestershire	38	Somerset	3
Yorkshire	12	Northumb'land	11

Club matches

Aberavon	21	Bridgend	6
Bath	44	St Mary's H	4
Bingley	23	St Helens	3
Birkenhead P	13	Durham C	7
Bradford	6	Wilmslow	9
Bramley	9	Pontefract	14
Birmingham	18	Exeter	13
Blackburn	13	Warrington	12
Bowdon	23	Rossendale	4
Fylde	45	London Scots	3
Esher	15	Met Police	7
Gosforth	13	Wakefield	0
Halifax	23	[illegible]	9
Headingley	13	Loughborough C	13
Harlequins	12	[illegible]	31
Hartlepool R	14	[illegible]	17
Heaton Moor	13	Keighley	13
Llanelli	28	Bedford	13
Leigh	6	Stourbridge	18
L Irish	42	Malone	3
London Welsh	9	Neath	4
Manchester	16	Harrogate	16
Morley	36	Hull & ER	4
Moseley	22	Coventry	15
Northern	6	Alnwick	3
Newbridge	8	Pontypridd	0
Nottingham	24	Gloucester	8
Nuneaton	3	Liverpool	30
Oldham	10	Kersal	6
Oxford Univ	15	Northampton	30
Percy Park	0	Middlesbrough	22
Pontypool	69	Oxford	3
Redcar	31	Leeds Univ	7
Richmond	8	Cambridge Univ	3
Roundhay	35	Sheffield	4
Rugby	9	Tredegar	19
Saracens	12	Bristol	11
Sefton	10	Liverpool U	27
Swansea	21	Leicester	12
Tyldesley	16	Calder Vale	6
Vale of Lune	43	Solihull	6
Wasps	12	Newport	7
Waterloo	17	Chester	9
W Hartlepool	13	Sale	4
Wigan	34	Furness	7
Wigton	7	Preston G	3

Scottish first division

Gala	9	West of Scotland	3
Hawick	32	Langholm	9
Jordanhill	9	Stewart's/M FP	21
Kelso	3	Heriots FP	23
Kilmarnock	25	Haddington	4
Watsonians	7	Boroughmuir	20

Northern

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Roundhay	5	5	0	0	87	13	100.00
Orrell	4	4	0	0	80	23	100.00
Liverpool	7	7	0	0	142	41	100.00
Middlesbro	5	4	0	1	50	8	80.00
Wilmslow	4	3	0	1	64	33	75.00
Fylde	6	4	0	2	113	68	66.66
Northern	3	2	0	1	40	31	66.66
Sale	3	2	0	1	47	39	66.66
Morley	3	2	0	1	49	42	66.66
Gosforth	5	3	0	2	61	44	60.00
Birkenhd Pk	5	2	1	2	55	59	50.00
Halifax	5	2	0	3	87	104	40.00
Brghtn Park	6	2	0	4	74	99	33.33
Headingley	3	1	2	5	67	153	28.57
Huddersfield	4	1	0	3	34	71	25.00
Hartlepool R	4	1	0	3	29	63	25.00
Wakefield	6	1	0	5	45	83	16.66
Bradford	7	1	0	6	48	71	14.28
N Brighton	4	0	1	3	25	65	12.50
Waterloo	3	0	0	2	25	41	—

For the record

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 4, St Albans 1; Blackheath 0, Wimbledon 0; Cambridge University 0, Dulwich 1; Hampstead 3, Cheam 3; Hawks 0, Bromley 2; London Univ 2, Maidenhead 1; Oxford Univ 2, Tulse Hill 1; Slough 5, Purley 0; Southgate 2, Hounslow 1; Spencer 2, Old Kingstonians 0; Surbiton 1, Richmond 6; Teddington 1, Mid-Surrey 1.
EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishop's Stortford 1, Brentwood 1; Blueharts 0, Bedfordshire Eagles 0; Broxbourne 0, Norfolk Wands 3; Cambridge City 3, Bury St Edmunds 2; Chelmsford 1, Norwich Grasshoppers 1; Colchester 3, Ilford 1; Westcliff 0, Ipswich 0.

YESTERDAY
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Cheshire 1, Yorkshire 0; Cumbria 1, Northumberland 3, Durham 0, Lancashire 4. West: Hereford 1, Gloucestershire 4; Somerset 4, Cornwall 1; Wiltshire 2, Dorset 0. Midlands: Leicestershire 0, Derbyshire 0; Nottinghamshire 1, Worcestershire 0; Shropshire 2, Northamptonshire 2; Warwickshire 2, Staffordshire 0. East: Essex 0, Hertfordshire 0; Bedfordshire 2, Lincolnshire 0; Cambridgeshire 0, Norfolk 3. South: Middlesex 5, Sussex 1; Oxfordshire 1, Surrey 1; Berkshire 0, Hampshire 3; Kent 3, Buckinghamshire 2.

Golf

PENSACOLA (Florida): 199: M. McLendon, 65, 67, 67; 202: W. Levi, 68, 70, 64; 204: M. McCumber, 70, 70, 64, D. Weibring, 68, 69, 67; 205: R. Wadkins, 70, 69, 66, A. Miller, 69, 70, 66; 206: R. Caldwell, 72, 69, 65, M. Reid, 68, 70, 68, C. Strange, 69, 70, 67; 207: J. McGee, 71, 70, 66; 208: P. Arthur, 71, 68, 69, K. Fergus, 71, 66, 71; 209: J. Bean, 70, 71, 68, M. Hayes, 71, 70, 68, L. Thompson, 70, 69, 70, H. Twitty, 69, 71, 69. British score: 213: P. Oosterhuis, 70, 72, 71.

ADELAIDE: Westlakes classic: 280: W. Grady; 282: R. Shearer; 284: S. Ginn; 286: C. Tickner; 287: K. Cox, G. Marsh, P. Firmstone, W. Britten; 288: G. Parslow.

Little Aston: Little Aston beat Cambridge University, 10—8.
Hollinwell: Notts GC beat Oxford University, 13-3.

THE BELFRY: Midland match-play professional championship final: D. Steele beat M. Gallacher, 1 hole. Third place play-off: H. Boyle beat N. Brunyard, 4 and 2.

Rugby League

Saturday
YORKSHIRE CUP FINAL: Bradford Northern 18, York 8.
Yesterday
TOUR MATCH: Hull 2, Australians 34.
FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 12, Leeds 21; Featherstone Rovers 11, St. Helens 22; Huddersfield 6, Wakefield Trinity 24; Warrington 24, Castleford 15; Widnes 30, Leigh 17; Wigan 20, Rochdale 10.
SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough 5, Keighley 5; Dewsbury 10, New Hunslet 13; Doncaster 0, Halifax 16; Oldham 24, Batley 0; Whitehaven 32, Huyton 0

SPORT

Racing

Brave Johnny takes final classic with something to spare

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 29

The final classic of the French season, the Prix Royal-Oak went to Brave Johnny, who was ridden with fine judgment by Henri Samani. Second place was taken by Daniel Wildenstein's Sauvage in front of Act One, Nizon, Idle Waters and Galiani.

Philippe Paquet settled Nizon down in the lead soon after the field left the stalls. Running down the backstraight, some nine furlongs from home, Nizon led Brave Johnny and Idle Waters with Yves Saint-Martin and Sauvage racing in last place.

In the straight Nizon was attacked by Idle Waters with Sauvage, who had made up a great deal of ground, looming up on the outside. One and a half furlongs out, Sauvage took the lead from Nizon. Brave Johnny was just behind and Idle Waters was fading. At this point, Act One, who had met interference from Prince Melchior, also saw daylight.

Taking over the lead from Sauvage with 100 yards left to run, Brave Johnny landed a fairly comfortable victory. Act One made rapid late progress and was just pipped for second place, but Galiani was never seen with a chance. Afterwards John Reid told me that he considered Idle Waters was probably below her best after a strenuous season.

Brave Johnny is owned by the French film stars, Mireille Darc and Alain Delon, together with a casino owner, Joseph Kiada, who also has the top class Guadanini. Michael Bartholomew will train Brave Johnny as a four-year-old and the colt will be aimed at Europe's top long-distance events such as the Prix du Cadran and Ascot Gold Cup.

Both Lester Piggott and Brian Taylor missed their rides in the Prix Gladiateur as their plane was delayed by fog. They were replaced respectively by John Reid on Billion and Yves Saint-Martin on Hard Attack. The long-distance event went to the French horse Billboy, who took over from Hard Attack in the last 50 yards. Third place went to the veteran, Knight Templar, and Billion, who was completely unsuited by the slow pace, finished a close fourth.

Cavok did much of the donkey work in this race, but the early pace was no better than a hacking canter. Knight Templar followed the leader with six furlongs left and then came Billboy, Hard Attack, Grand Canyon and Billion. Once in the straight, Knight Templar moved alongside Cavok and Saint-Martin brought Hard Attack with a smooth run up the middle of the course. Just behind this trio waiting to pounce was Alain Badel on Billboy.

With a furlong to run Hard Attack looked as if he would survive to the line, but the six-year-old, who was not at home on the firm ground, could not resist the late challenge of Billboy. Knight Templar stayed on but Billion never looked like threatening the leaders.

PRIX GLADIATEUR (Group III: £13,333: 3½m)

Billboy, ch c, by Reddy Boy—Belle Provencale (Mrs J. M. Mercier), 4-9-3 .... A. Badel 1
Hard Attack, b h, by Hard Tack—Shashana (Founderbrook Ltd), 6-9-2 .... Y Saint-Martin 2
Knight Templar, br g, by King Log—Parthian Glance (P. G. Richards), 8-9-2. M. Philipperon 3

ALSO RAN: Billion (4th), Cavok, Grand Canyon. 6 ran.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 5.50 fr; places, 2.60, 2.50. P. Pelat. Sht nk, 2l, 4min, 34.1sec.

PRIX ROYAL-OAK (Group I): 3-y-o: £33,333: 1m 7½f)

Brave Johnny, gr c, by Dancing Lad—Brave Henriette (Miss M. Darc), 9-2 ...... H. Samani 1
Sauvage, b c, by Sassafras—Tonnera (D. Wildenstein), 9-2 Y Saint-Martin 2
Act One, ch c, by Stage Door Johnny—Quick to Learn (E. Spectman), 9-2 ...... F. Head 3

ALSO RAN: Nizon (4th), Idle Waters, Galiani, Fair and Square, Prince Melchior. 8 ran.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 14.20 fr; places, 2.40, 1.60, 1.30. C. W. Bartholomew, ½l, nose. 3min 30.1sec.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: 5 and 6 furlongs, firm, remainder, good to firm. Teesside Park: good to firm. Chepstow: hard. Tomorrow: Plumpton: Firm.

Futurity serves only to confirm Tromos as a future champion

By Michael Seely

Tromos first and the rest nowhere seemed to be the message conveyed by the result of the William Hill Futurity Stakes at Doncaster on Saturday; 5-2 is now the top price on offer against George Cambanis's flamboyant chestnut with the four white socks for the 1979 2,000 Guineas. Come Derby time the picture may change. More Light looked every inch an Epsom prospect when chasing home Tromos in the Dewhurst Stakes. And one of Peter Walwyn's or Vincent O'Brien's vast fleets of unraced two-year-olds may be forcing their attentions on us before next June.

But the first of the classics generally falls to an experienced animal. "The 2,000 Guineas closes this week", Walwyn said yesterday, "and at the moment I can't see myself making an entry." Although no one would dream of backing Tromos at his present odds he now bestrides the scene like an equine colossus. "If I feel at all gloomy or got down by the weather in the winter', Alex Bird said, "I shall go to my office and switch on the video recording of Tromos winning at Newmarket. And that'll cheer me up all right." Mr Bird, the Manchester backer, admits to having supported the Busted colt to win a small fortune next spring at all odds from 25-1 down to 12-1.

Nevertheless the final leg of the trilogy of important autumn two-year-old races proved an enthralling and informative affair. Full credit must go to the Curragh trainer Con Collins for his handling of the winner, Sandy Creek. And full marks too must be awarded to the Petingo colt's owner, Alfie McLean, a bookmaker from Belfast, who confessed to having supported his winner with a wager of £2,000 each way at 20-1.

Saturday's issue was in doubt until the last strides of an exciting finish. Christy Roche and Sandy Creek seemed to hold the upper hand halfway up the straight. Joe Mercer and the 9-4 favourite, Lyphard's Wish, then started to fight back like tigers but the elegant Nijinsky colt threw away his chance by hanging to the left. In the last hundred yards Warmington, who had been outpaced when the tempo was increased two furlongs from home, started to eat up the ground, but the post came just in time for Sandy Creek.

Lyphard's Wish was a close third and Laska Floko, who finished equally strongly just behind the favourite, took fourth place. His trainer, Clive Brittain, who saddled Julio Mariner to capture the St Leger after being unluckily beaten by Dactylographer in this race last year, is nothing if not an optimist. "Here's the concrete evidence that we'll be back in September, 1979", an exuberant Brittain said, waving a copy of the photograph of the climax to this desperate race.

There was a touch of sentimentality about the result as far as the sponsors were concerned. For Collins's father, Michael, who trained the wartime Irish triple crown winner, Windsor Slipper, for Joe McGrath also advised the late William Hill on the foundation mares to purchase for the Sezincote and Whitsbury studs.

Sandy Creek, a tough-looking chestnut by Petingo out of the Klairon mare, Keep Right, has been improving all season and will certainly make his presence felt in next season's prestige middle-distance races. His form when beating Shack in the Larkspur Stakes at Leopardstown put Sandy Creek only a few pounds behind the best French colt, Irish River, and the best filly trained in that country, Pitasia. If Tromos fails to stay the situation is certainly going to be fraught with interest next summer.

The vast gap between the good second-class two-year-olds and those in the top flight has never been better illustrated than it was in the Doncaster Stakes where Touch Boy showed just too much speed for Captain Nick and Crest of Gold. This trio have collected 13 races this season and yet at York recently Touch Boy was slammed eight lengths by Kris, who just got the better of that hard-fought tussle with Hardgreen in the Horris Hill Stakes at Newbury on Thursday.

Touch Boy has proved a rare bargain to his owner, Gordon Mullin, since being bought by Jack Doyle for 2,000 guineas at the Doncaster sales. Doyle whose four purchases for Schweppes for 10,500 guineas at the same sales in 1977 included that record-breaking colt, Schweppeshire Lad, is hoping for great things from a similar bunch for whom the Irish bloodstock agent gave 18,500 guineas at this year's auction.

Newmarket stables, robbed of success in the big race with Warmington and Lyphard's Wish, landed a double when William Hastings-Bass saddled Shuffling to win the Allendale Handicap and Michael Jarvis's Takarabune captured the Venus Stakes. The seven-year-old Shuffling retains his form remarkably well and may return to this course in a fortnight's time to try to win the Spurt On Sprint Handicap for his joint owners, Tim Corby and David Bedall.

Peter Easterby and Pat Muldoon took the White Rose Handicap with Chokwaro on whom William Carson was seen at his most forceful. Earlier in the afternoon the same combination of trainer and owner had failed to win the St Simon Stakes at Newbury with Sea Pigeon. Watching this defeat on television it became obvious why Sea Pigeon, whose performances in handicaps rank him as an outstanding horse on the flat as well as over hurdles finds it difficult to win a pattern race.

This match became a battle of wits between Brian Taylor on the winner, Obraztsovy and Mark Birch on Sea Pigeon. Taylor, riding a horse who had finished fifth in the Derby and fourth in the St Leger, was determined to make his mount's classic ability tell. Birch, fully alive to the situation, moved Sea Pigeon into a challenging position early in the straight.

Taylor, however, gradually stepping up the gallop in the final three furlongs, blunted his rival's formidable burst of finishing speed and Sea Pigeon could only run on at one pace in the last 200 yards. Finally it is a remarkable fact that if Guy Harwood had not claimed Greville Starkey to ride at Newbury the big race jockey of the year would now have another group one success to his credit. For Starkey had been approached to take the mount on Sandy Creek in the Futurity.

Nottingham programme

1.30 WOODBOROUGH STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £1,056: 1¼m)

1	440020	Afovos, C. Brittain, 9-0	B. Raymond	10
2		Boxbergen, M. Ryan, 9-0	P. Madden	5
10	0020	Fine Tale (B), P. Walwyn, 9-0	F. Morby	4
14	0	Gris Ciel, R. Hollinshead, 9-0	T. Ives	3
15	000232	Jojo Roly, C. Bonstead, 9-0	W. Carson	9
20	0000	Panaman, P. Mitchell, 9-0	P. Waldron	1
21	000	Penwith, D. Hanley, 9-0	G. Baxter	6
26	0	Taibhse Naofa, E. Reavey, 9-0	J. Reid	14
29	00	Winking Fields (B), J. Hindley, 9-0	A. Kimberley	15
30		Almira (B), W. Hastings-Bass, 8-11	R. Oxland	7
33		Boxberger Zaim, M. Ryan, 8-11	P. Gunn 5	11
38	00	Fond Farewell, R. Akehurst, 8-11	R. Fox	2
45	4000	*Lady Moorgate, R. Boss, 8-11	—	8
55	0	Moon Lover, B. Hanbury, 8-11	M. Wigham	12

7-4 Jojo Roly, 7-2 Fine Tale, 4-1 Afovos, 8-1 Moon Lover, 12-1 Winking Fields, 14-1 Almira, 20-1 others.

2.0 RAINWORTH STAKES (2-y-o: £611: 1m 50yds)

202	30300	Musical Thief, R. Hobson, 8-11	P. Kelleher	5
203	04	Newfarm Boy, P. Cole, 8-11	G. Baxter	14
204	400000	Orley Farm, J. Hardy, 8-11	P. Madden	3
205	00000	Our Birthday, P. Mitchell, 8-11	W. Carson	4
211	000000	Stars At Night (B), D. Laing, 8-11	R. Weaver	9
213	000004	Yeh, W. Wharton, 8-11	W. Wharton 5	11
215	00	Castings, G. Vergette, 8-8	M. Wigham	7
216	00004	Elegant Jill, E. Carr, 8-8	B. Raymond	1
218	403033	Hot Lips, W. Marshall, 8-8	P. Perkins	13
219	000000	Jubilee Dancer, K. Bridgwater, 8-8	C. Moss	2
221	00	Merebimur (B), M. Smyly, 8-8	F. Morby	8
224	000400	Orchem, R. C. Ward, 8-8	C. Rayner 7	12
225	000000	Play The Flute, S. Holland, 8-8	T. Ives	6
227	00000	Sovereign Shoe, J. Mulhall, 8-8	D. Nicholls 5	10

2-1 Hot Lips Moll, 4-1 Our Birthday, 9-2 Newfarm Boy, 6-1 Musical Thief, 8-1 Elegant Jill, 12-1 Yeh, 16-1 Castings, 20-1 others.

2.30 KEGWORTH HANDICAP (£1,633: 6f)

301	212022	The Sandford (CD), C. Brittain, 3-10-0	A. Sands 7	12
305	120010	Swakara (CD), R. Hollinshead, 5-9-9	T. Ives	17
310	4-00020	Hedingham Boy, W. O'Gorman, 3-9-0	M. Birch	2
311	043221	Welsh Blossom (D), W. Wharton, 3-9-0	W. Wharton 5	3
314	023203	Pauillac (D), P. Cole, 3-8-7	G. Baxter	13
316	202100	Etonian (C), M. Smyly, 3-8-6	F. Morby	5
319	000020	Zaharoff, C. Brittain, 3-8-5	W. Carson	8
324	400404	Comtec (D), K. Bridgwater, 4-8-2	R. Fox	7
325	000230	Dinkum Chief (D), R. Mason, 4-8-1	N. Bramick 7	11
326	000000	Hot Heir (D), D. Dale, 4-7-13	M. Fry 7	18
327	200030	*Mini Pie, Denys Smith, 4-7-13	—	15
[illegible]	000024	Hot Chestnut, W. Holden, 3-7-9	—	1
335	0000	A'Flash, Denys Smith, 4-7-8	A. Mercer 5	10
338	040000	Bronze Princess, P. Asquith, 3-7-7	K. Darley 3	9
339	00-0040	Hel'land Mary (B,D), D. Chapman, 5-7-7	J. Lowe	16
342	00-0410	Cessy (B), D. Doyle, 6-7-7	P. Shrimpton 7	14
343	000	Nassau Street, S. Holland, 4-7-7	M. Wigham	4
344	000003	Love Me Two, M. Camacho, 4-7-7	—	6

7-2 Welsh Blossom, 9-2 The Sandford, 11-2 Zaharoff, 8-1 Swakara, Comtec, 10-1 Pauillac, 12-1 Hedingham Boy, 14-1 Etonian, 16-1 Dinkum Chief, Love Me Two, 20-1 others.

3.0 BELTON HANDICAP (£1,940: 1m 5f)

402	201321	Junella, T. Waugh, 4-9-9	W. Carson	8
404	011134	Sockburn (D), M. Camacho, 4-9-7	G. Gosney 5	10
407	2-33142	Country Fair, H. Wragg, 4-8-13	M. Wigham	9
410	111203	Hardy Turk (CD), C. Thornton, 7-8-9	J. Bleasdale	6
412	403140	Flying Walter, M. Stoute, 3-8-8	P. Waldron	4
413	143410	Safronoff, J. Dunlop, 3-8-6	R. Muddle	3
418	310-000	Naval Victory, R. Hollinshead, 4-7-13	T. Ives	11
419	000404	Milk and Honey, Doug Smith, 3-7-12	J. Lowe	3
423	0	Supreme Vista, B. Richmond, 5-7-7	R. Fox	1
427	202301	Nicolene, I. Walker, 4-7-7	K. Darley 3	5
429	000-00	Gleaning, N. Adam, 3-7-7	A. Mercer 5	7

11-4 Junella, 7-2 Country Fair, 5-1 Hardy Turk, 11-2 Sockburn, 8-1 Flying Walter, Nicolene, 10-1 Milk and Honey, 20-1 others.

3.30 WESTBOROUGH HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,441: 6f)

503	100	Offertory Box (B,CD), W. Hastings-Bass, 9-2	S. Young 7	6
504	000010	St Clare Tourier, W. Wharton, 8-11	W. Wharton 5	3
507	100322	Regal Mate (B,CD), W. O'Gorman, 8-7	T. Ives	11
510	01	Blue Bridge, W. Holden, 8-6	J. Bleasdale	9
514	3332	Cannon King, J. Dunlop, 8-1	W. Carson	8
518	302100	Roebuck Plains, R. Hannon, 7-13	G. Duffield	5
520	30000	Don Fernando (B), R. Houghton, 7-13	M. Wigham	10
522	0420	Steady Hand, G. Balding, 7-8	S. Salmon	4
523	300003	Sandycroft, R. Hollinshead, 7-7	K. Darley 3	7
524	000000	Haverhill Lad, A. Goodwill, 7-7	A. Mercer 5	2
526	040002	Best of Luck, T. Waugh, 7-7	R. Fox	1

3-1 Cannon King, 4-1 Best of Luck, 9-2 Regal Mate, 11-2 Blue Bridge, 8-1 Sandycroft, Steady Hand, 10-1 Offertory Box, 12-1 St Clare Tourier, Roebuck Plains, 20-1 others.

4.0 FLAWBOROUGH STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,045: 1¼m)

602	00-000	Avec-Vous, T. Kersey, 8-11	G. Duffield	1
605	00-00	Bonnie Crocus, M. Ryan, 8-11	P. Madden	7
607	0-0040	Carte Princesse, R. Armstrong, 8-11	J. Reid	6
608	000-00	Champagne Party, R. Boss, 8-11	B. Raymond	3
609	00000-	Connington, M. Chapman, 8-11	R. Millman	12
613	334	Kaftan, M. Stoute, 8-11	W. Carson	8
619	430030	Miss Friendly (B), M. Naughton, 8-11	C. Seward	2
620	000-000	Monjenayr, H. Ford, 8-11	K. Leason	11
622	2-00043	Pickling Spice, Miss A. Sinclair, 8-11	K. Tucker	9
624		Queen Henrietta, W. Guest, 8-11	—	10
627	300003	Tripos, I. Balding, 8-11	J. Matthias	4
628	0-0000	Val D'Or, W. Holden, 8-11	J. Bleasdale	5

5-2 Kaftan, 3-1 Tripos, 4-1 Pickling Spice, 6-1 Carte Princesse, 8-1 Miss Friendly, 12-1 Champagne Party, 20-1 others.

4.25 WOODBOROUGH STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £1,054: 1¼m)

3		Boxberger Sir, M. Ryan, 9-0	P. Gunn 5	6
4	000	Cape Race, C. Brittain, 9-0	B. Raymond	13
17	032	Massena, D. Sasse, 9-0	M. Birch	14
24	000	Regional, P. Mitchell, 9-0	J. Rowe 5	5
28	00	Tru Mar, R. Armstrong, 9-0	J. Bleasdale	8
31	0	Aristocracy, P. Walwyn, 8-11	F. Morby	10
33	0000	Belle Isle Boy, M. Naughton, 8-11	C. Seward	3
40	000000	Jury's Princess, W. Marshall, 8-11	R. Marshall	11
42	040000	Lady Chrystal, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	M. Wigham	12
50	0	Mandy's Time, J. Harris, 8-11	B. Hedley	7
51		Manushi, W. Hastings-Bass, 8-11	—	2
52	0	Miss Hardwick, M. Ryan, 8-11	P. Madden	1
56	0000	Mutz, D. Kent, 8-11	R. Muddle	4
60	404	Pomegranite, E. Reavey, 8-11	J. Reid	9

9-4 Massena, 11-4 Manushi, 7-2 Aristocracy, 5-1 Cape Race, 10-1 Pomegranite, 12-1 Lady Chrystal, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Jojo Roly. 2.0 Hot Lips Moll. 2.30 Welsh Blossom. 3.0 Hardy Turk. 3.30 Cannon King. 4.0 Kaftan. 4.25 Massena.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Lady Moorgate. 2.0 Hot Lips Moll. 2.30 Hot Chestnut. 3.0 Junella. 3.30 Best of Luck. 4.0 Kaftan. 4.25 Manushi.

Chepstow programme

1.30 WHITSBURY MANOR STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,239: 7f)

3	7	Louisberg (D), B. Hills, 9-4	E. Johnson	5
6	0	Frimley Town, P. Arthur, 8-11	D. McKay	3
8	0000	James Ward, W. Wightman, 8-11	S. Woolley 7	4
13	00	Rook Wood, R. Hannon, 8-11	P. Cook	1
17		Plantagenet, P. Walwyn, 8-6	P. Eddery	2

1-2 Louisberg, 3-1 Plantagenet, 8-1 Rook Wood, 16-1 Frimley Town, James Ward.

2.0 MADEMOISELLE LADIES' STAKES (£802: 1¼m)

3	313300	United (D), M. Haynes, 5-10-10	Miss Haynes	4
5	132204	Mary Green (D), P. Taylor, 4-10-7	Miss Carroll 5	2
10	0	Meteorite, A. Andrews, 9-10-3	Miss Wallace 5	5
13	241010	Ribolane (D), R. Hannon, 3-10-5	Miss Hall 5	1
19	32030	Successor, R. Turnell, 9-10-3	Miss Penn	3

5-4 Ribolane, 5-2 Successor, 3-1 United, 6-1 Mary Green, 33-1 Meteorite.

2.30 ASTON PARK HANDICAP (£1,306: 1¼m)

2	420113	Carey's Choice (B,D), H. Blagrave, 3-9-10	S. Raymont 5	5
11	000400	Reclamation, J. Stevens, 4-8-11	S. Perks	7
15	004323	Viscount, C. Thornton, 4-8-8	P. Cook	2
19	020010	Honey Harfat, R. Armstrong, 3-8-3	M. Thomas	8
25	023030	Now Hear This (CD), G. Balding, 4-8-0	E. Johnson	10
26	0200-00	Pretty Useful, P. Arthur, 4-7-11	D. McKay	6
28	421001	Chorus Line (B,D), M. Haynes, 3-7-7	W. Swinburn 7	9
29	000004	Nusaro, A. Pitt, 3-7-7	J. Blanks 5	1
32	010000	If And When (C), M. Salaman, 3-7-7	R. Street	3
35	014000	Way of Life, C. Hill, 3-7-7	A. Nesbitt 7	4

9-4 Viscount, 3-1 Carey's Choice, 7-2 Chorus Line, 5-1 Reclamation, 8-1 Now Hear This, 12-1 Honey Harfat, 16-1 others.

3.0 ADSTOCK MANOR HANDICAP (£1,341: 6f)

4	402030	King Alfred (CD), W. Wightman, 3-9-4	S. Woolley 7	13
5	204020	Ravelston, I. Balding, 4-9-0	P. Eddery	16
6	000000	Redding Ridge (B,C), P. Cole, 3-8-13	S. Eccles 3	12
7	000010	The Verger (D), S. Supple, 3-8-12	G. Sexton	7
8	300123	Burglars Boy, L. Barratt, 4-8-8	E. Johnson	15
18	113400	Sky Jump (B), B. Swift, 4-8-1	T. Cain	5
21	010-000	Sylvia's Dream (B,D), C. Hill, 4-8-0	A. Nesbitt 7	9
26	200000	Lady of the Night, A. Ingham, 3-7-12	J. Lynch	1
27	012343	Countess Virginia (D), R. Hannon, 3-7-12	P. Cook	6
28	012004	Miss Hartnell, M. Haynes, 4-7-11	N. Howe 5	14
32	000000	Jack Splendid (C), T. Marshall, 3-7-7	D. McKay	10
33	000-000	K B Export, T. Brookshaw, 3-7-7	J. Purchase 7	11
35	000000	Hunan (D), D. Laing, 5-7-7	R. Street	2
36	100030	Tallion (C), J. Stevens, 5-7-7	M. Thomas	8
38	0000	Diamond Jane, W. Wightman, 3-7-7	P. O'Leary	4
39	000-000	Frimley's One Oak (B), P. Arthur, 3-7-7	W. Swinburn 7	3

7-2 Burglars Boy, 4-1 Countess Virginia, 5-1 Miss Hartnell, 6-1 Ravelston, 8-1 Lady of the Night, Tallion, 10-1 King Alfred, 12-1 Sky Jump, 16-1 others.

3.30 LUCKNAM PARK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,337: 1m)

2	004000	False Witness, J. Stevens, 10-0	S. Perks	7
5	040000	Glenjade, B. Swift, 9-10	J. Lynch	9
6	003233	Flying Optician, P. Cole, 9-5	S. Eccles 3	6
14	030003	Farmers Choice (D), R. Akehurst, 8-9	B. Curant	1
15	000000	Pirebourg, L. Barratt, 8-9	G. Sexton	3
18	000000	Eastleigh Manor (B), C. Hill, 8-7	A. Nesbitt 7	2
19	40000	Sandor, W. Wightman, 8-6	S. Woolley 7	8
25	0-04012	True Target, R. Jarvis, 8-2	M. Thomas	5
28	00-0440	Butterfly Morning (B), A. Johnson, 7-12	N. Howe 5	4
30	000040	Errantry (D), C. Benstead, 7-12	W. Swinburn 7	10

3-1 True Target, 7-2 Flying Optician, 5-1 Farmers Choice, 6-1 Errantry, Glenjade, 8-1 Sandor, 12-1 Butterfly Morning, 16-1 others.

4.0 WHITSBURY MANOR STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,264: 7f)

6	0000	Cool Sovereign (B), R. Hannon, 8-11	P. Cook	2
11	0	High Wycombe, B. Swift, 8-11	G. Ramshaw	1
12	0	Honey Grove, P. Walwyn, 8-11	P. Eddery	4
17	30	Reatino, B. Palling, 8-11	M. Thomas	6
20	000004	Sobieski, C. Hill, 8-11	J. Lynch	5
22	000	Viking Prince, R. Akehurst, 8-11	—	3

9-4 Honey Grove, 3-1 Sobieski, 7-2 High Wycombe, 5-1 Reatino, 10-1 Cool Sovereign, Viking Prince.

Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Louisberg. 2.0 Ribolane. 2.30 Viscount. 3.0 Burglars Boy. 3.30 True Target. 4.0 Honey Grove.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.30 True Target.

1.15 WHITE HOUSE HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £473: 2m 176yd)

	Drakes Son, 5-11-4	Mr Nelson
	Goldwig, 5-11-4	D. Johnston 7
0	Our Maddie, 5-11-4	McLaughlin 7
0	Woodpick, 6-11-4	Beaton
	Albany Spirit, 4-11-0	Lowry
4	Bartlemy Fair, 4-11-0	Charlton
24-f	Big Ben, 4-11-0	Carmody
0	Brookroyd, 4-11-0	Doyle
00	Don't Forget, 4-11-0	Collins
	Go On Joe, 4-11-0	—
	Jerry Horn, 4-11-0	Mr Orde-Powlett
032	Malcolms Pride, 4-11-0	Meaney
000	Music Girl, 4-11-0	K. Gray
0	Point One, 4-11-0	Munro
00-0	Regal Story, 4-11-0	Ellison
	Royal Mood, 4-11-0	Suthern
	Swift Albany, 4-11-0	G. Kelly
f0-0	Typhool, 4-11-0	Barnes

4-6 Big Ben, 5-1 Malcolms Pride, 7-1 Bartlemy Fair, 10-1 Albany Spirit, 16-1 Don't Forget, Jerry Horn, 20-1 others.

1.45 CARLTON HURDLE (£419: 2m 5f 104yd)

40-4	Hydrographic, 5-11-4	Holmes
200	Irish Prince, 5-11-4	Lancaster 7
pp3	Code of Honour, 6-11-0	Hawkins
0-00	Colonel Crocket, 5-11-0	Mr Walton
0	Colway, 6-11-0	Charlton
3-00	Lush Fall, 5-11-0	Mr Broomfield
320	Park Lass, 6-11-0	McCauley
	Rose Petite, 6-11-0	Charlton
p34	Uncle Newby, 6-11-0	—

10-11 Hydrographic, 4-1 Park Lass, 6-1 Irish Prince, 8-1 Code Of Honour, 12-1 Lush Fall, 14-1 Uncle Newby, 16-1 others.

2.15 A66 CHASE (Handicap: £844: 3m 31yd)

21f	Spartan Tudor, 6-11-1	Graham
p43	Trevino, 8-11-0	Mangan
42-3	King Rosa, 9-10-11	Tinkler
33-1	Whitsuncelli, 8-10-10	Lamb
04	Tony's Tol, 9-10-8	Toland
p04	Kevock Royal, 10-10-1	—
1-43	Arrigle Boy, 6-10-1	Charlton
f	Return Sale, 10-10-0	Mr Garton

5-2 Trevino, 3-1 Whitsuncelli, 4-1 King Rosa, 11-2 Spartan Tudor, 8-1 Arrigle Boy, 10-1 Tony's Tol, 12-1 others.

2.45 WILDERNESS HURDLE (Handicap: £478: 2m 176yd)

044-	Flying Diplomat, 7-11-7	Dickman
10-2	Bakewa, 4-11-5	Charlton
14-4	Magic Tipp, 5-10-9	Carmody
0f-0	Mallow, 5-10-3	Carvill 7
301	Meldrette, 7-10-1	—
32-f	Milk River, 4-10-0	T. Davies 7
1-00	Wayland Prince, 4-10-0	A. Brown 4
400	Le Gaulois, 6-10-0	Goulding
0-00	Bosphorus Queen, 7-10-0	Hawkins
20-0	Christine Jane, 4-10-0	Fairhurst 7
400-	Hunnercombe Lad, 5-10-0	M Barnes

9-4 Bakewa, 5-1 Magic Tipp, 6-1 Mallow, 8-1 Wayland Prince, Le Gaulois, 10-1 Flying Diplomat, 12-1 Milk River, Christine Jane, 14-1 others.

3.15 CARRS CHASE (Novices: £818: 2½m)

051	Garbally Girl, 5-11-10	D. Nolan
3-11	Master Teddy, 7-11-10	Lamb
0-24	Blue Chrome, 6-11-5	Goulding
00p-	Gintop, 7-11-5	Mr Dun 4
	Golden Omen, 5-11-5	Mr Ormston
	Impus, 8-11-5	Isherwood 7
04-4	Invorary, 8-11-5	Burns 7
00	Kilconoghty, 5-11-5	Mr Newton
40	Mossrigg, 8-11-5	Barnes
f	Reforming, 5-11-5	McCauley

13-8 Blue Chrome, 9-4 Master Teddy, 9-2 Garbally Girl, 11-2 Gintop, 14-1 Mossrigg, 20-1 others.

3.45 WHITE HOUSE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £465: 2m 176yd)

100	Mr Solo, 6-12-0	Powell 7
0-u1	Barton Cross, 4-11-10	McLaughlin 7
03-3	Barrettstown Boy, 5-11-4	Lamb
p-00	Half-A-Quid, 5-11-4	Redfern
000-	Isealt, 6-11-4	Hamilton 7
0-02	Milan City, 5-11-4	Mr Newton
00-0	Misty Miss, 6-11-4	Atkins
000-	Open Doors, 6-11-4	Tinkler
	Sam Stewart, 7-11-4	Armstrong
p-00	Silent Walk, 5-11-4	Cockburn 7
	Thrill, 5-11-4	Meaney
00-0	Viking Knight, 5-11-4	Collins
00-	Maidens Pet, 4-11-0	Carmody
00	Regeric, 4-11-0	Nesbitt 7
0-	Solofric, 4-11-0	A. Brown 4
f0-0	Sweet Dorris, 4-11-0	Barnes
p-p	Zagebo, 4-11-0	—

2-1 Milan City, 9-4 Barrettstown Boy, 3-1 Barton Cross, 10-1 Misty Miss, 12-1 Mr Solo, 14-1 others.

SELECTIONS: 1.15 Big Ben. 1.45 Hydrographic. 2.15 King Rosa. 2.45 Bakewa. 3.15 Blue Chrome. 3.45 Milan City.

Doncaster Results

1.45: 1, Touch Boy (9-4); 2, Captain Nick (7-2); 3, Crest of Gold (6-4 fav). 5 ran. Mary of Modena did not run.

2.20: 1, Shuffling (9-4 fav); 2, Sweet Zest (13-2); 3, Right Of Light (6-1). 7 ran. Negative Response did not run.

2.55: 1, Sandy Creek (15-1); 2, Warmington (7-2); 3, Lyphard's Wish (9-4 fav). 11 ran.

3.30: 1, Chokwaro (13-8 fav); 2, Grand Niece (15-8); 3, Langness (7-2). 4 ran. Glenaleena did not run.

4.0: 1, Top Of The Charts (11-1); 2, Top Stream (7-1); 3, Herr Capitan (9-4 jt fav). Bold Owl, 9-4 jt fav. 7 ran.

4.30: 1, Takarabune (9-4 fav); 2, One Asma (100-30); 3, Lauren Song (14-1). 8 ran.

Newbury

1.30: 1, Oncle Riton (6-1); 2, Main Ingredient (3-1); 3, Mavilsa (33-1). Herbert Pocket 2-1 fav. 13 ran. Jubilee Lord did not run.

2.0: 1, Party Line (5-6); 2, Perambulate (7-4); 3, Parkhouse (6-1). 3 ran.

2.30: 1, Birwood Lad (5-2); 2, Laldheer (9-4 fav); 3, Song of Gold 5 ran. Man of the Sea did not run.

3.0: 1, Obraztsovy (9-4); 2, Sea Pigeon (7-4 fav); 3, Nicholas Bill (9-2). 5 ran. Man of the Sea did not run.

3.30: 1, Gleaming Wave (13-2); 2, Coffee House (8-1); 3, Reclamation (20-1). Cunard, 4-1 fav. 10 ran.

4.0: 1, Portese (5-2 fav); 2, Piekirudis (6-1); 3, Be Better (6-1). 9 ran.

Huntingdon NH

1.30: 1, Ad Lib (2-1); 2, Triole (13-8 fav); 3, Space Song (9-2). 6 ran.

2.0: 1, Readhead (2-9); 2, Fighting Cock (5-1); 3, Detling (33-1). 7 ran.

2.30: 1, Oujarater (7-1); 2, Shore Captain (15-8 fav); 3, Thirlestane (4-1). 6 ran.

3.0: 1, Kilbroney (11-8 fav); 2, Tudoramun (33-1); 3, Low Profile (15-8). 5 ran.

3.30: 1, Even Cooler (4-6); 2, Playbill (evens).

4.0: 1, Bally Seal (3-1); 2, Tyrullah (11-8 fav); 3, Telecommunications (8-1). 16 ran. Dropshot did not run.

Perth NH

1.45: 1, Charta Pearl (4-7); 2, Tatora (11-1); 3, Pinero (5-1). 10 ran. San Mali did not run.

2.15: 1, Harvest Day (2-1); 2, Santon Brig (6-4 fav); 3, Brother Will (11-4). 5 ran.

2.45: 1, Kirwaugh (5-2); 2, Igloo Fire (evens fav); 3, My Buck (8-1). 4 ran.

3.15: 1, Good Prospect (7-4); 2, Lucids (6-4 fav); 3, Brown Barman (5-2). 4 ran.

3.45: 1, Serpent's Three (2-1); 2, Tanglos Brother (5-1); 3, Palace Guard (11-10 fav). 6 ran. Falloden Folly did not run.

4.15: 1, Louden Jole (5-1); 2, Boldale Record (9-4 fav); 3, French Swallow (8-1). 14 ran.

Stratford NH

1.30: 1, Dowdall (4-7); 2, Crestino (33-1); 3, Iron Fighter (20-1). 21 ran.

2.0: 1, Dolben Lad (9-4 fav); †Straightjacket (20-1); †Tara Dream (16-1). 24 ran.

2.35: 1, Bawnogues (5-2); 2, Shermoon (20-1); 3, Another Dolly (6-1). Rough and Tumble, 2-1 fav. 12 ran.

3.5: 1, Ice Plant (2-5); 2, Fourth Son (4-1); 3, Regnets Garden (9-1). 5 ran.

3.35: 1, Oyster Catcher (12-1); 2, Virgin Slave (2-1 fav); 3, Fury Spirit (25-1). 19 ran. First Break did not run.

4.5: 1, The Freddler (8-11); 2, Another Prospect (33-1); 3, Hobo (8-1). 11 ran.

4.35: 1, Aunt Thea (16-1); 2, Hether Fox (2-1 fav); 3, Kerry Street (12-1). 15 ran.

Piggott appointed

Lester Piggott has been appointed president of the Jockeys Association in succession to Robert Sangster

Boldboy for Vernons

William Carson will ride Lady Beaverbrook's Boldboy in the £25,000 Vernons Sprint Cup at Haydock Park on Saturday. Also in the line-up will be Cedar Grange (J. Bleasdale), Abasalom (M. Thomas), Double Form (J. Reid), Gypsy Dancer (P. Eddery) and Vaigly Great (G. Starkey).

Rowing

Tradesmen win but lose

By Jim Railton

Although Thames Tradesmen won the Head of the River fours title on Saturday, they finished the day with a sense of something lost. Tradesmen's quadruple sculls was the fastest of the day but they lost the event through which they first climbed to national and international fame.

Since 1970, when Tradesmen jointly shared the coxswainless fours' title with Leander, they have retained the title for eight consecutive years. On Saturday, after a week of unchartered disasters, the Tradesmen's coxless four finished sixth in this category (ninth overall) and their title went to the brilliant London lightweight four.

Tradesmen's challenge diminished by the hour. During the week the world and Olympic silver medal winner, Smallbone, withdrew. Malin, a member of their 1976 Grand-winning eight was struck down by influenza

FINISHING ORDER:—1, Thames Tradesmen III 11 mins 48 sec; 2, London II 11—52; 3, London I 12—04; 4, London IV 12—06; 5, Leander I 12—10; 6, Quintin I 12—12; 7, Wallingford 12—13; 8, London University III 12—14; 9, Thames Tradesmen I 12—16; 10, Tideway Scullers III 12—17; 11, Tideway Scullers I 12—18; 12, London III 12—18; 13, Lady Margaret 12—18; 14, London University 12—18; 15, Tideway Scullers/Vesta 12—18.

PENNANT WINNERS.—Head of the River title and quadruple sculls: Thames Tradesmen Rowing Club. Coxless fours: London RC. Coxed fours: Tideway Scullers. Women's Head of the River title: Civil Service Thames Rowing Club.

Rugby League

Substitute who flew 7,000 miles to play

By Keith Macklin

The price of an air fare between Singapore and Britain and a 7,000 mile round trip paid off handsomely for Bradford Northern in Saturday's Yorkshire Cup final at Headingley. John Wolford, their stand-off half, made the dash home from his work on an oil tanker such was his keenness to play. It proved a justifiable piece of enthusiasm and a sound investment. He was brought on as substitute in the second half when York a gallant second division side, were holding Northern 5-5.

Immediately the constructive Wolford manoeuvred a try for Haigh, a strong-running loose forward, who received the man of the match award. Then, a few minutes later, Wolford changed the direction of a movement and a large overlap was created for a try by Gant, a centre. Even then, York fought back with defiant courage and no little skill, only to throw away their final chance in decisive fashion.

Harkin, their scrum half, sent Foster on a 60 yard break close to the Northern Line. A score seemed certain for the underdogs, but Cooper, a loose forward, threw out a slow, looping and ill-judged pass which was intercepted by Parker, Bradford's centre, for a runaway try. Redfearn scored a first-half try for Bradford, and Fox landed three goals. In York's first-half fight, Banks kicked two penalties and Hollis dropped a goal.

Hull, who have had affairs much their own way in the second division, came up against the harsher facts of life in the shape of the Australian tourists. Although Hull held the Kangaroos to a 7—2 lead at halftime, the Australian backs swept into action in the second half, scoring seven tries from Fulton, Rogers (two), Reddy, Martin and Eadie (two). One of Eadie's two tries was a spectacular effort as he ran the length of the field to outpace pursuers.

With Hull Kingston Rovers inactive, Warrington took over the lead of the first division with a 24—13 victory over Castleford.

Educational & Public Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC HISTORY
Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in ECONOMIC HISTORY. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and research in the history of industrialisation, with special reference to the relationship between technological and economic change. The latter teaching and research interests need not be confined to Britain. The teaching of British economic and social history since c. 1700 will also be required. The successful candidate will be expected to take up the appointment on 1st January, 1979, or at some later date to be agreed.
The initial salary will be within the range £3,883-£4,383 per annum on a scale rising to £7,754 per annum.
Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 20th November, 1978, by The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref: RV/975/T.

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University of Bristol
DEPARTMENT OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY
Applications are invited for an established post in the Department of Inorganic Chemistry. The appointment will be made at either
LECTURER OR RESEARCH RANGE 1A
level with the initial salary in the range £3,883 to £4,8[illegible] p.a. Teaching duties will include instrumental methods of analysis and environmental chemistry, but the research interests of the candidate might lie in another area of inorganic chemistry.
Further information may be obtained from Professor F. G. A. Stone, F.R.S., Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Cantock's Close, Bristol, BS8 1TS. Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be sent to the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, no later than 17th January, 1979.

University of Exeter
EUROPEAN DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT
Applications are invited from professionally qualified Librarians for the post of Senior Library Assistant in the European Documentation Centre which forms part of the Law Library. Candidates should be experienced in the cataloguing and detailed indexing of documents and books, preferably in the Social Sciences, and should have a working knowledge of French and German.
Initial salary will be on Grade IV (£3,657-£4,299 p.a.) and the person appointed will be required to take up the post as soon as possible.
Further particulars may be obtained from Miss Doreen Watson, University of Exeter, to whom applications should be sent (three copies) with the names of two referees by 14 November, 1978. Please quote reference No. 3189.

University of Bristol
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT IN THE FINANCE OFFICE
Applications are invited from Qualified Accountants. Commencing salary, depending upon age and experience, will be in the range £4,631 to £6,555 per annum (under review). Appropriate Superannuation Scheme. Further particulars may be obtained from the Finance Officer, University of Bristol, Senate House, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol, BS8 1TH to whom applications should be sent by 13th November 1978.

University of Birmingham
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN HISTORY
Applications are invited for a
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from 1 January, 1979, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates must be qualified in European history of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
Salary on scale £3,883-£7,754 plus superannuation.
Further particulars from Assistant Registrar (Arts), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (six copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 27th November, 1978.

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RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN MICROBIOLOGY
Applications are invited from candidates who have recently obtained or who are expected shortly to obtain the degree of Ph.D. in Microbiology for a fellowship established to investigate microbiological aspects of the action of novel compounds on bacterial cell wall synthesis. The salary will be within the Range 1A for research staff plus superannuation and the project will last a minimum of two years.
Applications, with the names of two referees, should be sent to Professor F. W. O'Grady, Department of Microbiology, University Hospital, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH, by the 25th November 1978.

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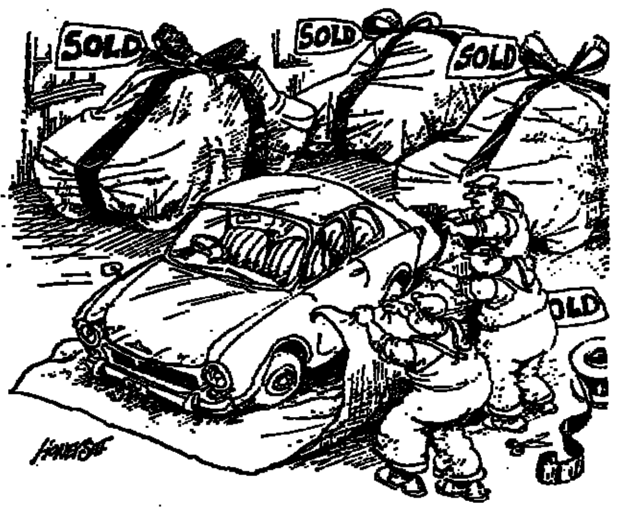

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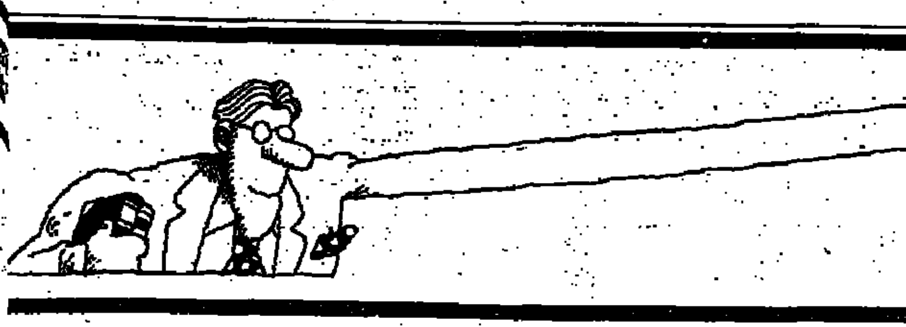

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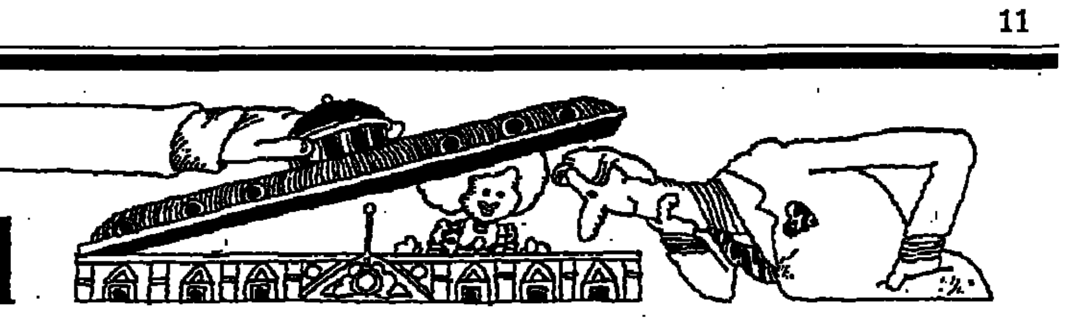

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LINCOLN COLLEGE OXFORD

BURSARSHIP

The College intends to appoint to the full-time permanent post of Bursar during the course of 1979. The Bursar, who is an official Fellow and member of the Governing Body, has overall responsibility for the College buildings and estates, for domestic and financial affairs, for planning and development, and for College investments and accounts.

Applicants, who will be expected to have experience in administration, staff-management, and finance, should write to the Rector for further particulars, enclosing copies of their curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, before November 30, 1978. The successful candidate is likely to be in the age range 40 to 55.

University of Birmingham

Faculty of Commerce and Social Science

INSTITUTE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES

INNER CITY AREAS RESEARCH: VACANCIES FOR TWO TEMPORARY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Applications are invited for two posts of Research Associate (Range 1B) to work on a project on the Impact of Local Authority Services in the Inner City, which is being funded by the Department of the Environment as part of the Inner Cities Research Programme. The research will be based on a local authority in the West Midlands, and will be concerned to identify disparities in service provision between inner areas and other areas of the authority and to examine the mechanisms which produce them.

Applicants must possess a good honours degree in Geography, Sociology, Economics, Politics or other relevant discipline. A higher degree and a knowledge of local government would be desirable. A knowledge of statistical/quantitative techniques will be required for one of the posts.

Informal enquiries should be made of the project leader, Barbara Webster (021-472 1301, ext. 3496). The appointments will be for two years, from 1st January, 1979 (or as soon as possible thereafter). The salary will be on the Research Associate (Range 1B) scale (£3,384-£4,882 (under review) plus superannuation). Further particulars and application form from the Assistant Registrar (Commerce), University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT, to whom the form, naming three referees, should be returned by Friday, 24th November, 1978, quoting reference C/233/A.

The City University

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

LECTURER IN MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above post. Preference will be given to those candidates who possess a higher degree and have relevant industrial and research experience in the automation of manufacture and/or mechanised assembly. However candidates possessing a good honours degree in Engineering and experience in one or more of the following fields will be also considered: metal forming, machine tool technology including N.C. machine tools, quality control and reliability, design of manufacturing systems, management of manufacture.

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and research work of the Section in the field of specialization.

Salary will be on the scale £3,883-£7,754 p.a. (under review) plus £450 p.a. London Allowance.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Deputy Academic Registrar, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB telephone 01-253 4399, ext. 338. Closing date 30th November, 1978. Informal inquiries can be made to Dr. R. A. C. Slater on ext. 637. Please quote Ref. M/235/T.

University of Surrey

CHAIR OF PATHOLOGY

Applications are invited for this new Chair in Pathology in the Department of Biochemistry of the University, which is to be held in collaboration with the Medical Research Council Toxicology Unit, Carshalton, Surrey. Suitable candidates who would be medical or veterinary pathologists of considerable experience would be expected to contribute to existing teaching and research programmes in Toxicology and to develop new postgraduate activities in experimental and comparative Pathology.

An Honorary Consultant appointment with the South West Thames Regional Health Authority may be arranged for an appropriately qualified candidate and facilities in Human Pathology will be available within the local Guildford Hospital.

Salary will not be less than £9,443 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar (L.P.G.), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH or telephone Guildford 71281 ext 452. Applications from men and women in the form of a curriculum vitae including the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to the above address by 24th November, 1978.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STUDIES

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH STUDIES

tenable from 1st January, 1979. Preference will be given to candidates with a main interest in 18th century literature and the other arts of the period.

The salary will be within the range £3,883 to £7,754, but the appointment will be made initially in the range £3,883 to £4,380 per annum (interim scales).

Application forms, returnable not later than 15th November 1978, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. 637.

Council of Legal Education

NORMAN MANLEY LAW SCHOOL

Applications are invited for

TWO POSTS OF TUTOR

in the Norman Manley Law School, Jamaica.

Successful applicants will be expected to assume duties on January 2, 1979.

SALARY SCALE: J$11,650 x 582-16,306 (B) x 582-18,634.

The appointment will be on contract for three years in the first instance and renewable.

An appointee will be entitled to:

- (a) study leave and travel grant;
- (b) subsidized housing;
- (c) a motor-car upkeep allowance.

Where appropriate, up to five full economy class passages and a baggage allowance will be paid on appointment and on normal termination.

Applicants are required to have practical professional experience.

Detailed applications (six copies) giving full particulars of qualifications and experience, present salary, date of birth, marital status and the names of three referees should be sent to the Director of Legal Education, P.O. Box 231, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica, W.I., not later than November 15, 1978, and from whom further particulars of the nature of the duties and the conditions of service may be obtained.

University of Nottingham Medical School

PHARMACOLOGY

Applications are invited from those qualified in medicine, pharmacology or cognate disciplines for a

LECTURESHIP

tenable in the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology (Professor A. T. Birmingham—Professor of Pharmacology).

For this appointment, interest and experience in drug metabolism and the biochemical and pharmacokinetic aspects of pharmacology will be necessary. There are excellent facilities for research in human and other branches of physiology and pharmacology, including an opportunity to participate in established research programmes.

Pharmacology is taught as one of the basic medical sciences as part of an integrated curriculum for Part 1 of the Bachelor of Medical Sciences degree. An honours option in Physiology and Pharmacology is available to medical students for Part III of the degree.

Salary will be within the non-clinical scale for lecturers with membership of USS/FSSU. The successful applicant will be expected to take up the appointment as soon as possible.

Further details and application form from the Deputy Registrar, Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH, to whom completed applications should be returned by the 30th November, 1978.

University of Rhodesia

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

SENIOR LECTURESHIP OR LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for one post in human geography tenable from January, 1979. Preference may be given to persons whose special fields of study include one or more of the following: cultural, urban, political geography. Interested persons should indicate in their applications the full range of their interests and abilities in teaching and research, including any pertaining to regional courses.

Salary Scales (approx Stg equiv):
Senior Lecturer £7,544-£9,975
Lecturer Grade I £6,843-£7,871
Lecturer Grade II £4,224-£6,619.

Both permanent, pensionable terms and short-term one or two year contracts are offered. Further particulars and application procedure should be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Closing date for receipt of applications: 30 November, 1978.

British subjects considering applying for posts in Rhodesia are urged to consult the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (telephone 233 4143) or their nearest British Consular Office.

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Department of Economic History. Some preference may be given to those interested in Modern European Economic and Social History and/or the International Economy.

Salary will be within the range £3,883-£7,754 per annum (under review) of the Lecturers' scale, with placement according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 1st December, 1978.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4274E.

LONDON PUBLIC SCHOOL requires part-time experienced Graduate Historian for two terms January onwards.—Box 2860 F, The Times.

THAMES VALLEY POLICE AUTHORITY

Appointment of

CHIEF CONSTABLE

Applications are invited from senior police officers for the appointment of CHIEF CONSTABLE of the THAMES VALLEY POLICE.

Applicants must have attended the Command Course Part II at the Police College and currently hold senior command appointments.

The appointment is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to the Police Acts and Regulations for the time being in force, and to such other conditions of service as may from time to time be adopted by the Authortiy in relation to the appointment.

It is anticipated that the salary will be £16,260 with effect from 1st September, 1978.

Further information and forms of application may be obtained from me at the Shire Hall, Reading RG1 3EY, and completed applications must reach me by 30th November, 1978.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

LECTURERS IN ACCOUNTING & FINANCE

in the

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING & FINANCE

Applications are invited for FOUR posts at the Lecturer level, effective from dates convenient to successful applicants. The vacancies arise from appointments of staff to senior positions in other universities (including three to Chairs).

The salaries of successful applicants will be on the scale £3,883 to £7,754 (under review) according to age, qualifications and experience.

The Department's main teaching and research interests are in the areas of: Financial Accounting, Accounting Theory, Taxation and Auditing; Management Accounting and Control Systems; Business Finance; Quantitative Methods and Financial Modelling; International Accounting and Multinational Business. Successful candidates would be expected to teach in one or more of these fields. Candidates should have a good honours degree or higher degree; a professional qualification would be an advantage but is not essential. Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 88/A) from The Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications (six copies), naming three referees, should be sent by December 1, 1978. Informal preliminary inquiries may be made to Professor K. V. Peasnell, Head of Department of Accounting and Finance, Gillow House, Lancaster LA1 4YW (telephone (0524) 65201, extension 4767).

Nene Valley Research Committee

post of

Illustrator/Draughtsman

Salary: £2,823-£3,651 per annum (including supplements).

For further details write to:
The Director of Excavations,
The Archaeological Field Centre,
Ham Lane House,
Ham Lane,
Orton, Waterville,
Peterborough PE2 0UU.

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER

in the DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY—SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. Applicants are sought with a specialisation in Clinical/Abnormal Psychology but who can teach at undergraduate level in one or two other areas of basic Psychology (e.g. General Experimental Comparative/Physiological, Quantitative Methods/Assessment, Social, Personality). Salary scales: Professor K8,616-9,155 p.a.; Associate Professor K8,232-8,616 p.a.; Senior Lecturer K7,608-8,016 p.a.; Lecturer K4,956-7,300 p.a. (£1 sterling = K1.57). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £2,922-5,952 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £930-3,366 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages; superannuation and medical aid schemes; regular overseas leave; various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent direct to Registrar, University of Zambia, P.O. Box 32379, Lusaka, Zambia by 22 November 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Glasgow

LECTURER IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Psychological Medicine. The successful candidate will be involved primarily in academic and clinical teaching of students on the M.App. Sci. Course in Clinical Psychology. In addition, some teaching of Medical students and junior psychiatrists will be required.

Interest in any clinical area will be welcome but preference will be given to candidates with interest and experience in behaviour therapy and experimental psychopathology.

Applicants must possess a postgraduate qualification in Clinical Psychology and must be eligible to supervise Probationer Psychologists.

The initial salary will be fixed according to placement on the University Lecturers' scale, £3,883-£7,754 (interim).

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 29th November, 1978.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4377E.

The Polytechnic of North London

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES

LECTURER GRADE II IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS

Applications are invited for the Lectureship in Quantitative Methods in the Department of Business Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach in the area of Quantitative Methods to Business Studies students on HND and HNC courses.

Applicants should hold a good honours degree, have teaching experience in the applied area of Business Studies and preferably have either research and/or industrial experience.

Salary Scale: £4,503—£6,960 (inclusive of London Allowance). (Staff at the top of the Lecturer Grade II Scale can expect progression to the Senior Lecturer Scale subject to satisfying an efficiency requirement).

Application form and further particulars can be obtained from the Establishment Officer, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, N7 8DB. Tel.: 01-607 2789, extn 2018.

The closing date for this appointment will be 14 days from the appearance of this advertisement.

University of Warwick

LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Statistics, tenable on or after 1st January, 1979. Research and teaching interests may be in any major areas of Statistics and Probability. Initial salary will be on the first four points of the Lecturer scale: £3,883-£4,651 (£3,883-£7,754 p.a. (under review)). Application forms and further details from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Closing date for receipt of applications is 4th December, 1978. Please quote Ref No 12/A/78

SUMMER FIELDS OXFORD

Boarding Prep. School 200 boys.

Required due to retirement: April 1979

Teacher for English C.E. level.

September 1979

a. Head of History department.

b. Teacher for Latin C.E. level

An interest in out-of-classroom activities desirable in all cases.

Apply in writing to Headmaster with full curriculum vitae and details of referees.

University of Cambridge

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

LECTURESHIPS/ ASSISTANT LECTURESHIPS

Vacancies from 1 October, 1979 (or earlier) for two Lectureships and two (or possibly three) Assistant Lectureships.

Applications are welcome in all areas of economics as well as in economic history, for which there is one requirement, as indicated below.

Preference will be given to applicants capable of integrating theoretical and empirical investigation in order to analyse concrete problems. The areas in which the Faculty has immediate teaching needs (not listed in order of priority) are: 19th and 20th century economic history, with preference for candidates willing to teach Russian economic history; applied economic problems, and the growth of advanced industrial economies; international economics; economics of the public sector and public finance; labour economics, with special emphasis on industrial relations; money, credit and stabilization policy; development economics, with preference for candidates with a knowledge of Asia; Marxian economics.

Present salary scales: Lecturer, £5,367-£8,257; Assistant Lecturer, £4,133-£5,129. Starting point will depend on age and experience.

Further particulars from the Secretary, Faculty of Economics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, CB3 9DD, to whom applications (nine copies) should be sent as soon as possible. Closing date 1 December. Applicants should name three referees and ask them to reply promptly when approached.

University of Bristol

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

LECTURESHIP OR SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING

The Department of Economics invites applications for a Lectureship or Senior Lectureship in Accounting to replace Mr (now Professor) K. N. Bhaskar. Applicants may have an interest in any area of accounting and finance. An interest in computer models and systems will be an advantage. The post is tenable from a date to be agreed. The present salary scales, which are under review from October 1, 1978, are: Lecturers, £3,883 to £7,754; and Senior Lecturers, £7,506 to £9,265. The initial salary to be determined according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by December 1, 1978. Please quote reference EB.

Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Administrative Officer required to coordinate activities and supervise the running of a large new building on the Royal Free Hospital site at Hampstead. Interesting and challenging post suitable for university graduate wishing to extend his/her administrative experience. Salary on Grade I (maximum £5,555) or Grade II (£6,317 to £7,754) plus £450 London Allowance according to age and experience.

Further particulars and application form available from the School Secretary, RFHSM, 8 Hunter Street, London WC1N 1BP.

University of Warwick

PROFESSORSHIP OF GERMAN STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of German Studies, tenable from 1st October, 1979 or an agreed later date. Salary in the Professorial range (minimum £9,443 p.a.). Further details from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL to whom applications (5 copies) should be sent by 30th November, 1978. Please quote Ref. No. 12/2A/78.

Middlesex Polytechnic

Dean of Art and Design

£10,386-£11,346 p.a. inc.

The dean heads the Resource Centre for Art and Design and serves as chairman of the Art and Design Faculty Board. The post demands good academic and professional qualifications together with sound experience in industry, commerce or professional practice.

Further information and application details from: R. P. Hornung, M.A., Clerk to the Governors (ref. A733B), Middlesex Polytechnic, Bounds Green Road, London N11 2NQ. Telephone 01-368 1299.

Applications close on 10 November, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS IN NEW NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

The Inter-University Council intends to extend its register of candidates available for posts in the new and developing universities in Nigeria. Applicants should possess a good Honours Degree and research experience preferably with a Doctorate. University level teaching experience is desirable for Lectureship posts and essential for Senior Lectureships. The new Nigerian universities are often developing faster than the supporting infra-structure and a pioneering approach is essential. Applications on the basis of possible secondment from a British university/polytechnic would be welcomed.

Applications are invited for posts of Lecturer and Senior Lecturer in the following subjects:

A1 ENGLISH
A2 GEOGRAPHY
A3 HISTORY
A4 POLITICAL SCIENCE
A5 ECONOMICS
A6 SOCIOLOGY

Salary range: £4,350 pa to £6,955 pa plus 25 per cent Contract Bonus. Salary may be supplemented in appropriate cases for posts at Senior Lectureship level in English and Economics. Appointments normally on contract for two/three years renewable. Paid overseas passages every two years, car loan, car allowance, part furnished accommodation at low rental as available.

Further information and form from Division A, Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Closing date December 1, 1978.

Candidates living outside the United Kingdom should not apply to the IUC but to the universities in Nigeria directly.

The universities concerned are those at Calabar, Ilorin, Jos, Kano, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt and Sokoto.

University of Western Australia

Perth

JAPANESE

Applications are invited for appointment as a

LECTURER

in Japanese language within the Japanese Studies Unit of the Department of Economics. Applicants must have a fluent command of both written and spoken Japanese, as well as English and have experience in teaching Japanese as a foreign language. An academic background in the fields of applied, socio, or structural linguistics is desirable and applicants should also have some familiarity with other cultural aspects of contemporary Japanese society. Experience either working or studying in Japan will also be taken into consideration. Japanese Studies has an academic establishment of five, and all positions are held by persons fluent in both English and Japanese.

Japanese language courses are offered as part of a Japanese Studies programme which also includes courses on institutional modernisation and contemporary policy formulation, as well as Japanese economic history. Students may enrol in these courses as part of their Bachelor's degree in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce or the Faculty of Arts. Provision also exists for students to proceed to the honours and master's levels in Japanese Studies. The appointee would be expected to participate in language courses at all of these levels and to take up duty by early January, 1979.

The current salary range for a Lecturer is $A15,179—$A19,940 p.a.

Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme.

Applications in duplicate, stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009, by 25th November, 1978. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Staffing Officer.

University of Nottingham Medical school

PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited from those qualified in medicine, physiology or cognate disciplines for a

LECTURESHIP

tenable in the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology.

Physiology is taught as one of the basic medical sciences as part of an integrated curriculum for Part I of the Bachelor of Medical sciences degree. An Honours option in Physiology and Pharmacology is available to medical students for Part II of the degree.

There are excellent facilities for research in human and other branches of physiology and pharmacology, including an opportunity to participate in established research programmes.

Salary will be within the non-clinical scale for lecturers with membership of USS/FSSU. The successful applicant will be expected to take up the appointment as soon as possible.

Those interested in this post are invited to write for details and a form of application to the Deputy Registrar, Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH, to whom completed applications should be returned by the 30th November, 1978.

The University of Hull

DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Transport Studies, who will have the title and status of professor. The University is to develop an undergraduate degree course in Transport Studies which has been approved in principle for exemption from the professional examinations of the Chartered Institute of Transport. Individuals with interests in any field of Transport are welcome to apply, but preference may be given to those with experience in either the politics and administration or the economics of transport. The appointment will be tenable from 1 October, 1979.

Initial salary will be not less than £9,443 per annum plus F.S.S.U./U.S.S. benefits.

Applications (twelve copies) naming three referees should be sent by 8 December, 1978, to the Registrar, The University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Bath

Applications are invited for a

PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION

with special interest in science education.

The appointment is tenable from September 1, 1979. Further particulars are obtainable from the Senior Staff Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, to whom completed applications should be sent not later than December 1, 1978.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF DURHAM

The post of

CHAPTER CLERK

who is the principal Lay Officer of the Cathedral Foundation, will become vacant on 31 August 1979. Further details may be obtained by writing to The Dean's Secretary, The Deanery, Durham, DH1 3EQ.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
CHAIR OF COMPUTING AND DATA PROCESSING AND DIRECTORSHIP OF THE COMPUTING LABORATORY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Computing and Data Processing and the Directorship of the Computing Laboratory. The successful applicant will be expected to provide leadership, not only in his/her own area of specialist research, but also in both postgraduate and undergraduate teaching and in the development of the computing service. He/she should possess a wide knowledge of computing science and an awareness of the needs of computer users, as well as have made personal contributions to the development of the subject.

The Laboratory, whose staff number some 120 people, is responsible for teaching, research and the provision of a computing service. Current research interests include systems reliability, programming, methodology, information retrieval, formal models of parallelism, combinatorics and operation research, digital systems design and numerical analysis. An IBM 370/168 and an IBM 360/67 are used to provide the main computing service to Newcastle and Durham Universities and Newcastle Polytechnic. This Computing service, as the Northumbrian Universities Multiple Access Computers (NUMAC), also offers the national service for IBM specific software to other universities throughout Britain. The Director of the Computing Laboratory is, ex officio, the Director of NUMAC.

The successful candidate will be required to take up appointment on 1st October, 1979 or at such earlier date as is possible. Salary will be at the appropriate point on the professorial range. Membership of a University superannuation scheme will be required.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (15 copies) giving the names of not more than three referees, must be lodged not later than 31st December, 1978. (Applicants from outside the British Isles may submit one copy only.)

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURERSHIP/ SENIOR LECTURESHIP/ CONSULTANT IN PAEDIATRIC AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

This Lectureship / Consultant post is a joint appointment between the University and the Eastern Health and Social Services Board and is tenable from January 1, 1979, or such other date as may be arranged. The salary range (under review) is £8,056 to £10,897 with provisions for superannuation. The successful applicant, if suitably qualified, may be given the University title of Senior Lecturer and will be expected to play a full part in the organization of teaching and research programmes and also will have the opportunity to work within a large general hospital for sick children.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland.

Closing date, November 30, 1978.

Please quote reference 78/T.

The University of Sheffield

DIVISION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from men and women graduates in Economics to teach mainly day-release courses for trade unionists. Initial salary in range £3,883 to £5,604 a year on scale rising to £7,754 a year plus superannuation. Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (five copies) should be sent by November 17, 1978.

Quote reference R214/A.

The University of Sheffield

The annual income from a donation made to the University by the Japan Foundation is available for disbursement by a committee established under the auspices of the University Grants Committee for the promotion of Japanese Studies in the University Institutions of the United Kingdom. Applications are invited from members of staff of University Institutions in the United Kingdom, men or women, for financial assistance in the field of Japanese Studies for research and teaching purposes. Further particulars and application forms should be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, the University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (10 copies) should be sent by 8 December, 1978.

The University of Hull

CHAIR IN MUSIC

Applications are invited for the Chair of Music tenable from 1 October 1979 on the retirement of Professor R. B. Marchant, MA, MusB (Cantab).

Initial salary will be not less than £9,443 per annum plus FSSU/USS benefits.

Applications (twelve copies) naming three referees should be sent by 1 December 1978 to the Registrar, The University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

DIRECTOR
JOSEPH ROWNTREE MEMORIAL TRUST

▶THE TRUST is a charity which exists to improve the conditions in which people live. It does this by initiating social action, by research and by experiment. Through these activities social policy and practice are influenced.

▶THE DIRECTOR is the Trustees' chief executive officer. His post, at York, will become vacant when Mr. Lewis Waddilove, C.B.E., retires in the coming year. The Trust's disposable income is now about £1,000,000 per annum.

▶THE TRUSTEES believe the vacancy will challenge men and women from a wide variety of callings in the professions, in business, in the public services and elsewhere.

▶IT DEMANDS someone with the capacity to sustain for up to two decades a creative contribution consistent with the origins of the Trust; someone, moreover, who can make that contribution largely by stimulating, directing, co-ordinating and managing the work of others.

▶CANDIDATES with adequate experience are likely to be over 30. An appropriate five-figure salary will be offered.

Those interested may write either directly to the Trustees, or in confidence to the Consultant advising the Trust. (The Consultant will reveal nothing to anyone without leave, to be sought after preliminary interviewing). In either case letters should, please, be concise and contain adequate factual information about the writer and his or her record. Letters should be addressed either to:—

The Chairman, Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust,
Beverley House, Shipton Road,
York YO3 6RB,

.or to the Consultant:—

M. J. Graham-Jones,
The Faculties Partnership,
177 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London SW1V 1ER.

University of Hong Kong

SENIOR LECTURESHIPS/ LECTURESHIPS IN LAW

Applications are invited for posts of Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Law in the School of Law.

Applicants should possess a good degree in Law, relevant experience and, preferably, a professional qualification with experience of practice in Hong Kong or another similar jurisdiction. Whilst applicants with any field of interest will be considered, the School will welcome applications from applicants with a special interest in one or more of the following fields: Jurisprudence, Chinese Law, International Law, Property Law, Commercial Law and Revenue Law. Preference may be given to an applicant who is able to combine two or more of these fields.

The duties attached to the post may include teaching of postgraduate courses leading to the University's Postgraduate Certificate in Laws, effectively the examination qualification for the practice of Law in Hong Kong.

Consideration will also be given to applicants who express an interest in appointment on secondment from another university.

Suitably qualified applicants may be given permission to limited private practice.

Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Senior Lecturer HK$98,700 x 4,260-120,000 x 4,200-132,600. Lecturer: HK$63,540 x 4,260-72,060 BAR 76,320 x 4,260-106,140. (£1=HK$9.30 approx.) Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is 15 December 1978.

University of Birmingham

Faculty of Commerce and Social Science

CENTRE FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the temporary post of:

LECTURER IN POST-EXPERIENCE STUDIES

to organise courses for middle and senior management in a widening range of professional and para-professional fields.

Applicants should have a degree in Social Science with teaching and/or research experience in Planning, Housing Industry and Employment or Recreation Tourism Studies. Proven administrative ability will be required. The appointment will be for three years, to the lecturer grade (scale £3,883-£7,754 plus superannuation). It is hoped to take an appointment within the bottom third of this scale.

Further particulars and application form from the Assistant Registrar (Commerce), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom the form, naming three referees, should be returned by Friday, 24th November quoting reference C/231/A.

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON THE LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the post of

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS)

which includes supervisory responsibility for Microform/Audio-visual services and shared responsibility for the General Reference service. Candidates should hold a good honours degree in an appropriate subject and professional qualifications in Librarianship/Information Science. Salary within Scale (under review), £3,883-£7,754 p.a. plus £450 London Allowance. Further details and application forms obtainable from The Registrar, (T) Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, to be returned by 4 December.

NATIONAL NURSERY EXAMINATION BOARD

Vacancy for

EXAMINATIONS OFFICER

The board runs examinations three times a year for 5,000 nursery nurse students a year.

Successful applicants will carry out some senior admin duties. Examination experience essential. Salary scale (inclusive), £1,600—£5,400. LVs, 20 days leave, flexitime.

Application form NNEB Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, NW1. Informal enquiries, Mrs McNamee, 837 5468.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applicturers are invited for the post of LECTURER in the above department. Applicants should preferably be Chartered Engineers with a good Honours degree, and have had substantial experience of industry. Preferred areas of experience and interest are design, applications of computer technology, and solid mechanics. A combination of these might be ideal, and narrow specialism is not sought. The department has a wide range of well-equipped laboratories including an interactive computing facility; and has a strong record of design teaching and research activity based on close relations with industry.

Salary on the scale for lecturers: £3,883-£7,754 (under review) according to age, qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 69/1. Closing date for applications 27 November, 1978.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

The University invites applications from men and women for a

LECTURESHIP IN POLITICS

tenable from 1st January, 1979 or as soon thereafter as may be agreed. The appointment will be in the field of Political Institutions/Comparative Politics, but preference will be given to candidates who are also willing and able to contribute to the teaching of Political Thought. It is likely that the appointment will be made at a point in the lower half of the Lecturers' salary scale: £3,883-£7,754 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of the appropriate University superannuation scheme will be required.

Further information about the post and the particular interests and skills the Department is seeking may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies) together with the names and addresses of 3 referees, should be lodged not later than 24th November, 1978. Please quote reference T.

The University of Warwick

UNIVERSITY DENTAL OFFICER

Applications are invited from dental practitioners for the post of University Dental Officer to operate a Dental Service at the University of Warwick, including the provision of general dental services in contract with the Coventry Family Practitioner Committee. It is expected that the service will require the full-time attendance of the Dental Officer during term time and part-time attendance during vacations. The University will provide the equipment, consumables, premises and ancillary staff and will retain 50 per cent of the fees income.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, to whom applications should be addressed not later than November 24, 1978.

University of Kent at Canterbury

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from candidates with a good honours degree for a research studentship leading to the degree of Ph.D. to study novel imidazol synthesis under the supervision of Professor R. F. Hudson in collaboration with Mr. D. P. Hansell (Smith, Kline and French Laboratories Ltd.). The studentship is tenable from a date to be decided by mutual arrangement. Application forms and details may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar, Chemical Laboratory, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NH. Closing date 30 November, 1978. Please quote ref: PC13/78.

Anthony Howard

Why Mr Steel is still waiting for his vote of thanks

Who will now save the Liberals? Not, it seems, themselves. Only last weekend Mr David Steel was proclaiming that his party should not be too "troubled" by its latest by-election blows—indeed in a rush of Pollyanna optimism to the head, he even announced that his followers should "take pleasure from the overall results".

Of course, it is part of the duty of any political leader to whistle to keep his party's spirits up. But it was unwise, perhaps, for Mr Steel to be caught doing so quite so defiantly, and in the dark.

It is not just that the Liberals have so far lost *pro rata* more deposits at by-elections held during the lifetime of this Parliament (19 out of the 27 seats contested) even than they did in their darkest hour of the 1950 general election (when at least more than a third of their candidates managed to save them). Worse than that, the party now enters the next and final parliamentary session back at precisely the point from which Mr Steel, with his great gamble of the Lib-Lab pact, tried to rescue it 19 months ago.

In other words, the party is once again without a role, purpose or even sense of direction. At best, in the next six or 12 months the 13 Liberal MPs will succeed in being an irritant; at worst they will simply look like an irrelevance. And in his heart, Mr Steel surely knows that.

When the Prime Minister pulled off his *coup de théâtre* last month with his announcement that there would not be an autumn election after all, Mrs Thatcher may have been disappointed: Mr Steel looked, and was, totally dejected. For it meant, of course, that the entire electoral strategy on which Liberals had based their co-operation with the Government over the past year and a half had been smashed beyond repair.

Fate, that strategy itself always had a pretty fragile foundation: it rested essentially on the "vote of thanks" theory of politics. The idea, at least in Mr Steel's mind, seems to have been that for its services in helping to keep inflation at bay—and in the process teaching the Labour Government moderation and wisdom—the Liberal Party would not only deserve but eventually get the electorate's gratitude at the polling booth.

Inevitably, however, that meant that the Government's economic record had to be seen as the Liberals' political achievement—and that, in turn, meant that the date of the winding-up of the pact and the timing of the election needed to be nearly synchronized.

To be fair, Mr Steel always foresaw this. His original ultimatum to the Government back in March, 1977, talked quite clearly of "agreed measures in the national interest *for the next two years*"; and six months later in July, 1977, when the pact was renewed (if only by a small majority) by the Liberal MPs, he alone among his colleagues wanted it to be for 18 months, rather than a single year.

In retrospect, it cannot help seeming odd that no other Liberal recognized how crucial the time factor would prove to be —or, indeed, contrived to recall from childhood the old adage, "In for a penny, in for a pound". For whatever hope the Liberals ever possessed of being the residual legatees of any recovery in the Government's popularity was always bound to depend on their being prepared to see the whole enterprise through, rather than giving up at just the moment when Mr Callaghan could afford to say: "Well, thanks very much. You can cut along now. I think we can manage for the rest of our time without you".

It would be different, naturally, if there were positive legislative achievements that the Liberals could point to as the fruits of their 19 months' co-operation with the Government; but one only has to tick the Liberals' own list off to realize how marginal and arcane they are. A couple of consumer directors on the Post Office Board, a new higher limit for registration under VAT, Mr Harold Lever as the kindly uncle of small businesses, a penny off income tax, the increase of employers' contributions to national insurance at 1.5 per cent rather than 2.5 per cent, a fiscal tickle or two in the direction of employee profit-sharing—there is nothing here to set the Thames ablaze or even the Celtic heather alight.

The Liberal Party is once again without a role, purpose or even sense of direction.

Indeed, if any proof were required just how long gratitude lasts in politics, it can perhaps be found in the Government's intimation that it is now ready to abolish the road fund licence entirely and add instead 20p to the price of petrol—precisely the area in which the Liberals fought (and won) their first great battle with the Government in the early days of the pact. So much for Mr Pardoe's gallant defence of rural car drivers in his titantic struggle with Mr Healey over the proposed 5½p increase in petrol tax in the summer of 1977.

Yet, to Mr Steel anyway, individual concessions won on specific items of policy were never the most important aspect of the pact. What mattered to him was the hope that it would at last make the Liberal Party look something more than a frolic on the margin of politics —lock it as it were, in the elector's mind as a vital component in the business of British government.

Alas, here too there was always a contradiction. To achieve anything in their dealings with ministers, the Liberals, as they learnt early on to their cost, needed to be discreet. On the other hand, to make any impact with the public, they required to be seen and heard making a fuss. Even in the lifetime of the pact, it was a dilemma that the party never quite resolved—with Mr Steel broadly following the first tactic and Mr Pardoe the second.

For the rest of the lifetime of this Parliament however, that is a choice the Liberals will no longer have to make. The whole elaborate Meccano set of consultation which the Prime Minister announced, on March 23, 1977 (and to which Mr Steel attached such importance) has been packed up and put away; the Liberal MPs and peers might just as well do the same with their dressing-up clothes as "Shadow" ministers and spokesmen.

E finita la commedia—as Mr Harold Macmillan once wrote. And, with the curtain rung down, the Liberals' claim to have "their teeth in the real meat of power" looks every bit as ludicrous and implausible today as it originally did when Mr Grimond first boasted about it 13 years ago.

● It has been suggested to me that what I wrote last week about ministerial memoirs might have been taken to imply that Sir Richard Marsh's book, *Off the Rails*, had not been passed for publication by the Cabinet Office. I am happy to make it clear that the book was, in fact, submitted to Sir John Hunt last March and cleared for publication within a fortnight—a precedent, we must all hope, that augurs well for Mrs Barbara Castle's forthcoming diaries.

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Geoffrey Smith

The Tories look hopefully to Ulster

One of the features of the new parliamentary session that begins this week will be how the Ulster Unionists conduct themselves. Will they take the opportunity, now that the Liberals are no longer committed to the Government, to try to force an election as soon as possible? Looking farther ahead, it is quite possible that in the next Parliament eight or nine Ulster Unionists will amount to the largest of the small parties, overtaking both the Liberals and the Scottish Nationalists. How would they use this position? If by any chance they hold the balance of power, how will they exercise it?

Many people have assumed that it is simply a matter of time before they return to the Conservative fold. They used to take the Conservative whip in the Commons before the Heath Government abolished Stormont in 1972. The links between the two parties outside Parliament have never been broken; and Mr Airey Neave, the Shadow Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is known to attach importance to re-establishing the parliamentary bonds between them. At the Conservative conference at Brighton last month there was clear evidence on both sides of courtship proceeding. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Neave gave a reception for the Ulster representatives at which Mr Whitelaw and other Shadow Cabinet colleagues gave the impression of going out of their way to encourage a reconciliation, to the evident pleasure of the Northern Irish.

Yet what are the chances of any deal being done? The difficulty is that neither side is likely to be in a position to give the other quite what it really wants. There are two benefits that the Tories might hope to gain from the Ulster Unionists: help in turning the present Government out of office and the necessary support to form a Conservative government if there is another hung Parliament.

It is unlikely that the Ulster Unionists will vote against the Government after the debate on the Queen's Speech. That will depend to some extent on the precise point at issue. If it becomes a vote on the merits of the Government's incomes policy they may be expected to appear in the opposition lobby. But they will not oppose the Government on its legislative programme as a whole or seek opportunities to harry it from office—so long as the Queen's Speech contains a promise to legislate in the coming session to increase the representation of Northern Ireland in the House of Commons.

Yet the critical point is that it would probably not turn the scales even if they did vote against the Government. The Conservatives and the Ulster Unionists together do not have a majority in the House, so the Ulstermen represent for the Tories not the key to success but simply one ingredient in a possible package. They may help to force an election later in the session, but in doing that their assistance will be no more valuable than that of the Liberals and the Nationalists—and useless without the others.

In the next Parliament there would have to be a very narrow margin indeed between the two main parties before eight or nine Ulster MPs could hold the balance. Even if they did so, there would not be enough of them to turn a minority into a secure administration. So neither in this Parliament nor the next will the Ulstermen present a sufficiently enticing prize to make it seem worth the Conservatives' while to offer major concessions.

The concession that the Unionists would like above all others is a promise to restore a Northern Irish assembly at Stormont. But that is not an easy promise for any British government or potential government to give unless there is agreement among the parties in Northern Ireland on the form the assembly should take—in particular whether there should be a power-sharing executive. A government with a tiny majority would not have the strength to get the legislation for a controversial type of assembly through Parliament; and a government with the strength to push through such legislation would not need to buy the support of the Ulster MPs. So it is very hard to believe that an assembly will be reestablished in Northern Ireland as the result of a parliamentary deal between the Conservatives and the Unionists.

But this does not rule out an understanding of some kind between the two parties. What this will hinge on is local government reform in Northern Ireland to fill what is known as the "McCrory gap". Under the McCrory reforms of 1970-71 such services as housing, planning, health, personal welfare services and some educational functions were taken out of the control of local authorities and made the responsibility of Stormont. With the abolition of Stormont they are not subject to any direct democratic control in Northern Ireland, so there is the demand for a new upper tier of local government —possibly along the lines of the regional council that Mr Neave has mentioned, possibly with more than one authority.

A Conservative commitment to establish such a tier of local government, even a promise to institute a review of local government in Northern Ireland with the intention of establishing such a tier, would probably

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The band of whites on the Rhodesia black list

A few hundred white present and former Rhodesians will be watching the outcome of next week's parliamentary debate on renewal of sanctions with particular interest. Holders of British passports, or entitled to them, they are on a British government blacklist which prohibits them from entering the United Kingdom.

Between January and August this year, nearly 10,000 whites left Rhodesia for good, and the monthly figures are increasing all the time. Many go to South Africa which, for reasons of ideology and lifestyle, is the nearest they can find to Rhodesia.

Several thousand come to Britain (the exact figures cannot be established because those holding full United Kingdom passports are not distinguished by country of residence in the statistics). Others would like to come here, but are barred.

There are about 230,000 white Rhodesians, of which 80,000 are full United Kingdom nationals. Another 50,000 hold Rhodesian passports only and the remaining 90,000 have the nationality of some other country—mainly South Africa or one of the European countries that have provided recent immigration to Rhodesia.

It is estimated that about 150,000 of the 230,000 would be able to prove "patriality" —that they had a father or grandfather born in Britain— which would give them British nationality. Apart from those who are already United Kingdom nationals, that leaves 70,000—mainly Rhodesian passport-holders—who would fulfil the criteria for citizenship.

Any Rhodesian passport-holder is specifically prohibited from entering Britain by the United Nations Sanctions (No 2) Order 1968, which gives effect in British law to the United Nations Security Council resolution imposing sanctions.

A British patrial normally has the right of abode in the United Kingdom. But the same Order provides that anyone—of whatever nationality, including British—who has been resident in Rhodesia and is considered to have given positive support or encouragement to the Smith regime is also prohibited from entering the country.

It is here that the blacklist (or stop-list, as the authorities refer to it) comes into play. Immigration officers have a list of people who have been deemed to be undesirable entrants because of their positive association with the illegal regime.

Mr Louis Gelman, now living in Paris, found out only last year that he was on that list. He has been trying ever since to come into Britain, and his experience has shown up the possible injustices that the implementation of the prohibitions can impose on individuals.

Mr Gelman is, strictly speaking, a sanctions breaker. His family had been involved in the meat exporting business in southern Africa for about 60 years. Among its activities was the supply of beef to Zaire, which continued after Rhodesian UDI and after the 1968 sanctions legislation, ceasing in 1973.

As the war in Rhodesia goes on, the number of whites leaving the country grows monthly.

Zaire was badly in need of meat, and was anxious to continue importing it from Mr Gelman, in spite of United Nations resolutions.

The striking feature of Mr Gelman's case, however, is that he was not only against Mr Smith's policies, but was actually the chairman of a political party — the Rhodesia Party—implacably opposed to Smith, and in favour of majority rule and talks with the various black leaders.

The method of determination of who is to be regarded as having actively encouraged the regime is set out in a circular by Mr George (now Lord) Thomson, the then Commonwealth Secretary, dated June, 1968.

The *circular* contains a list of specific offices and posts, the holders of which are regarded as "deliberately giving their active support to the illegal regime". These include, obviously, ministers of the Smith government and Rhodesian Front MPs. Also listed are senior officials of Rhodesia's Reserve Bank, broadcasting service, national airlines, economic advisory committee, export council, tobacco export promotion body; and anyone purporting to represent Rhodesia abroad.

A second category of prohibited entrants comprises people believed to be sanctions-busting, and a third, catch-all, category refers to "persons whom the Secretary of State has reason to believe to have furthered or encouraged, or to be likely to further or encourage, the unlawful actions of the illegal regime."

In order to avoid the "premature disclosure of the fact that their activities are known" to the United Kingdom government, sanctions breakers "will not be notified that they are considered to be within this category." People merely thought to be encouraging or further the regime's actions are to be notified and told the grounds on which the decision has been taken, according to the circular.

The Foreign Office, understandably, will not reveal the basis of the information on which they make their decisions to place someone on the stop-list, nor their sources. What is known is that the committee set up to scrutinize and review such decisions has looked at just over 700 cases since 1968.

The committee is at present under the chairmanship of Sir William Murrie. The other members are Lieutenant-General Sir William Oliver, Sir Frederick Pedler and Sir John Newey.

Under the 1968 circular, the committee has a two-fold task: to look at the cases of all persons whom the Government has decided to put on the stop-list; and to reexamine cases at the request of the persons affected. How the 700 cases are divided between the two categories is not revealed, but it would probably be safe to assume that 500 people or more are on the stop-list, either for sanctions-breaking or for giving general support to the regime.

The persons affected, the circular goes on, can make representations in writing or through a legal representative. (Only in exceptional circumstances will the person be allowed into the country to state his own case.) When, however, Mr Gelman asked the Foreign Office for the date of the next meeting of the committee so that he could arrange for legal representation, he was not given that information and was discouraged from getting a lawyer by a letter stating: "I can however assure you that legal representation is unnecessary. The Advisory committee is an impartial body which considers each case on its merits."

Mr Gelman believes that he has been denied his basic rights without the effective opportunity to put his case; except, unsatisfactorily, in writing. He is convinced that the committee has misunderstood his activities, especially as a letter from a Foreign Office official says that it was clear that his activities had "not ceased", whereas in fact they stopped in 1973.

There is little doubt that there are many others in a position similar to Mr Gelman's. It is not being suggested that most people on the stop-list are there wrongly. What appears to be in doubt is the justice of the review machinery.

A further article will discuss the difficulties faced by black Rhodesians as a result of sanctions.

Marcel Berlins

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● *Lord Chalfont's* column will appear tomorrow.

How Britain is planning for peace

The offer of a stand-by battalion group to the United Nations by Britain is a new watermark in the history of the United Nations, and also, possibly, in Britain's own history. No permanent member of the Security Council has ever before earmarked combat troops to the UN: until this year it has been a convention that the "Big Five" powers should never contribute troops at all.

But Britain's offer is more than just a technical precedent. It could herald a revival of the UN's policing role, after a close season of over a decade.

World leaders are now advocating a programme of peacekeeping operations unparallelled since Hammarskjold died 17 years ago—indeed in the whole history of the United Nations. This is because, in one situation after another, a peacekeeping force looks like the only thing that will work. After the Lebanon there could be Namibia, Zimbabwe and perhaps the Palestinian West Bank. Areas like the Horn of Africa are felt to need a United Nations presence; others like Vietnam have requested one.

The United Nations could meet this immense challenge, but only if it gets material help. At present, the headquarters in New York is a military vacuum: the Secretary-General has only one military liaison officer, a Ghanaian. There is no defence staff, such as even a small country like Gabon possesses. The Assembly permits no advance planning, no staffwork, no training of units. Its Committee of 33 has scrutinized reforms for 12 years, but without results.

So help must come from outside, and that is what is now happening. President Carter this summer called for a United Nations peacekeeping reserve. Even more striking has been the response of western Europe. Until recently the EEC was a dead-weight: West Germany had not been admitted to the United Nations, while France was an active opponent of peacekeeping. This year France contributed a battalion to the new Lebanon force, while West Germany furnished logistic support for one of the other battalions in record time (three days). Together with Britain, we thus have, in the European Community, a powerful and quite new outboard motor for the United Nations. With the two superpowers still excluded from participation — except, recently, as observers—this is the strongest impetus the United Nations could possibly have received.

In this process, Britain, far from being laggardly, can claim to have led the way. Dr Owen was arguing for a Lebanon force six months before it was eventually set up; and it was he who persuaded his western colleagues to press the United Nations Disarmament Assembly for a shake-up of peacekeeping arrangements. Last week, Britain's offer showed that the

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LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

When the First Women's Bank opened in New York three years ago, its motivation was as much political as commercial. Yet for its first couple of years, it succeeded only in confirming the conviction of male chauvinists that women were not really equipped to run anything. Half its $3m starting capital was quickly lost.

This year, under the canny leadership of Miss Lynn Salvage, its new young president, the bank is achieving equilibrium. She is confident that, with fresh financing, it can progress to a prosperous, if a less overtly feminist future.

It was the nation's first bank owned by, run by and catering largely to women. The initial reason for starting it was to correct an undoubted bias in the lending policy of the existing masculine banking institutions.

Banks required the signature of a woman's husband before granting a loan in most cases. Alimony was not generally taken into account when assessing the income of a divorced woman and her credit rating therefore suffered.

New York is far from being short of banks and the state goverment had not granted a charter to a new bank in the city for 24 years. Yet when a group of feminists applied for the charter for this one, the authorities recognized the political arguments for it and granted their request.

The thrust behind the movement also spurred legislators in Washington to pass, before the bank opened, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. Among other provisions, the Act forbids any bank to ask potential female borrowers about their birth control practices or their plans to raise a family.

It lays down that alimony and child support payments must be taken into account as income: and that sex and marital status must not be factors in the decision whether to grant credit.

Although passage of this Act took away part of the new bank's raison d'être, the launch went ahead with undiminished enthusiasm. Some 7,200 investors—three quarters of them women—provided the $3m capital. Many bought only a handful of shares as a token gesture by returning a clip-out form from a *New York Times* advertisement.

As Miss Salvage sees it, that initial enthusiasm was a factor that contributed to the bank's early difficulties. From a single small branch on the Upper East Side, near Bloomingdale's and other fashionable shops, it tried to offer a range of services in some respects more sophisiticated than those offered by banks with branches on every other block.

"There was a feeling that they had to be more than a plain, ordinary bank", said Miss Salvage, who was not involved in the launching. "They offered services which people weren't ready for. They didn't stop to think that, if they were such a good idea, why weren't the other banks doing it?"

An early fiasco was over the bank's system of no-return cheques. American banking practice is to return all a customer's cancelled cheques which are accepted by companies as proof of payment in the event of disputes.

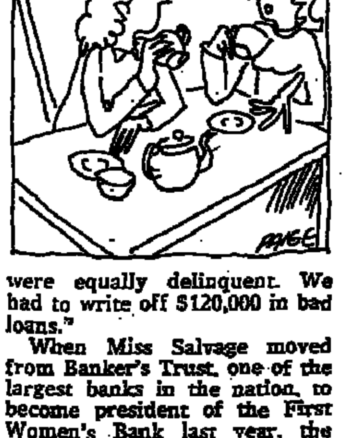
The First Women's Bank decided to save postage by not returning cheques, but by providing a carbon copy in the cheque book. Firms, though, would not accept these as proof of payment, and the bank found itself having to fish out hundreds of cheques from the files for its customers—a tedious and labour-intensive procedure.

It was also the first New York bank to introduce a 24-hour automatic teller which stood outside the bank and which customers could use when it was closed. The technology, however, was imperfect. The machine would not operate in extreme weather conditions (New York gets a lot of those) and the computer made errors which led to losses.

Since then, other banks have introduced more advanced versions of the automatic teller, but the First Women's Bank have removed theirs. Another innovation of the women's bank which has been copied is more flexible opening hours.

There were also serious early losses on loans, mainly loans to private individuals rather than companies. "We were too easy, not disciplined enough", Miss Salvage explained.

"We were the new kid on the block, the soft touch. This doesn't mean women aren't good risks. Our male customers were equally delinquent. We had to write off $120,000 in bad loans."



When Miss Salvage moved from Banker's Trust, one of the largest banks in the nation, to become president of the First Women's Bank last year, the fledgling had lost half its $3m starting capital in the first 18 months.

Her first move was a rigorous cutback on the staff, from 50 to 20. She then persuaded some of the city's larger banks to lend some of their executives at no charge, to offer advice. Later she brought in more experienced permanent staff members, half of them men. She pruned such extravagances as advertising—too expensive for so small a bank.

Meanwhile she was looking around for some refinancing. Several investors were willing to part with their money, but with the proviso that they should have ultimate control—in effect that they would be buying the bank.

This would have destroyed what remains of its feminine bias, and Miss Salvage would not countenance that. Now, she has all but clinched a deal with the Ford Foundation, who will help out if some of the city's larger banks will put up some money as well. Under the scheme, the bank will keep its independence.

It will decidedly not, however, continue to be a soft touch. Miss Salvage is firm that borrowers of all sexes will have to submit to rigorous and entirely non-discriminatory examination before loans are made.

"We don't lend a dollar to a woman that we don't lend to a man", she insisted, almost leaping from her seat with indignation at the suggestion.

In what sense, then, does it remain a woman's bank? "Women who own small businesses often find it hard to get loans from the large banks", she said. "They won't necessarily find it any easier with us but we will at least give them a long and fair hearing. We'll spend time with them."

Then there is the predominantly female ownership of the capital and the distinctly feminine nature of the bank premises. Although nearly half the staff are men, they stay behind the scenes, and the public part of the office is almost entirely manned, as it were, by women.

During the hour or so I spent there I saw only woman customers. It took a while for me to overcome a sense of slight sexual unease, a mild version of the kind of embarrassment provoked by stepping into a lavatory of the wrong gender.

The bank's walls are covered with works of art by female artists. As I waited to see Miss Salvage, I gazed at three abstract paintings decorated

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THE TIMES
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THE WAY TO A CAPTIVE PRESS

Sessions of the general conference of Unesco are normally characterized by oblique political manoeuvrings and accumulations of lofty verbiage. Since the organization's declarations are not binding on its members, little serious harm comes from all this, and most of Unesco's valuable everyday work continues without being much affected by the periodic outbursts of philosophy at the top. But one issue before the twentieth session of the general council, now meeting in Paris, could be of much greater significance, because it would effectively give the blessing of a world organization dedicated by its constitution to the "free flow of ideas by word and image" to the systematic political control of the media by governments.

The draft declaration before the general council is a revised version of one that the two previous sessions in 1974 and 1976 failed to agree on. It has been somewhat modified to meet earlier objections and has a specious blandness. It sets out to lay down fundamental principles governing "the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding and to combating war propaganda, racialism and apartheid". It might seem that only obscurantists, racialists and warmongers could object to a declaration affirming such objectives. The catch lies in the means proposed for ensuring that the media actually make the contribution referred to, and for assessing whether they are making it or not. Like its predecessors, the new draft formally lays the responsibility on governments, and implies that one nation is answerable to another for unfriendly references appearing in its own press. In addition, the right of governments to prevent dissemination of dissenting views on sensitive matters is endorsed. The possibility that they may also have a duty to allow a free flow of information is briefly recognized in the international context, and not at all with reference to internal debate.

In many parts of the world this way of proceeding is regarded as a natural or even inevitable part of the function of government. The sponsoring delegates from eastern Europe would hardly be expected to find anything objectionable about it, nor those from many of the developing countries which support the draft and suppress all press freedom at home. But even in India, where the press has long enjoyed exceptional latitude, and not long ago had the experience of temporarily losing most of its freedoms, the government is reported to view the draft favourably.

The countries which have strongly protested against the proposals are almost all members of the same group—rich western nations, many with a history of colonialism. Between them they provide by far the greater part of the world's machinery for the gathering and dissemination of news. Many developing countries are suspicious of this preponderance, quite apart from their embarrassment at the tendency of the international media to seize gleefully on information which the local media can be induced or compelled to disregard. Much of the coverage complained of is genuinely biased or superficial, and it is easy for any government to convince itself that in seeking to influence the news it is acting from the best of motives. Not all the governments that support the draft do so with anything worse than this in mind. But every step in that direction makes the next step easier towards a captive and stultified press and loss of contact between government and people. It is a truth that transcends all arguments about cheque-book journalism and neo-colonialism that political censorship for lofty motives is akin to the corrupt censorship of a dictatorship—and that the former tends irresistibly to become the latter.

PEACE MAKING ACROSS THE HIMALAYAS

The Sino-Soviet confrontation is now probably the point of greatest belligerence in the world. It certainly tends to stimulate or to provoke the relations that any major power has with either China or the Soviet Union. Britain, in considering arms supplies to China, cannot ignore it. Japan, while negotiating a peace and friendship treaty with China, was subjected to threats from Moscow of a kind that few major powers address to another over its relations with a third country. The currents of feeling on both Chinese and Russian sides are strong enough to make it certain that they will also be felt in the background when Mr Vajpayee, the Indian foreign minister, goes to Peking today to repair India's relations with China. India's treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union, signed by Mrs Gandhi, has been maintained by the succeeding Janata government.

Why should such a treaty matter? Must all friendships be competitive? The Japanese have protested that their treaty with China will in no way deflect their peaceful intentions towards the Russians. Mr Vajpayee may reasonably say the same to the Chinese of his country's treaty with the Russians. The Chinese could, of course, retort that Mr Vajpayee went to Moscow in September and raised with the Russians India's intention to improve relations with China. His action was understood in India as emphasising India's basic links with Moscow while giving notice to the Chinese that these relations should not be impaired by any proposals the Chinese might urge. If relations between India and China were to be improved it could not be at the expense of India's relations with Moscow. Even such a proviso should not be a barrier. If the Russians feel they have had to take second place to China in Japan's affections the Chinese may now admit that they in turn must take second place to the Soviet Union in India's.

Which they may accept—for the moment, at least. The coolness between Indian and China has lasted long enough since the border warfare of 1962, only partially modified when India agreed to exchange ambassadors again in 1976. By now time and shifts of political priority have drained of their animosity most of the issues that divided the two in the fifties and sixties. China's memory of "imperialist" encroachment on the Tibetan region was in the forefront of Chairman Mao's mind. All the border issues are, in effect, Tibetan claims, to which is added the political factor of the Dalai Lama's presence in India, enjoying some kind of Indian support. The Indians, while denying Chinese charges of interference in their affairs complain of China's outright support for Pakistan over Kashmir, of criticism over Indian action in Sikkim and the possibly military implications of the recently opened Karakorum highway.

A Chinese delegation to India last March did something to sweeten the atmosphere. Mr Vajpayee may now make more progress though probably not over a new border agreement. There have been suggestions that the de facto position might be given permanence. But Mr Desai talks of China "vacating" territory that has been "occupied", which seem to imply that India's claims are indisputable. In fact this whole region was never given final definition by British power and that power was at all times contested by a weak China. Only a fresh approach by both countries can remove the suspicion.

Outside the actual border disagreement the suspicions have lost their force. India's relations with Pakistan have much improved; China's with Pakistan have lost most of their urgency. Kashmir is much less actual. China is no longer supporting insurgents in north-eastern India. Not least, both countries will meet in a very different atmosphere from that of twenty years ago when cold war involvement in Asia made of the relations between these two largest countries in Asia a political issue of democracy against communism that was false to the realities. Asia was not an arena for such a political struggle. Countries whose traditions and civilization were entirely dissimilar were not the competitors that western opinion thought. Asia was not then, or now, a unity of any kind.

But China must certainly recognise what democracy means in a country like India. Any obvious concessions to China by Mr Vajpayee would come under attack from Mrs Gandhi, who at this moment is fighting a by-election from which she hopes to regain a seat in parliament and probably, if that is achieved, to become leader of the opposition to Mr Desai's Janata government. This is no time to give her a stick to beat the government with. On this trip Mr Vajpayee will be exploring the ground and feeling the pulse of a distinctly new China.

David Wood

Europe funds flowing into British parties

This week a deputation from the national executive committee of the Labour Party will see Mr Michael Foot, principal manager of Government business, and Dr David Owen, the Government's principal horse trader in the Council of Ministers, to argue a brief for giving state funds to political parties entering candidates for the first round of direct elections to the European Parliament next June. The two ministers will be told, as they have already been told by the party treasurer at the Blackpool conference, that Labour has no money to spare for financing European candidates in the year of a domestic general election, and that the time has come for the taxpayer to foot the bill for the democracy he enjoys.

The NEC argument revives, of course, the majority proposals of the Houghton committee, published in August, 1976, which then seemed and still seem to me to have much to recommend them. Nearly all western countries comparable with Britain give state aid to political parties for domestic elections, and most countries of the Nine will do so for the European elections. But the British Conservative Party went with the Houghton committee minority: state aid to political parties would weaken the voluntary principle and strengthen party headquarters (sic) at the expense of constituencies.

Let it be known that the principle has been lost, quite apart from the fact that any domestic general election nowadays already costs the taxpayer £10m. All the British parties represented in the European Parliament, down to the lone Liberal, Mr Russell Johnston, and Mrs Ewing of the SNP, have been receiving European Parliamentary money to spend on information for direct elections; and it is only the framing of our Representation of the People Acts that prevents any of these fairly generous funds being spent on the campaign itself.

For some reason both our main political parties, particularly Labour, are coy about the scale of European financial aid, which derives as directly from taxation as any proposed form of state aid. Heaven help me, I am no accountant but I have a way with budgets; and from European Parliament budgets, past and present, a little diligence may bring to light some broad-brush figures, which I invite our party managers to confirm or correct.

In the past 18 months the British Labour Party delegation to the European Parliament should have had allocated to it roughly £150,000 for pre-campaign "information"; that appears to be the delegation's share of the total sum given to the socialist group that they are part of. In the European Parliament's budget for 1979, the year of direct elections, there is an entry of £7.4m for "information about direct elections", of which it may be reasonably reckoned that about £4m will pass to the parliamentary political groups. That means, or should mean, about £1.2m for the European socialist group, of which the British Labour delegation could expect about one fifth, or nearly £250,000 on top of the £150,000 they should have already received. Between £350,000 and £400,000 is therefore available to be spent by Labour alone on posters, leaflets, regional conferences, and general pre-campaign information. And it is important to note that this European largesse is additional to allocations for meeting the cost of the Labour Party's European secretariat.

The conservative delegation, as an independent British-Danish group in the European Parliament, receives a direct allocation from Luxembourg, and it seems to me a reasonable calculation that it has done better than the Labour delegation and drawn up to £250,000. That money has demonstrably been fairly freely spent in organizing regional conferences, taking party groups out to meetings of the European Parliament in Strasbourg and Luxembourg, and publishing brochures about conservative attitudes towards Europeanism. If one makes reasonable assumptions about the Nine's budget for 1979, which will pass in December, the conservative group may expect about another £350,000.

By your leave, such figures are not peanuts. Moreover, with a little adroitness, every penny may be spent effectively for the purposes of the campaign, no matter what the strict election law says when the Home Secretary publishes next month the definitive regulations governing the European elections. For, unlike our domestic general elections, European direct elections are to take place on a fixed date. As Mr Callaghan's non-election ministerial broadcast taught us, the Prime Minister in the United Kingdom decides the dates of dissolution and general election, and may trap an over-eager Opposition into premature expenditure. For Europe, with a settled date (assuming Belgium, now without a government, catches up and reaches the start-line), there is open season for campaigning. There is no need to wait for an illusory 20-day campaign to win votes for or against Europeanism.

We know, of course, that the Labour Party's troubles are mainly of their own making. A majority opposed to Community membership rules the NEC; more than a quarter of Mr Callaghan's Cabinet opposes membership; the PLP dithers; the Labour constituency parties are hostile to the European Parliament and almost everything European. With all the money in the world, what will Labour campaign on? Will their election cry be "win seats in the European Parliament the better to destroy it"? It would be a very negative sort of party zeal.

Yet the Conservative Party lives on hypocrisy if it opposes any state aid that Mr Foot may be persuaded to propose this week for European elections. Lord Thorneycroft and the party managers cannot sustain the purity of principle they displayed, like pirouetting mannequins, on the Houghton majority proposals, when the electorate knows they will take from Luxembourg financial help they will not take from Westminster. No principle is left to argue about. What remains is a pathetic Westminster fallacy that Britain alone knows what democracy is and that nothing remaining for us to learn from our allies in the West.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Teaching gifted children

From Mr Michael Collier Bradley

Sir, The article by Diana Geddes in *The Times* (October 24) will reassure many readers that sufficient good work is being done for gifted children. My fellow trustees and I beg to differ.

According to the latest government statistics available (Education Statistics for the United Kingdom—1975) there are some 11 million children in the compulsory school system at any one time. The generally accepted definition of gifted children is those whose potential of exceptional ability occurs in only 2 per cent of the population. If we ignore this broad statistic and suppose that only one child in a thousand (0.1 per cent) is exceptionally gifted, then we nevertheless are left with the probability that 11,000 children of exceptional potential ability are in the educational system at any one time.

All the programmes described by Diana Geddes make provision for a few hundred children at most, which means that for approximately one thousand children of exceptional ability there is no special educational provision.

A closer look at Her Majesty's Inspectorate discussion paper referred to reveals some of the holes in the veil of complacency that the article presumes to draw:

"some schools had little wish to consider giftedness."

"... strong reluctance to identify giftedness was not uncommon."

"What emerged most clearly was that the teachers visited had thought very little, if at all, about giftedness, remained uncertain about what it was and how they should react to it."

The present position is truly summarised in the opening paragraphs of the DES Report on *Gifted Children and their Education*, written by Hoyle and Wilks of Bristol University:

"The education of gifted children is becoming a greater focus of concern among teachers and parents. There is an increasing awareness that these children have special educational needs, and disquiet as to whether present provision meets them appropriately.

"At school the proportion of gifted pupils who remain unrecognized is unknown, but the evidence indicates that it is probably considerable, particularly among children coming from poor families, those living in educational priority areas, and immigrants; environmental deprivation has its most adverse effects on the scholastic performance of the brightest children, not the average or the dull. Better techniques of identification and their use by teachers (who should be on the alert for these children) are necessary.

"Those children who are recognised as gifted will be encouraged to realise their potential, and develop the motivation to achieve, if parents show positive attitudes towards education, and if the home and school create environments that are responsive to their individual problems, especially their capacity to learn very quickly."

Surely the time has now come for the Government, through the Department of Education and Science, to take positive steps and make proper provision for the education of our severely gifted children?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL COLLIER BRADLEY,
Trustee,
The Leonardo Trust,
20 Daleham Gardens, NW3.
October 25.

Dispute in the NHS

From Mr Anthony Cripps, QC

Sir, Is it not time that emergency legislation should be speedily passed to make strikes in essential services illegal? Notification of dispute, followed by compulsory and binding arbitration can be an adequate substitute—without the massive inconvenience and dangers to health and life which are now being inflicted on a too long suffering public.

A particular case came to my knowledge of a boy of 18 with a most unusual nerve severance which precludes use of an arm: an American surgeon over here has volunteered to operate and is believed to be the only surgeon who has successfully undertaken the necessary operation. He goes home in a few days time (after six months in this country) and if the hospital supervisors do not return within that short period, this youth loses the use of his arm for life.

There must be even more tragic cases than this up and down the country.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY CRIPPS,
1 Harcourt Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
October 26.

A Chinese chair

From Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Fearon

Sir, In an article on the study of the Chinese language in your China Supplement of September 29, entitled "Think again about this language", the author states that "the first chair of Chinese in Britain was established at Oxford University in 1876".

This is not so, for nearly 30 years before this date at a Council Meeting of King's College, London, held on March 26, 1847, it was resolved "that Samuel Turner Fearon, Esq, be appointed to the office of Professor of the Chinese language at King's College, London". His inaugural lecture was reported in *The China Mail* of June 17, 1847.

Samuel Fearon, my great uncle, first went to China with his father in 1826, and after education in the Chinese language at the Anglo-Chinese College in Malacca, he ended his service there in 1846 as the first Registrar-General of the island of Hong Kong, which had been ceded a few years before to the British Crown as the result of the Opium War.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. P. FEARON,
6 West Street,
Axbridge,
Somerset.

Proportional representation for Ulster

From Mr Clement Freud, MP for the Isle of Ely (Liberal)

Sir, Mr Roy Mason has agreed to look closely at the suggestion that when the number of MPs from Northern Ireland at Westminster is increased after the next general election, the method of election should be by proportional representation. This suggestion is to be warmly supported.

Naturally, there will be those who will object to the idea in spite of the fact that all other elections in Northern Ireland are conducted by proportional representation by the single transferable vote. Before the next general election-but-one is held, Northern Ireland will have had eight province-wide elections since the assumption of direct rule. Five will have been by the single transferable vote: 1973 district councils and the Assembly, 1975 Constitutional Convention, 1977 district councils and 1979 Europe—and three by X-voting for Westminster: two in 1974 and one in 1978-79.

Why should Westminster elections be the exception?

The need for steady consistency within the United Kingdom cannot apply since MPs for university constituencies were elected by the single transferable vote in eight general elections between 1918 and 1945. They were quite happily assimilated in the Commons without constitutional disaster. On the contrary, University Members added much lustre to the House and made notable contributions to the proceedings.

Unionist objections are less easy to understand. It is unlikely that they will find themselves without the support of a majority of the voters which would mean they would have a majority of the seats. Their MPs would also find themselves in the morally superior position of having been the deliberate personal choice of the voters themselves. This, of course, applies to all those elected through the system (MPs from the rest of Great Britain could share the advantage by passing similar measures).

The SDLP may not have been over-anxious to see increased representation for Northern Ireland at Westminster, since they may think it a handicap to their aspirations for a United Ireland: but if there are to be more seats it is right for the voters to choose personally those who are to represent them.

With single member constituencies, the drawing of constituency boundaries is bound to be difficult, since their precise location can affect the result of an election and may consequently take time to resolve. With proportional representation the position is quite different. The siting of boundaries between constituencies is most unlikely to affect party representation overall.

It is comparatively easy to draw up perfectly acceptable schemes for however many seats are finally decided upon. A number of draft schemes are already available and the Northern Ireland Boundary Commission could get agreement within a very short period.

Mr Mason should be given every encouragement to go ahead.

Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT FREUD,
House of Commons.
October 27.

From Professor Ian Budge

Sir, Hugh Munro makes an eccentric leap by deducing the inevitability of Irish unification from the acceptance by most Northern Irish Protestants of direct rule from *Britain* ! (*The Times*, October 25). It is, anyway, dangerous to read into each acceptance more than a (realistic) fear of the consequences of change.

This is as far away from the fundamental change of heart which would be needed for peaceful unification as could be imagined. The main evidence of Protestant feeling remains the most successful general strike in history, mounted in 1974 against internal power sharing.

Attributing a centuries old sectarianism, and deaths in the general Irish struggles from 1920-24, to the establishment of Stormont (in 1922 !) is worse than a mistake—it is an incitement to adventurism which could produce real war. By fragmenting the Unionist Party from 1972-74 in the interests of power sharing, the British Government deprived itself and the North of authoritative Protestant spokesmen.

But at least since then it has avoided specious or imposed solutions. When the population directly involved recognizes the wisdom of this, no one (with or without a crystal ball) should pretend to greater insight.

Yours faithfully,
IAN BUDGE,
Professor of Government,
University of Essex,
Wivenhoe Park,
Colchester.
October 26.

Arts sponsors

From the Warden of Goldsmiths' College

Sir, In the current debate about business sponsorship of the arts, several attempts have been made to make the Arts Council seem churlish and dog-in-the-manger. In fact, their position is fair and carefully considered.

The council gives tens or hundreds of thousands of pounds each year to orchestras, drama companies and the like—in the case of opera it gives millions. It has been content with a simple acknowledgement in the programme, often in small print, and tucked away at a page bottom.

It now finds that some business sponsors are asking and some managers are agreeing, that, as a condition of giving a relatively small sum to sponsor a particular performance, their name shall be blazoned all over the theatre, their subvention recorded in big type in the programme or even the night's show described in a way which suggests that they are responsible for it taking place at all. "The X Insurance Company Celebrity Concert" is the sort of form used even where their grant is a fraction of the total cost.

This is out of all proportion. If the taxpayer, through the Arts Council, is paying ten times more and paying night after night and year after year, no other sponsor can thus vulgarly appropriate a concert or a company.

The rejections by the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts of this criticism show in general a crude search for instant, recognizable rewards ("We don't do owt for nowt: why should we?" is the general style). This is in striking contrast with the subtler, bread-on-the-waters approach of business sponsors in the United States.

Nor should one accept for a moment the cocky suggestion that, since businesses admittedly sponsor the more popular types of programme, this frees the Arts Council's money for supporting experimental work. If that process were to go to any great distance it would give ammunition to the Arts Council's enemies who would call even more vociferously than they do now for its grant to be cut, on the grounds that it is quite out of touch with public taste. Worse, such a formal division of tastes does a disservice to new artists and to the audiences they might acquire if people had a chance to hear them in helpful contexts; that is, in programmes which included classical works as well as experimental.

We are not at that point yet. Business sponsorship has just begin to build up. It ought to be warmly welcomed. Yet it would be as well to think more clearly than has been done so far about relationships between public and private funding, and about how they can each best serve artists and audiences.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HOGGART Warden,
Goldsmiths' College,
University of London,
New Cross, SE14.
October 19.

Electing a union leader

From Mr Kenneth Baker, MP for City of Westminster, St Marylebone (Conservative)

Sir, When Mr Basnett defends trade union democracy he is on thin ice. I have not heard any appeal from him for unions to adopt secret ballots before strike action is taken, which many people think is a more fair and democratic procedure than public meetings of the workforce. But his position on the election of trade union leaders is even weaker.

The unions have always argued that they should control their own electoral procedures which they claim are so complicated and so geared to the needs of individual unions that general rules made by politicians are not needed.

This position is quite acceptable for the election of a secretary to a bowls club but trade union leaders are elected to posts that have real power, which affects not only their own members, but the whole of the community.

All other bodies in the UK that have such powers, like the House of Commons, local councils, and boards of companies, have their electoral procedures laid down by the law of the land.

Many people now feel that secret postal ballots for trade union elections and for strike action are a sensible way of doing things. Whenever a Conservative MP dares to say this he is accused of "union-bashing", a crime which seems to fall somewhere between desecrating an altar and spitting into the grave after a funeral.

It is even more ironic that while trade unions claim total control over their own internal workings and electoral procedures they are trying, through their block votes at the Labour Party conference, to change the selection procedures of Labour MPs.

Isn't it time that the Labour Party woke up to what is really happening?

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH BAKER,
House of Commons.
October 24.

Shares for employees

From Mr I. Weston Smith

Sir, Since Mr Cole (October 11) has quoted me freely and drawn a most curious inference—namely that employees should be expected to risk their savings as well as their jobs in the employing company, may I be permitted to point out that in advocating equity rewards for the creators of wealth, one cannot seek to insulate them from losses. This the equity share by its nature precludes. In any case a job is in itself a personal investment.

The purpose of a unit trust scheme would be to link the individuals in a dozen companies within a clearly identified industrial sector; one might take motor components as an example. Losses throughout the sector would much reduce the value of the units but not wipe them out; profits would be highly geared and demonstrate beyond a peradventure how reward can be linked to really powerful efforts.

It is true that, through equity, you cannot see your own personal skills converted into profit, of necessity the process of education is long, but the alternative is the warring factions we have today, epitomized by the horrifying jargon of "them and us" or "the two sides of industry".

As for cash bonus schemes, we all know how difficult it is to find the right "trigger" mechanism and how unsatisfactory it all turns out to be when eventually the bonuses are consolidated with the basic rate.

The free enterprise sector of our economy bristles with profit motive but *everyone* must be allowed to take part and, Sir, like Dr Johnson, "I am not speaking of pots and pans"; for the community at large "riches beyond the dreams of avarice" are the glittering prize.

Yours faithfully,
I. WESTON-SMITH, Chairman,
The Morgan Crucible Co Ltd,
98 Petty France, SW1.
October 13.

The Pope and contraception

From Professor Robin Kemball

Sir, Miss Campbell White's letter (October 21) is a sharp reminder that all discussion of contraception is condemned to remain something of a *dialogue de sourds*. To the rationalist, the humanist, and many another, its supreme (though not only) justification lies in the alleged overpopulation of our world and this world's inability to feed that population and provide it with decent living conditions.

The Christian view, as taught by the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches (and perhaps others), is that all recourse to artificial means of contraception is *intrinsically* sinful, inasmuch as it represents an attempt to frustrate the physiology of man as ordained by his Creator. The key word, of course, is "intrinsically" since, from the Churches' point of view, no other considerations, however pressing, can change this underlying article of faith.

To those who reject it as being "irrational" or "illogical", might I add the following point: The universally accepted ideal of human medicine is where possible to sustain, where necessary to restore, the human body to that anatomical and physiological state in which it was self evidently created. The *one* exception is contraception, which aims at the precise opposite—and is nowadays classed, significantly, under the heading of "preventive medicine", as if human fertility and pregnancy were diseases like any other.

Why this lone exception? The Churches' teaching may well be a most uncomfortable one, but is it really so illogical? At any rate, to the extent that it is "absolute", I fail to see how it can in honesty be altered, whatever the arguments brought to bear by agnostics—or even by "progressive minded" theologians.

I am, Sir, your faithful obedient servant,
ROBIN KEMBALL,
Faculté des Lettres,
Université de Lausanne,
Rue Cité-Devant 2,
1005 Lausanne,
Switzerland.
October 24.

Army cadetships

From Mr G. A. Jones

Sir, Mr Robert Goldsworthy (October 24) points out anomalies in the allocation of Army undergraduate cadetships, and the posting of cadets to particular sections of the Army.

This prompts me to ask, on the basis of the lists of Commissions, which have appeared in your columns, why the following tendencies still seem to be so marked:

(a) most entrants from Eton, Harrow, &c, go to the Cavalry, Guards and Royal Greenjackets;

(b) most entrants from average public schools and the grammar schools go to line regiments;

(c) the rest go to the Corps.

Is there some clever military purpose in all this, or is the Army running a (streamed) finishing school?

Yours faithfully,
G. A. JONES,
The Old Vicarage,
Great Hockham,
Thetford,
Norfolk.

A cathedral completed

From Mrs E. K. Bradfield

Sir, Seventy-four years ago, as a school-girl, I sat with my father on a stand to see King Edward VII lay the foundation stone of Liverpool Cathedral. When we stood on the King's arrival, the stand shook to such an extent that I was terrified and remember little except the King.

This morning (October 25), from a comfortable armchair, I was able, thanks to the BBC to see King Edward's great-granddaughter attend the Thanksgiving Service on the completion of the Cathedral.

It would be interesting to know whether anyone was actually present in the flesh on both occasions.

Yours faithfully,
E. K. BRADFIELD,
429 Wakefield Road,
Huddersfield,
Yorkshire.

A unisex pronoun

From Miss Lucy Warburton

Sir, Unfortunately for Baroness Wootton (October 24), linguistic developments are determined not by a linguistic expert exercising their mind, but by what the person in the street chooses to introduce into their language.

As far as lower middle class London is concerned we have already decided that "they" and its allied forms may be used as either a plural or an impersonal singular. Thus, whatever the case in more exalted circles, its use above is no longer linguistically improper among ordinary people. (who, incidentally, can also pronounce Ms—it rhymes with the final syllable of freesias).

Yours faithfully,
LUCY WARBURTON,
99a Granby Road, SE9.

Cooling cocoa

From Mr N. R. MacNicol

Sir, It was generally thought by my fellow recruits doing "square bashing" for RAF National Service in 1950 that the MO slipped bromide into the tea each day. This caused a drastic drop in tea consumption before each 48 hour pass as the aspiring young Romeos and Don Juans turned to more sustaining beverages.

If, as I now believe, this was a myth, it can be adequately explained by the revolting taste coupled with the subjective loss of virility caused by the monastic existence. No doubt the same would be true of the cocoa and the prisons.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. MACNICOL,
Applecross,
Greetham,
Rutland.

SOCIAL NEWS

Princess Anne will present long service badges to Queen's Nurses at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, London, on November 1.

Princess Alexandra will open the new offices and plant of the Northampton Mercury Company at Upper Mounts, Northampton, on November 20.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. B. Strutt
and Miss P. M. P. Smith
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, eldest son of the Hon Rupert Strutt and the Hon Mrs Patrick Wills, and Petrina, twin daughter of Mr Peter Neville Smith, DFC, and Mrs Smith, of Fir Tree Cottage, Henbury, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Mr S. A. G. Abrahams
and Miss K. H. A. Chetwynd-Talbot
The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. C. W. Abrahams, of Goldsmith Building, Middle Temple, EC4, and Kathryn, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. J. P. Chetwynd-Talbot, of St Albans.

Mr A. T. Booth
and Miss P. R. Jordan
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Booth, of Stepping Stones, Staines Road, Laleham, Middlesex, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. Jordan, of 6 Napier Avenue, Hurlingham, London.

Mr P. O. Mander
and Miss G. P. Weaver
The engagement is announced between Oliver, only son of the late Mr Philip Mander and Mrs Mander, of Stableford, Shropshire, and Gabrielle, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Weaver, of Hayling Island, Hampshire.

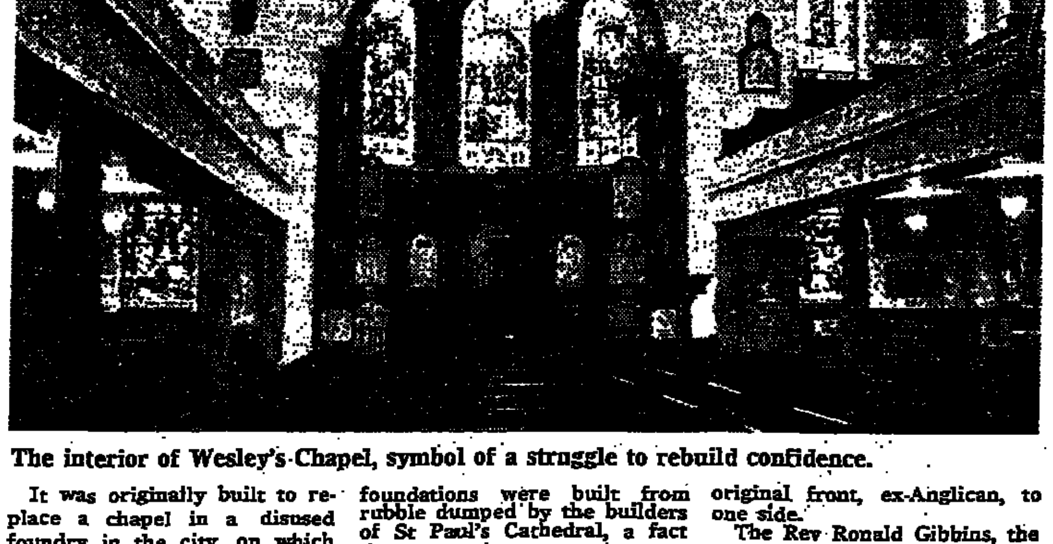
Chapel restoration teaches Methodists about their roots

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The disappointment caused by the failure of the Anglican-Methodist unity scheme still seems to hang like a pall of smoke over Methodism in England, and in its shadow the leaders of the largest of the Free Churches have had to struggle to rebuild confidence and a sense of identity. One project has become the visible symbol of this determination: the £1m restoration of Methodisms's mother church, Wesley's Chapel in London.

It was a controversial decision. Methodism has a tradition of travelling light, of moving on as conditions change; and there is no great enthusiasm for the cult of sacred shrines. It was almost implicit in the original foundation of Methodism that people should take priority over buildings: eighteenth-century Anglicanism, from which it sprung, seemed to take an opposite view.

The chapel, out of use for more than six years under a mass of scaffolding and building equipment, is to be formally reopened in the presence of the Queen on Wednesday, and the decision to restore the building has now been vindicated. The very process of raising the money, much of which came from the United States, has served to educate far-flung Methodists in their roots, and to focus attention once again on John Wesley, their founder, and his ideals. He first used his chapel on November 1, 1778, exactly 200 years before the reopening this week.



The interior of Wesley's Chapel, symbol of a struggle to rebuild confidence.

It was originally built to replace a chapel in a disused foundry in the city, on which Wesley had based his mission to London. From the beginning he established a pattern that was to become characteristic of Methodism, and the foundry chapel was the centre for a free medical clinic, a dispensary, a free school, and a home for widows and orphans.

A new chapel became essential, and Wesley bought the present site which is opposite the Bunhill Fields cemetery in which dissenters had been buried for generations. The foundations were built from rubble dumped by the builders of St Paul's Cathedral, a fact that serves in some ways as an apt metaphor for Methodism itself. That same rubble has had to be cleared to strengthen the foundations now: whether that is another metaphor for the future of Methodism remains to be seen.

The chapel contains the largest unsupported Adam ceiling in Britain, which has been gloriously restored and which alone could put the building on the tourist map. Wesley's original pulpit stands in the centre, and the chapel's original front, ex-Anglican, to one side.

The Rev Ronald Gibbins, the new minister, is of the "sacramental" brand of Methodism which emphasizes the "catholic" elements of Christian belief and worship: a new communion table is to be installed, and Communion will be the main service each week. He is an East Ender, and a former superintendent of the East End Mission not far from the chapel.

He is beginning already to make plans for the most effective use of what has been called "Methodism's cathedral church", and the first of his ideas is starting to take shape. He and two young American Methodist ministers constitute the new Wesley Community, which could well develop into the first Methodist religious order along Roman Catholic lines.

Interest in John Wesley, stimulated by the restoration of the building which bears his mark and his name, is growing in the church: many churchmen believe that he has yet more to offer the world. The church's wholehearted participation in the ecumenical movement, which has cost it dear at times, is a sign that Methodism does not insist on its own survival as a separate denomination.

What it has to offer in return for its participation in the building of church unity are the insights of John Wesley and of those who came after him. Methodists like Mr Gibbins believe that the Church of England is still lacking in certain respects, and actually feel a greater religious sympathy for Roman Catholics than for some aspects of Anglicanism.

Wesley insisted that religious commitment was costly and hard, and salvation was not to be had at a respectable and leisurely pace. The newly restored chapel in the City of London is a reminder to a religiously casual age of the necessity of passion, fervour, change, conversion, and holiness in Christian life if it is not be diluted out of sight by that decent moderation which is almost indistinguishable from indifference.

Marriages

Mr D. Napier
and Miss R. J. Pugh
The Duke and Duchess of Kent were present on Saturday at the marriage which took place at St Andrew's, Brettenham, Norfolk, between Mr David Napier, son of the late Mr Ian P. R. Napier and of Mrs Napier, of 169 Queen's Gate, London, SW7, and Miss Rosemary Jane Pugh, daughter of Lady Musker, of Shadwell Park, Thetford, Norfolk. The Rev Reginald Sweet and the Rev Raymond Winter took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, Sir John Musker, wore a gown of white organdie trimmed with lace, and a silk veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of white lilies. Nicholas Wilson, James Goodheart, Katie Kimmins, Katharine and Meriel Napier and Alice Hamilton attended her. Mr David Abel Smith was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Lord Howard de Walden
and Gillian Viscountess Mountgarret
The marriage took place quietly on Friday, October 27, before a service of blessing at the Church of St Mark and St Luke, Avington, of Lord Howard de Walden and Gillian Viscountess Mountgarret.

Mr I. R. Hope Henderson
and Miss V. Freeman
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, between Mr Ian Ramsay Hope Henderson, younger son of the late Mr David Hope Henderson and of Mrs Hope Henderson, of Achie, New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Miss Virginia Freeman, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John and Lady Winefride Freeman, of Buxhall Vale, Stowmarket, Suffolk. Father John Tracy, SJ, and Canon Norman Kendall officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown and train of white crepe-de-chine and a lace veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She was attended by Rupert and Oliver de Laszlo, Charles Sefi, Maria Cassart, Kate Townsend, and Serena Clarke. Mr Philip Hope Henderson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Brooks's and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. M. S. Prebble
and Miss C. M. Bell
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Eadburgha's, Ebrington, Gloucestershire, between Mr Mark Prebble, son of Archdeacon and Mrs A. E. Prebble, of Moreton Pinkney, Northamptonshire, and Miss Cressida Bell, youngest daughter of Sir Gawain and Lady Bell, of Hidcote Bartrim Manor, Gloucestershire. The Rev P. White and the Rev H. Colchester officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white lace and cotton and a long veil held in place by a circlet of flowers. She carried a *bouquet of autumn flowers.* Claudia Egremont-Lee and Emma Payne attended her and Mr Jonathan Altenburger-Tatten was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in *Cumbria* and Paris.

Captain M. J. F. Kingscote
and Miss C. H. Pinney
The marriage took place on Saturday of Captain Michael Kingscote, 17th/21st Lancers, son *of the late Captain Maurice* Kingscote and Mrs Anthony Nuttall, and Miss Catherine Pinney, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Pinney.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by four bridesmaids and a page. Major Reggie Purbrick was best man.

A reception was held at the bride's home. The honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr K. Maconochie
and Mrs K. Metrebian
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 28, at Hammersmith Register Office between Mr Kenneth Maconochie, of Upper Mall, Hammersmith, and Mrs Clemency Metrebian, of Kensington, widow of Kaye Metrebian and daughter of the late Brigadier G. C. B. Buckland and Mrs Buckland.

Mr K. M. Taylor
and Mrs A. A. Heeley
The marriage took place on Thursday, October 26, between Mr Keith Millard Taylor and Mrs Adrienne Ann Heeley (nee Mumford), both of Penn, Buckinghamshire. Afterwards a service of blessing and thanksgiving was held at the *Church of St John the Baptist,* Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire.

Royal engagements

The following engagements have been announced by Buckingham Palace:

Nov 1: The Queen opens Parliament, 11.30.

2: The Queen holds investiture at Buckingham Palace.
The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the National Playing Fields Association, presents president's certificates at Buckingham Palace, and attends W. & G. Foyle's literary luncheon at the Dorchester Hotel.

3: The Prince of Wales, Honorary Air Commodore, visits RAF Brawdy, Dyfed, and flies a Hawk Trainer aircraft.

10: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips attend annual reception given by the chairman of the district council at the Subscription Rooms, Stroud.

13: The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron, attends dinner in aid of the RAF museum appeal at Les Ambassadeurs Club, Hamilton Close, London.
The Prince of Wales attends gala performance of Meyerbeer's *L'Africaine* at Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

15: The President of the Republic of Portugal and Senhora de Ramalho Eanes entertain the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at a banquet at the Portuguese Embassy.

20: Princess Anne attends private view and reception of the Gold of El Dorado exhibition at the Royal Academy.

23: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh receive All Blacks rugby football team.

Dinner

Old Grovian Association
The annual dinner of the Old Grovian Association was held on Saturday at Woodhouse Grove School. Mr J. S. Brodwell, chairman, presided and the other speakers were Mr Arnold Hadwin and the Headmaster of Woodhouse Grove School, Mr D. A. Miller.

Service dinners

51st (Highland) Division
The annual reunion of the 51st (Highland) Division Dinner Club was held on Saturday at Gleneagles Hotel. Colonel G. W. Dunn presided and among members present were Lieutenant-General Sir Derek Lang, Major-General Douglas Wimberley, Brigadier J. A. Oliver and Brigadier Lorne Campbell of Airds, VC.

Royal Engineers (Postal and Courier Communications)
The annual reunion dinner for officers of the Royal Engineers (Postal and Courier Communications) was held on Saturday at Simpson's-in-the-Strand. The principal guests included General Sir Patrick Howard-Dobson, Quarter-Master General, and Sir William Barlow, chairman of the Post Office. Brigadier J. W. Bridge presided.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid; tax dot disclosed):

McRobert, Mr Reginald John, of Purley, insurance broker	£2,763,738.
Butler, Mr Ronald Paul Haskell, of Blandford	£228,578
Heaton, Mrs Bronwyn Margaret Knox, of Mold	£239,923
Luke, Mrs Elsie Primula, of Great Ormesby	£207,313
Merry, Mr Arthur John, of Bedford	£168,911
Mutch, Eileen Caroline Arbuthnot, of Lyme Regis	£366,345
Phillips, Miss Mary Elizabeth, of Taunton	£258,835
Squire, Mrs Muriel, of Tettenhall	£190,681

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 14 ZF 944685. The winner lives abroad.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

3 BB [illegible]
5 BN [illegible]
5 DF 181454
1 EZ [illegible]
2 FR [illegible]
5 FL [illegible]
6 FL [illegible]
4 JF [illegible]
8 JL [illegible]
6 KN [illegible]
5 LW [illegible]
10 LR [illegible]
8 PS [illegible]
15 PL 008627
3 OF 092676
5 QB 287591
7 RS 595404
VN 121750
15 VZ [illegible]
17 VW 711850
15 WK 456089
12 YL 407035
17 ZB 855326
18 ZP [illegible]
21 ZP 981769

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Ranger, lays foundation-stone for Crown Estate Offices, Windsor Great Park, 12; visits Royal Albert House, Windsor, 12.30; gives reception for Friends of the Outward Bound Trust, Buckingham Palace, 6.15; and attends dinner of Anglo-German Foundation for study of Industrial Society, Caledonian Club, 7.30.

Lectures: Chris Bonnington lecture, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 7.45. Post-Impressionism in England, Tate Gallery, 1. Guido Reni and his contemporaries, National Gallery, 1. Bayeux Tapestry, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Recitals: Recorded music, All Hallows-by-the-Tower, 1. Piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1. Organ, St Michael, Cornhill, 1.

Exhibition: The world backwards—Russian futurist books, British Library, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Antiques Fair; Victoria Rooms, Bristol.

Walk: Crime and Punishment—Sinister London, meet St Paul's station, 7.30.

Birthdays today

General Sir Ronald Adam, 93; Sir Amos Chilver, 52; Sir John Field, 65; Sir Charles Husband, 70; Sir Kenneth Hutchison, 73; Sir Ian Maclennan, 69; Vice-Admiral Sir Gordon Tait, 57.

Supermarkets save watercress beds

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Mr Malcolm Isaacs makes his living from selling damp leaves. He accepts readily that the crop *on which he depends is speculative*, but he secures several harvests each year and uses little fertilizer. Moreover, his Hampshire-based company supplies two fifths of the market for the crop.

Mr Isaacs, clad appropriately in green shirt and tie, presided at a recent press visit at the largest farm in his group and inveighed eloquently against interference and obstacles inflicted on family businesses by the state.

His crop is watercress, and its production is risky because the beds used in its production serve for nothing else. Unlike a field, they cannot be sold for other purposes or left fallow.

Watercress is of tiny significance in national economic terms. It is usually tucked away in greengrocers' shops with radishes and artichokes. Its uses seem too limited to allow anyone to make a living from it and it is hard to imagine doing anything with watercress leaves other than strewing them on salads and sandwiches or turning them into soup.

Yet Mr Isaacs is selling the leaves on a large scale and is taking watercress technology across new frontiers.

The traditional method of harvesting and selling the crop is to wade into the beds, cut bunches with a knife, slip rubber bands over them and sell them in a day or two before they wilt. Mr Isaacs cuts much of his crop with a machine that combines a miniature tractor, reciprocating blades, a fan and a box, and cuts the leaves and blows them into the box. Mr Clive King, production manager at the farm, said one machine could work at the speed of 30 men, but it could not produce neat bunches.

The leaves are washed, packed in porous plastic film and sent under refrigeration to Marks and Spencer. Although the traditional bunch is lost, the crop can be sold four days after harvesting, the most important feature of the new process.

"I am confident that on average it is by far the best watercress available in the city centres", Mr Isaacs said. "That is where our customers are".

Commercial growers of watercress can no longer rely on a small local trade. They must enter the supermarket trade or perish. The business that growers are now developing with supermarket chains will enable the traditional watercress areas of England to survive and expand.

The crop is still grown in clear water from the downs of Hampshire and Wiltshire that passes through farms to such rivers as the Test. The spring water emerges *at a constant temperature throughout* the year so that the watercress keeps growing. During the winter the plants are covered with plastic so that the parts that grow above water are not stunted by frost.

The flavour of the watercress depends on the oils in the leaves and stems. The watercress sold by Mr Isaacs tastes as nature intended. But Mr King said: "The oil is regulated by the sulphur content of the water. We could adjust the flavour by adding sulphur to the water supply."

The importance for growers of the new method of harvesting watercress is that it offers an opportunity for larger and more stable markets. For consumers, it means that the crop is more readily available in a more consistent condition without any loss of natural texture and flavour. The method demonstrates that the use of technology in food production does not necessarily entail a decline in standards from slower, traditional methods.

There are nevertheless natural hazards in the modern management of watercress beds. In winter the water offers a warm resting place to birds. "Ducks are a real problem for us because they fly at night", Mr King said, "They are after insects and a warm environment, and a couple of mating ducks can do a lot of damage in a bed".

£110,000 for 'Tannhauser' manuscript

By Huon Mallalieu

All the most important lots from *the* Burrell collection of Wagner manuscripts, documents and letters, which was *sold* in New York by Christie's on Friday, were bought by Breslauer, a New York dealer who in the past has acted for German museums and institutions. His purchases provided more than £500,000 from a total of $1,251,642 (or £625,820), with 8 per cent bought in.

The collection, which was formed by Mary Burrell in the later years of the last century, was sold on behalf of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, to provide funds for teaching programmes and scholarships.

As expected, the most expensive lot was the autograph manuscript of *Tannhäuser*, complete except for the overture, which will be sold by Christie's in London on November 29. It made $220,000 (£110,000), placing it in the middle of the presale estimate. A series of five autograph manuscripts dating from 1837 to 1841 for *Rienzi*, including the score and the French translation, made $150,000 (£75,000) against an estimate of $150,000 to $200,000, and the full annotated score of Wagner's adaptation of Gluck's *Iphigenie en Aulide* made $100,000 or £50,000 (estimate $120,000 to $150,000).

A collection of 116 autograph letters from Wagner to *his* first wife, together with 11 drafts or letters in reply, made $70,000 (estimate $50,000 to $75,000) or £35,000. They cover much of their tempestuous life together. The letters were acquired by Mrs Burrell from Natalie Planer, Frau Minna Wagner's illegitimate daughter, and they fill many gaps in the partial versions of Wagner's life authorized by his widow, Cosima, and their descendants.

On Saturday Christie's New York held a sale of Chinese and European porcelain and pottery, which produced a total of $185,633 (£92,816) with 2 per cent bought in.

On Friday Sotheby Parke Bernet held the most successful mixed property sale to date of American nineteenth and twentieth-century paintings, making $1,338,731 (£669,365), with 20 of 241 lots falling to find buyers. Hirschl and Adler, dealers from New York, paid $250,000 (£125,000) for a New England landscape painted by Frederic Edwin Church about 1850 (estimate $80,000 to $100,000).

By European standards Church, who died in 1900, was a rather old-fashioned painter, but the *price* was a record for one of his works. An American private collector paid $210,000 (£105,000) for another of his paintings, dater 1847, "July Sunset, Berkshire County, Massachusetts" (estimate $100,000 to $125,000).

Another record was *$105,000* (£52,500) paid by a second American collector for "Instruction", by Thomas Hart Benton, who died three years ago, a work which mixed scatalogical composition with the style of the American magazine illustrators (estimate $60,000 to $80,000).

In a sale of French furniture by Sotheby Parke Bernet on Saturday a Louis XIV painted console table with a broken royal marble top was *sold* for $26,000 (£13,000). That must have been a surprise to the auctioneers, who had estimated it at between $1,000 and $1,500. The sale made a total of $626,090 (£313,045), with 4 of 176 lots failing to sell.

A three-day sale of the eswtate of the late Sally Fenelon Young, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Palm Beach, Florida, held by Sotheby Parke Bernet at Springfield, made a total of $490,615 (£245,307).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

REAR ADMIRAL: W. T. Pillar, to be Vice-Admiral, April 2, and to be Chief of Fleet Support in April.

CAPTAINS: A. F. R. Weir, to be Rear Admiral, Jan 7, and to be Dep Asst Chief of Staff (Operations) on Staff of Supreme Allied Cdr Europe in November 1978 (in acting rank of Rear Admiral); T. C. A. Ram, London in Cmd, Dec 28; J. M. Webster, MOD as ADN Plans (W), March 2; A. J. N. Cooper, MOD with CSD as Asst Director (Nuclear), April 30; R. F. G. Laughton, RNLO BDLS Canberra, Dec 1; P. I. F. Beeson, ret list, Jan 7; K. C. D. Watson, ret list, Jan 7; R. H. Parsons, ret list, Feb 28.

COMMANDERS: S. M. Thorpe, staff of FOSM as SWO(TS), Jan 30; M. R. Haro, NA Stockholm, Nov 15; E. D. L. Llewellyn, for duty with SHAPE in Plans and Policy Divn, March 6; D. Goldson, Blake as MEO, April 20; J. P. Loughnan, MOD with C of N April 6; T. Carter, for duty with FOAIB, March 2; D. L. Gdaniitz, Caledonia as Trng Cdr (Theory and Design), Jan 19; T. C. Evans, ret list, Dec 28; St J. H. Herbert, ret list, Jan 14.

SURGEON COMMANDER: P. P. M. Browne, ret list, Dec 23.

CHAPLAINS: Rev W. J. A. Nunnerley, HM Naval Base, Chatham, Feb 13; Rev W. R. de C. M. Taylor, Raleigh, Feb 23; Rev J. E. F. Rawlings, RNH Haslar, Dec 3; Rev P. J. Gregson, Fisgard, Jan 23; Rev A. A. Marks, Neptune, Feb 2.

The Army

GENERAL: Sir Jack Harman to be DSACEUR, Nov 2.

COLONELS: Lt-Col J. U. H. Burke, Para, to be Regt Col Para, Nov 2; S. C. Cooper, apptd CO Ho Cav, Sept 1; Lt-Col C. G. Cornock, RA, to be Col GS, HQ UKLF, Nov 6; R. N. Hanis, apptd DTMG, HQ SW Dist, Oct 27; Lt-Col R. G. Lee, King's, to be Col GS (W), RMCS Shrivenham, Nov 6; J. D. C. Pank, apptd AD of DPS, MOD, Sept 14.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: R. D. Ashworth, Green Howards, to be GSO1 (DS), Home Defence College, Nov 3; W. H. Clements, R Irish, to be AMS MS5, MOD, Nov 5; G. B. Fawcus, RE, to be CO, 2 Armd Div Engr Regt, Nov 3; Maj G. M. Gadd, RAPC, to be Dist Pmr, HQ NW Dist, Nov 3; M. R. Peacock, RAMC, to be Cons Otol, BMH Rinteln, Nov 6.

Royal Air Force

WING COMMANDER (with acting rank of Group Captain): G. W. Carleton to MOD, as LS 1 (RAF), Oct 30.

WING COMMANDER: D. G. Sullivan to MOD as P MAN(FP)1, Oct 30.

SQUADRON LEADER (with acting rank of Wing Commander): J. Norton to RAF St Athan as OC SS Wg, Oct 30.

MEDICAL

AIR COMMODORE: J. F. Hobson to be Officer Commanding RAF Hospital, Ely, Nov 3.

GROUP CAPTAIN: W. D. S. Hepburn to PA Hospital, Wroughton, as consultant in neuropsychiatry, Oct 30.

WING COMMANDER: J. G. King to RAF Hospital, Ely, as senior specialist in surgery, Nov 1.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons
Oct 24: Prorogation.

House of Lords
Oct 24: Prorogation.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Wednesday at 11: State opening of Parliament. At 2.30: Debate on Queen's Speech.
Thursday at 2.30: Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech.
Friday at 11: Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech.

House of Lords
Wednesday at 11: State opening of Parliament. At 3.30: Debate on Queen's Speech.
Thursday at 3: Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech.

Latest appointments

Jane Streather, director of Haringey Council for Voluntary Service, to be director of the National Council for One Parent Families in succession to Margaret Bramall, who is retiring.

First-class honours

Manchester

First-class honours:

BA: Architecture: B. D. Finnimore, Crypt S, Gloucester. Biblical studies: L. F. Clark, Chiswick S; Andrea L. Jones, Bolton S; Gaynor E. J. Sanders, Woking Co GS. Drama: P. D. Fieldson, Merchant Taylors and Harrow; Anna Frankel, Ravensbourne S. English: Ruth A. Baker (nee Cabourne), Louth GS; Pauline P. Gorman, Maricourt HS; Julia Wilde, Withington S, and St John's, Manchester. English and philosophy: S. D. Sim. French: N. D. Corrin, Manchester GS, and Manchester Poly. Geography: Susan K. McClure (nee Maguire), Chiswick S; Judith A. Mortimer, Cardinal Wiseman S, Coventry. German: Rachel M. Carnaby, South Park HS, Lincoln; Rosemary Pritchard (nee Hills), Dartford GS. History: J. P. Dooley, Cardinal Vaughan S; A. Dunbabin, Clitheroe R GS; R. S. Hoppe, Qu Elizabeth SFC, Darlington; Aron Rodrigue, Robert C, Istanbul; Alison D. Turner, Bridgwater C. Medieval studies: A. G. Brown, Weymouth GS. Modern languages (Russian): Alice E. Black, St George's S, Edinburgh; (French and German): Sally McCree, Carlton-le-Willows GS. Oriental studies: Erica M. Lander, Leeds Univ; Margaret B. Sawdon, Colchester Co HS. Philosophy: N. G. Caldwell, Christian Brothers GS, Belfast. Politics and modern history: D. Morris, Ysgol Botwnnog City Inv S, Pwllheli. Psychology: A. J. Speakman, Bristol GS. Russian: D. L. Averre, R. Smith S, Hartlepool. Spanish: Rosemary Lawson, Nonsuch HS. Town and country planning: D. C. Prentis, The Perse S. BA (Econ): R. Bailey, Balshaw's GS and Runshaw SFC; M. V. E. Cardoso, Univ de Evora; Susan E. Hayman (formerly Burnett), Stretford GS; Helen R. Lindars, Abbeydale Grange S; P. H. Sim, Filton TechC; Fairly S. E. Yap, Victoria Inst, Malaysia. BSc (Speech pathology and therapy): Avril M. Easterbrook, St Gerard's Convent, Bangor; Jennifer M. Noakes, Blue Coat C of ES, Coventry. LLB: A. G. Balfour, Nailsea S; P. A. Butler, St Peter's GS. BSc: Anatomy: Gillian Needham, Rosebery Co GS; Alison Prior, Sir Leo Schultz HS. Biochemistry: Clare M. Heyworth, Queenswood S; Joanna M. Snell, St Christopher's S, Letchworth; Jean N. Wardell, Stamford HS. Botany: R. Harling, Beverley S, New Malden. Chemistry: P. M. Atha, Bristol GS; P. M. Budd, St Lawrence C, Ramsgate; Jacqueline E. Claydon, Croydon HS; A. Durkin, St Augustine's GS, Manchester; H. Epstein, Manchester GS; Sandra M. A. Hoffmann, St Michael's Convent GS, London; Elizabeth A. Mason, Gatsford HS, Worthing; C. Overton, G. Dixon GS, Birmingham; Danielle F. Steif, Bury GS; A. Szymanski, Derby S, Bury. Chemistry and physics: S. J. Burrows, High Pavement C. Computer science: D. A. P. Bingle, Nunthorpe GS; P. J. Burgess, Stoke SFC; R. N. Clayton, Eaton City of Norwich S; R. J. Cocks, Formby HS and Wigan C of T; N. Johnson, Riley HS, Hull. Computer science and accounting: Sok K. Tay, Victoria S, Singapore. Computer science and maths: T. J. Tan, St Patrick's S, Singapore. Engineering: G. Ashton, Qu Elizabeth SFC, Darlington; D. C. W. Chan, Wythenshawe C, Man; Y. K. Chin, Anglo-Chinese S, Singapore; M. L. Ding, Anglo-Chinese S, Malaysia; D. Elsby, Keswick S; A. N. Holdroyd, Belle Vue B S, Bradford; R. C. C. Kwok, Central London Poly; L. L. [illegible], Thurrock Tech C; K. L. Lee, Catholic HS, Singapore; K. H. Lian, Catholic HS, Singapore; K. A. Marriott, Whitecliffe Mount S; T. J. Nash, Latymer Upper S; D. J. Paisley, Usworth Comp S, Washington; M. S. Robinson, Chester C; D. N. Walde, Cheadle Hulme City HS; D. L. Wong, Loughborough Univ; R. K. Yeung, South Bank Poly, London. Electronic and electrical eng: R. Haxby, Haberdashers' Aske's S. Liberal studies in science: Elizabeth M. Doherty, St Mary's HS, Hull. Mathematics: S. K. Allport, Prestatyn HS; J. H. Bagley, Kirkham GS; N. A. Brookes, Wallingford S, Upper; Grace Cheng, Park HS, Birkenhead; D. A. Crowson, Neale Wade S, March; R. N. Davey, Cheltenham GS; T. Delooze, Lymm GS; J. W. Elliott, Hastings GS; P. Fertig, Minchenden S; A. Hulme, Stoke SFC; C. J. Myers, Cockburn HS; Elizabeth A. Scott, Convent of Nativity, Stockport; I. Wallace, Aston HS, Sheffield; C. D. Woodhouse, Chadderton GS. Maths and philosophy: J. C. Mothobi, Fletcher HS, Gwelo. Metallurgy: C. Howland, High Storrs S; Rosemary I. Moss, Childwall Valley Comp S; H. C. Nalbantoglu, Ataturk Lycee, Ankara; P. Walkden, Sale City GS. Pathology: M. T. Drayson, Bodmin S. Pharmacology: M. Rosenthal, King's S, Macclesfield. Pharmacy: Niamh E. Heap (nee McGarry), Kendal HS; Susan P. Wootton, Qu Elizabeth GS, Hexham. Physics: J. Chadwick, Highfield S, Letchworth; P. E. Crean, Worcester RGS; J. M. Ebbutt, Moseley GS; D. J. Gardner, Barrow in Furness City GS; S. R. Heathcote, Lordswood S; T. J. Hill, Sutton HS, Plymouth; D. J. Hinde, Cockermouth GS; P. E. Holmes, Abbey HS, Redditch; B. T. King, Broadoak S, Weston; Caroline S. Langensiepen, Gwendraeth GS, Llanelli; D. J. Philing, Blackpool Coll GS. Physics and electron eng: R. Carter, Gordonstoun. Physiology: Susan S. Glew, High Storrs S; J. C. Hogan, Stonyhurst C; W. P. Maksymowych, Bp Henshaw Memorial S. Psychology: Elizabeth J. Shiner (nee Taylor), Langley GS, Slough. Zoology: G. D. Fussey, Hymers C; Barbara C. Jarvis, Putney HS; Dianne Moore, E. Bailey GS, Matlock; Jane Richards, Marple Hall GS; Yvonne J. Sadovy, Putney HS.

BSc: Building technology: W. T. Chan; P Gill, Wilmslow GS; L. Ling, Wellington C, Hongkong; J. K. Newton, Portsmouth GS; A. T. H. Spiers, Stockport C of Tech. Chemical eng: A. Chesterman, Jones W. Monmouth GS; R. J. Hanson, Darlington SFC; Kus Hidajat, Acton Tech C; Annette J. Wilday, Barrs Hill S. Chemistry: G. Amery, Calday Grange City GS; J. E. Baggott, Manor HS, Wednesbury; C. H. Frydrych, Hucknall Tech GS; A. Hodgson, Stockport S; T. P. Martin, Rednock S, Dursley; J. A. Morrison, Manchester GS. Civil eng: K. C. Brady, Stockport GS; A. J. Conway, Queen Elizabeth's GS, Blackburn; P. Robinson, Keswick S; W. K. Wong, Cochran Rd S, Malaysia; P. K. A. Yi, City of Bath Tech C. Computation: S. D. Blaymire, Bury GS; J. A. Farenden, Reading S; C. B. Hope, Manchester GS; M. P. Norwood, N Gloucester C of Tech; K. P. Surplice, Reading S. Electric and electron eng: M. H. Bradford, Bristol GS; K. T. Cheong, Singapore Nat Jun C; C. K. Loh, Victoria S, Singapore; S. B. Ng, Raffles Inst; D. Valsamis, Lycion Flora Diamanti; C. W. Wong, Muar HS, Malaysia. Electronics: R. A. Cottrell, Newcastle R GS; L. T. Lee, Hongkong Tech C; S. A. Velastin, Santa Maria Tech Univ. Management and chemical sciences: P. Wedge, Hyde City GS. Management sciences: V. Chaudhary, Burlington Danes S, London; Catherine Dunn, Preston SFC; K. G. Lim, Raffles Ins; P. A. Longinotti, Cardinal Langley GS, Middleton; Angela C. Rooney, Presentation Convent HS, Matlock. Maths and management sciences: Carol Irlam, Barrow in Furness City GS; I. H. Roberts, Trinity S, London; Paula J. Townsend, Churchfields S, Swindon. Materials science: D. E. Reich, Sale GS. Mechanical eng: H. S. Ahmed, W Wythenshawe C; N. M. A. Ahmed, Brighton Tech C; W. H. F. Brittlebank, Queen's C of Guyana; H. K. C. H. Kam, Gajah Berang 2ry English S; A. G. B. Kamaruddin, Cambridge C of Arts and Tech; J. E. Lewis, Indian Educ Trust C; K. J. Nassar, Amen Univ; J. R. Nichols, Foxwood S, Leeds; Ioannis Protopapas, Stretford Tech C; C. Stott, Foxwood S; C. C. Yeoh, St Patrick's S, Malaysia. Ophthalmic optics: P. N. Mitchell, Bp Vesey's GS; T. M. Watson, Leicester S. Paper science: Sunil Shahaney, Indian Inst of Tech. Physics: A. J. Coates, Bancroft's S; Dorothea T. Klaczek, St Mary's Convent, S Cleveland; G. Mitropoulos, Openshawe Tech C. Pure maths and language studies (French): Helen R. Capstick, Allerton HS; (German): Tjiong H. Tan, Grange S, Bradford. Statistics and op research: S. D. Benson, Manchester GS; C. A. Lam, Singapore Nat Jun C; A. L. Nevitt, N Manchester HS; Siaw L. Phua, St Thomas 2ry S, Malaysia; B. S. Yang, Victoria S, Singapore. Textile economics and management: M. Y. P. Chan, Johor Baru English C.

BA (Theol): Susan K. Robis (nee Dunwell), Fallowfield Church HS.

BA (Relig Stud): G. H. Evans, Queen Elizabeth's GS, Blackburn.

University news

Oxford

Elections:

BRASENOSE COLLEGE: scholarships and exhibitions: classics and modern languages, open exhibition, Rachel J. Gent, Redland HS, Bristol; PPE, Francis Humphreys Scholarship, Jane L. Cooper, Guildford Co S. Open exhibition, D. Koehn, Chicago University. Law, open scholarship, Mary E. Stokes, Cambridge HS. Open exhibitions, Catherine Jenkins, Guildford Co S; Alexandra L. Marks, Guildford Co S; Elizabeth M. Turner, Sacred Heart Convent, Woldingham. History, open scholarship, J. M. Jacobs, Woodhouse School, London. Modern languages, open exhibition, Emma C. H. Cooper, Edgbaston HS. English, William Hulme open exhibition, P-E. Hawthorne, Nunthorpe GS, York. Open exhibitions, Charity Hamilton, St Clare's Hall, Oxford, S. J. B. Ring, Bath Tech C. Mathematics, William Hulme open scholarship, P. D. Clifford, Bramcote Hills GS, Nottingham. Mathematics and philosophy, open exhibition, N. D. Porteous, Solihull Sixth Form C. Geography, William Hulme open scholarship, P. A. Heaton, Sandbach S. Open scholarship, Caroline A. Mills, Plympton GS. Chemistry, open scholarship, N. C. J. Stutchbury, *Canford S. Open* exhibition, Lynn D. Kingston, Wolverhampton HS.

London

Grants

WESTFIELD COLLEGE. £423,201 from Medical Research Council to Professor D. N. Kirk, for the steroid reference collection: £16,951 from Department of Environment to Dr B. Alloway, for speciation and sorption of cadmium in soils and its uptake in plants: £23,700 by Science Research Council to Dr P. E. Osmon, for implementation of a high-level data flow programming language.

Sheffield

The title of professor associate has been conferred on Dr P. B. Warr, MA (Cantab), PhD (Sheff), Director, social and applied psychology unit of the university, and Dr A. Usher, MB, BS (Durham), DMJ (Clin et Path), part-time senior lecturer in forensic pathology.

Appointments

Reader: S. Ainsworth, biochemistry.
Senior lecturer: J. A. Kanis, BSc, MB, ChB (Edin), chemical pathology.
Lecturers: H. Abou-Raghab, MB, ChB, human biology and anatomy; A. J. Asbury, MB, ChB (Birm), anaesthetics; O. A. Bello, BSc (Ibadan), MA (Sussex), MSc (Lond), PhD (Wales), economic studies; J. R. Birds, LLB, MA, and M. J. Cavadino, BA (Oxon), MA (Sheff), law; P. W. Hannon, BSc, BA (Liv), education; P. A. Houston, BSc, PhD, electronic and electrical engineering; F. B. Loughridge, MA (Oxon), Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science; G. T. Smith, MB, ChB, pathology.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Oct 29, 1953

The price control and rationing of milk products and fats, including butter and cheese, will cease during next year, procurement will be returned to the trade, and most of the controls now in force in respect of these commodities will be brought to an end. The Government's decision was announced yesterday in a written reply from Major Lloyd-George, Minister of Food, to Mr Harmar Nicholls, the Conservative member for Peterborough. The decontrol of this range of foodstuffs will be a complex operation, the reply continues, and the precise date of each step in the process will be determined in relation to the circumstances of each commodity. The intention in general terms is to decontrol condensed and dried milk in the early spring, to deration butter, margarine, cheese and cooking fats in the early summer, and to complete the process of decontrol by the autumn.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR G. C. CHESHI

Influential writer on the law

Professor G. C. Cheshire, FBA, who was Vinerian Professor of English Law at Oxford University from 1944 to 1949, and one of the most distinguished academic lawyers of his day, died on October 27 at the age of 92. Geoffrey Chevalier Cheshire was born on June 27, 1886, the second son of Walter Christopher Cheshire, Solicitor and Registrar of Northwich County Court, Cheshire. He was educated at Denstone College and went up to Merton College, Oxford, in 1905. There he studied law under J. C. (later Sir John) Miles, and, largely by dint of the extraordinary industry for which he was always noted, obtained a first class in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence in 1908. In 1910 he was placed in the second class in the examination for the BCL, at a time when first classes were very rarely given.

In the meantime he had attracted the notice of that eminent discerner of youthful talent, Professor T. A. Levi, under whom he served in 1909 and 1910 as a lecturer at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. In 1911 his old tutor being in need of help during his proctorship, brought him back to Merton as assistant lecturer in law, and in 1912 he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College.

During the First World War he was an officer, first in the Cheshire Regiment, and later in the RFC (Kite-Balloon Section) and the RAF. On his return to Oxford he became Bursar of his College as well as Law Tutor, and a period of very hard work and great productivity commenced.

During the next fifteen years he was certainly one of the busiest men in Oxford, for not only did he look after the estates as well as the internal economy of the College, but he regularly had about thirty pupils, to whom he devoted close attention. He was an efficient bursar and a most successful tutor, obtaining a good proportion of first classes in the Schools, and not a few of his pupils afterwards achieved distinction. As a lecturer he always drew large audiences, being noted for his extreme clarity of exploitation. In this he was helped by one of his most marked characteristics. In the process of stating a proposition so as to carry the greatest conviction to himself he almost inevitably brought it into a perspicuous form. But he was also willing to learn from his pupils' difficulties and so his writings gained in clearness with every new edition.

Cheshire was the first academic lawyer to tackle the great reforms in the law of property associated with the name of Lord Birkenhead, and as soon as they received their final form in the Property *Legislation of 1925 his first* book—he had already contributed articles to legal periodicals—appeared. In spite of criticisms his *Modern Law of Real Property* not only captured but held the field. The twelfth edition edited by E. H. Burn, appeared in 1976. It would probably be correct to say that almost every lawyer who has received an English academic training since 1925, and a large number of others, have been brought up on this book, which is assuredly one of the most influential of all books on English law. The various changes made in each successive edition, and he himself edited as far as the tenth, show that Cheshire himself did not regard his statements as final, and indeed its success was perhaps most of all due to the literary tact with which he made intelligible and even palatable a branch of the law which is notoriously difficult to approach. An even better exposition, in the opinion of many, is to be found in the second volume of the nineteenth edition of *Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England*, of which he was general editor; for he took the opportunity of welding real and personal property into a single whole.

In 1922 he added
other offices that of A
Lecturer in Private
national Law, and in
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that appointment and
All Souls' Reader in
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M. North, appeared in

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In 1944 he had bee
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Law in succession to
Sir William Holdswor
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All Souls', and at his
ege, Merton; the rank
orary bencher of
Inn; a DCL from
University and fellow
the British Academy
1945 he had also held
of Reader in Real
and Conveyancing an
Conflict of Laws to th
of Legal Education.

He was a Justice
Peace for Berkshire,
larly presided ov
Juvenile Court for th
don division, in w
resided for some y
took an energetic pa
business of the Oxf
Faculty, but hardly e
vened in general
business.

In 1949 he retired
Vinerian Chair and
live in Hampshire. He
his Readership in R
erty until 1957 and in
of Laws until 1960. Bu
tinued writing, and a
this later period was
vate International Law
band and Wife (1963).

Cheshire combined g
ness of temper wit
convictions and had
qualities of a lawyer.
charming and sociabl
his intimates he rather
big occasions.

He married, firstly,
Primrose, second dau
Colonel T. A. A. Bars
forth Highlanders; *sh*
1962. He married,
Dame Mary Lloyd, D
had been Director
Women's Royal Naval
from 1950 to 1954. Hi
wife died in 1972. B
two sons, the elder
is Group Captain
Cheshire, VC.

MR H. A. L. CRAIG

Mr H. A. L. Craig, who died recently at the age of 57, in *Rome*, was in *1960-61* drama critic of the *New Statesman*, a script writer for the BBC and for the film industry and during the 1940s assistant editor of *The Bell*, the Dublin-based literary magazine.

He was a well known literary figure in Dublin but later was best known for his work with the BBC Third Programme and his scripts for films such as *The Charge of the Light Brigade* and *Barry Lyndon*.

Harry Craig was born in 1921 in West Cork and he grew up on Co Limerick where his father was a Church of Ireland minister. He was educated at Villiers School, Limerick, at Kilkenny College and at Trinity College, Dublin. At Trinity he was active in drama and in labour and and trades union politics. He was associated with
Mr Jim Larkin and
Dunne, of the Worker
of Ireland, and in o
rural workers.

In London he work
the BBC, first with the
service and then with
Programme alongside
MacNeice and W. R.
He wrote several highly
programmes for radio
a short time was dram
of the *New Statesman.*
laborated with Domini
on a series of ballad o

In recent years he h
ten film scripts and an
credits were *Waterloo*
Message. He was inter
Islam and had recent
lished of book, *Bilal*, a f
ized autobiography of
of Muhammad's first co

For the past eight
had lived in Rome. He
vived by his wife Peg
sons and a daughter.

THE REV ROBIN NIXON

A friend writes:

The Rev Robin Nixon, Principal of St John's College, Nottingham, died suddenly at the College on October 18 at the age of 46. His intellectual ability was manifested early by the award of a scholarship to Winchester College. From there he proceeded to Cambridge, where he obtained a First in Part II of the Theological Tripos, and an Upper Second in Part III and the Carus Greek Testament Prize. Following ordination from Ridley Hall, he spent a period in parish work, and was appointed Tutor of St John's College, Durham in 1960 later becoming Senior Tutor. He left Durham for his post in Nottingham in 1975.

Robin Nixon will be remembered by friends, colleagues and students as a man whose undoubted intellect was always
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others similarly placed.

His unfailing devotior
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which he was so well fit
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able to devote more
scholarly work. But th
untimely death is a los
all.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Government plan for tougher policy on competition upsets the CBI

By Patricia Tisdall

Government proposals to oughen its policies on compeition have been rejected by industrialists.

In a submission to be made o the Department of Prices nd Consumer Protection this reek, the Confederation of Briish Industry also rejects the dea of amalgamating the Price ommission with the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The CBI believes that, given ome improvements, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and the Office of air Trading would be suffiient to curb uncompetitive rade practices. It regards the rice Commission's powers to nvestigate the whole spectrum f industry as not relevant in he context of monopoly conrols.

Its view is that regulation of pecific prices is valid only hen abusive behaviour in the orm of excessive profits has een revealed.

It therefore "unequivocally" ejects the contention made in e Government's Green Paper n monopolies and mergers olicy that there is a place for he Price Commission function n cometition policy.

Several suggestions for improving monopoly inquiries, nd in particular of speeding hem up, are made by the CBI.

"IT is in everybody's inerest that references should e directed towards suspected buses and should be comleted as quickly as possible," t says.

Its proposals to meet this bjective are, first, that all nonopoly references should be imited to specific matters, and second, that the results of the analysis done by the Office of Fair Trading before a reference being made should be made available to the commission.

The OFT should provide the opportunity for the companies concerned to comment on the accuracp of this material, it says.

On other proposals in the Green Paper, the CBI argues that an insufficient case has been made about the advantages they might bring.

It queries, for instance, the evidence on industrial concentration made in the paper, saying that these do not allow fully for the effect of international trade.

In any event, it says, competition policy should concentrate on behaviour rather than structure. The only justification for changes in policy is "clear evidence that abusive behaviour by dominant firms is increasing and that present legislation is incapable of dealing with such abuses".

Traders and industrialists argue that tougher control of in the Green Paper would be costly in terms of management time,

The CBI opposes the suggestion that monopoly powers should be widened to take in oligopolies. It considers that general concern about such structures are exaggerated and that authorities should be required to show that some vidence of abusive behaviour before a costly investigation is launched.

In conclusion, the CB Isays that "it would be a mistake to tighten competition policy unless the case for it is clear. Competitive forces can be damaged by inappropriate government restrictions as much as by the action of dominant enterprises."

Dealer expect more pressure on dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

Many foreign exchange dealers expect the dollar to be in for another rough week, although it is recognized that the level of central bank intervention to stem the currency's decline was stepped up considerably in the middle of last week. This suggests that governments are determined to do what they can to halt the slide.

Rumours that the Americans have decided to approach the International Monetary Fund for cash to spend in defending the dollar have been greeted with some scepticism in Washington. The United States has so far been extremely reluctant to borrow from the IMF, although it said last spring that it would do so if this became necessary.

Since then, the dollar has lost about 15 per cent of its value against the German mark and more than 20 per cent against the Swiss franc and Japanese yen.

America would be able to borrow up to $5,000m from the IMF without significant strings attached. Last week, the New York Federal Reserve Bank intervened openly and heavily in the exchanges, to back up the statements by Mr Michael Blumenthal, the United States Treasury Secretary that disorderly markets would be countered.

The dollar's dive last week came with market disappointment over President Carter's anti-inflation package. The United States Administration has been waiting for the currency markets to take note of the fact that the "economic fundamentals" in America are improving. However, there now seems to be a crisis of confidence in the dollar, where almost no news is taken by the markets as good news.

The overhang of increasingly unwilling dollar holders is so enormous that if confidence does not revive the currency could fall some way further.

BSC faces pay fight at Bilston

By Peter Hill

British Steel is paying blastfurnacemen at its Bilston, Staffordshire, plant full weekly earnings—although the furnace has been shut down for 12 months.

Today the National Union of Blastfurnacemen will seek assurances that the men will continue to receive their full pay until the future of Bilston is determined, and they will also ask for retrospective payments to be made.

The State steel corporation, which last year had a huge pretax loss of £442m and which forecasts another heavy loss this year, is shortly to open further detailed discussions on the future of Bilston.

BSC wants to close down steelmaking at the plant by the end of next March with the loss of 2,400 jobs. It is being fiercely opposed by the workforce and the TUC Steel Industry Committee.

The proposed closure of Bilston is a delicate and sensitive issue and represents a severe test of the corporation's ability to push through further closures of outmoded production units.

In any discussions the blastfurnacemen's union plays a vital role and any industrial action by its members at other plants throughout the country would severely disrupt the corporation's production.

World-wide lack of demand for steel and the prospect of a low level of orders led the BSC to order the closing of Bilston blast furnace twelve months ago.

Subsequently BSC said that it wanted to close down two of the four operational open hearth furnaces in preparation for the closure.

That move prompted the threat of a national steel strike this summer and BSC later withdrew its plan.

But the union, which has about 100 members at Bilston, found that its members were placed on a guaranteed week which provided them with 80 per cent of their normal earnings after the shut down of the blastfurnace. Since then Bilston has produced no iron needed for steelmaking on the site from its own blastfurnace.

Later the union opened negotiations with the corporation and in June succeeded in securing agreement that the men would be paid their full weekly earnings of between £80 and £90.

About 55 of the NUB members were working directly on the furnace, but over the past few months this has been reduced to about 40 with some of the men leaving or doing other jobs on the site.

Last night Mr Hector Smith, general secretary of the NUB, emphasized that he would seek an extension of the agreement to pay full wages for his members at talks with the BSC in London today.

"We want to establish whether the furnace is going to remain closed or whether BSC will relight it. If it is not going to be relit we want to know the reasons why. So far as I am concerned there will be no double standards.

"We shall want to negotiate full-earnings for our members while negotiations continue over the future of the plant. I am seeking to find out how long they are prepared to go on because we are not producing anything", he said.

Mr Smith said that he will press the corporation to make retrospective payments to the Bilston blastfurnacemen for when they were receiving only 80 per cent of their normal earnings.

BSC last night confirmed that a meeting was to be held with the NUB over the payments to its members at Bilston, but is anxious to avoid establishing precedents which could be deployed in the future at other plants which it may want to close down.

On December 6 BSC executives, the TUCSIC and representatives of the Bilston workforce will have detailed discussions on the future of the plant. BSC remains committed to the need for closure and the workers are still fighting vigorously to keep it open.

The workers have commissioned independent studies on the possibility of new processes being used to make steel more efficiently at the plant.

Workers leaders claim that for an investment of about £13m in new technology the plant could compete effectively with some of the low cost plants within the corporation.

Mr Dennis Turner, chairman of the joint shop stewards committee at Bilston said: "The workforce is absolutely solid in our position.

"We regard the forthcoming meeting as providing the basis for a total reexamination of the Bilston closure plan. We have never argued the case on the basis of jobs for jobs sake and the December 6 meeting will be a crucial one."

Mr Hector Smith: no double standards

Too many cooks could curdle US economy

Wall Street brokers and dealers believe there are just too many cooks in President Carter's kitchen when it comes to preparing economic stews.

"There is a crisis of confidence", said Mr James Sinclair, a New York investment adviser. He notes that now the Administration has outlined its policies, the concern centres on whether these policies can be effectively managed.

Mr Sinclair is an astute analyst of market sentiment and he is convinced that "the common share of United States Incorporated—the dollar—is suffering from the universal evaluation of the competence of United States management (in the White House)".

Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury, does not enjoy the authority and influence that his precedessors commanded in recent years. Mr Blumenthal is just one of many advisers with direct access to President Carter. Much of the current talk of ineffective White House management could have been stopped briskly last week, had the President named his Treasury chief as overall inflation spokesman.

Instead, the President decided to add still another to his team by giving this post to Mr Alfred Kahn. One can imagine the press reactions—not to mention the unease at No 11 Downing Street—if, for example, Mr James Callaghan were to suddenly announce that, while he thought his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Denis Healey, was a good chap, he had decided to appoint someone else to take full command of Britain's anti-inflation efforts and work together with Mr Healey.

The lack of Mr Blumenthal's authority was all too evident this week.

The White House briefings on the anti-inflation programme for the press were handled by Mr Stuart Eizenstat, the chief Domestic Affairs Adviser, Mr Robert Strauss, the former infation spokesman and Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, and Dr Charles Schultze, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Only a fairly small number of reporters bothered to turn up to a press conference given by Mr Blumenthal, the day after the President's statement. Then it was Mr Eizenstat who appeared on a television programme to discuss the President's new economic policies, while Cabinet members Mrs Juanita Krepa, the Secretary of Commerce, and Mr Ray Marshall, the Secretary of Labour, found opportunities to talk publicly about the dollar and the new inflation measures.

Mr Joseph Laitin, an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, looked tired the other day as he glanced from behind his desk through the window to the sun-soaked White House across the road.

He pointed out that Mr Blumenthal couldn't do the major press briefings early last week because he was rushing back from delivering a speech in Honolulu to the American Bankers Association. Mr. Laitin was clearly annoyed with the seemingly never-ending press stories, undoubtedly exaggerated, about Mr Blumenthal's supposed feuds with other economic policy officials.

But all the same the United States Secretary of the Treasury does not have the influence and power he should have—and President Carter has made matters worse by expanding his economic team once again.

The success of the anti-inflation programme will depend on good management, well coordinated lobbying in Congress by the White House, and swift and forceful action by the Administration.

With so many economic policy chieftains here now it is understandable that people in the markets question whether this administration can be effective.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

Britain to opt out of EEC oil search plan

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, who is attending a meeting of EEC ministers of energy in Luxembourg today will say that Britain has decided against supporting a joint Community plan for oil exploration.

The proposal for a European effort to search for oil and gas has been prepared by the Commission and is understood to have the support of Denmark and the Republic of Ireland.

The British view, which Mr Benn believes will prevail, is that exploration by the Community would be uneconomic. If it were economic, the oil companies would be doing it themselves.

Most of the session with the ministers of energy is expected to be taken up with a debate on Community energy policy. Mr Benn believes that the best energy policy for the Community is for each member state to assist other member states to pursue individually the policies which are best for them.

But there were bilateral projects, such as the electricity cable link with France and the EEC JET project on nuclear fusion, which were possible to pursue multinationally.

Edward Townsend writes: A consultancy team from British Gas has been chosen by the Egyptian authorities from a list of international contenders to help with the country's first important development of indigenous natural gas resources

British Gas said that in the face of fierce competition from France, Holland, Italy and Australia, its international consultancy service had been selected by Petrogas to advise on a multi-million pound project to distribute natural gas to four suburbs of Cairo.

Egypt's present natural gas transmission system supplies only some big industrial customers.

National Institute in appeal for funds

By Our Economics Staff

The National Institute for Economic and Social Research—one of the major independent economic forecasting units in Britain—is to launch an appeal for more money. The Institute has asked the Bank of England for their help in approaching City institutions and leading banks in an attempt to win contributions to help their ailing finances.

Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank has responded by inviting City representatives to a meeting in the Bank tomorrow afternoon, where Mr David Worswick, the director of the NIESR, will present the Institute's case.

At the moment the National Institute is heavily dependent on Government money, which provides nearly four fifths of its income.

It would probably like to lessen this dependence, not least because of fears that a future Tory Government may wish to trim its direct contribution to the Institute as part of an exercise to reduce public spending. There has also been an unexplained cut this year in the grant the NIESR receives from the Social Science Research Council.

The Bank was pleased to offer its services to the National Institute. Despite some suggestions that the Governor's invitation was unwise, in view of the NIESR's ardent anti-monetarism, officials feel that it is part of the Bank's role to give aid to such independent semi-academic institutions. The Governor has helped the City University and the Institute of Fiscal Studies by giving lectures there.

It would have been harder for the Treasury to provide a platform for the Institute and more likely to lay the Government open to charges of interference in the running of a supposedly independent body.

Questions on Nepal ships deal

y Our Industrial orrespondent

Ministers are expected to be ressed for more information on e terms and companies involved in the intriguing £10m eal under which British Shipuilders is selling two merchant ips to the landlocked mounin kingdom of Nepal, with elp from the British taxpayer.

The two ships, one of which a transferred contract and the econd a totally new contract, re for SD 14s, the world's best lling general purpose cargo ip, built by the Wearside yard f Austin & Pickersgill. The econd ship is being subsidized ith aid from the Government's 35m shipbuilding intervention nd, although the scale of the bsidy has not been disclosed.

Both ships will be owned by e Royal Nepal Shipping Cor oration, and the vessels will e registered in Katmandu and ill trade between Indian ports Europe and the Far East.

The RNSC has been in exisenec for five years, but has not reviously traded. Two years go the structure of the comany was re-organized with the epalese Government buying a 6 pe rcent interest. The rest of e shares are apparently owned y Gomba International Investents (49 per cent) an dby Mr rabhakar Rana, a director of NSC who, with associates and ther individuals controls 25 per ent of the company.

Gomba International appears be an associate of Gomba K, a £400,000 company whose hares are controlled by the ersey-based company Gomba oldings, and whose directors lso serve on another company, omba Shipping Management, hich has a £5,000 issued share apital.

Directors of the United Kingom registered companies hold variety of directorships on ther companies including Uniersal Leathergoods, Gomba Mansions, Delbounty, and omba Textiles.

Negotiations on the deal, hich followed an inquiry 12 onths ago via the London ffice of RNSC, have been kept onfidential, Few details were ontained in the formal nnouncement from BS. But Mr Rana told *The Times* that enders for the ships had been nvited from yards in Norway, outh Korea and Japan, but ritain had put together the ost attractive overall financial ackage.

Mr Rana explained that he ad interests in transport and ourism. He said that it was articularly pleasing that the rder should have come to ritain in view of Nepal's long nd historic connexions with his country. Questioned about ntervention fund, he said that e and a fellow director were nformed that the fund would e deployed when they attended he signing ceremony at BS eadquarters in Knightsbridge.

Besides the financial assistnce and credit to enable the urchase of the ships, the RNSC is being provided with id towards the training of seamen and officers. Financing of he deal is being undertaken by Hill, Samuel.

The ships will use Calcutta s the principal port for handlng trade with Nepal.

Institute of Directors call for 50pc top tax

By Our Management Correspondent

A cut in the top rate of income tax to 50 per cent and a declaration of intention to set a standard rate of 25 per cent are among measures which the Institute of Directors urges should be included in the Queen's Speech on Wednesday.

In a letter sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the weekend, Mr Jan Hildreth, the IOD's director-general, asks for a number of measures intended to create a healthier business climate.

The tax cuts are requested on the grounds that it would give individuals more incentive to succeed.

"We must recognize that to take more than half a man's extra earnings, as we do at present", Mr Hildreth says, "is to deter him from extra enterprise and effort where it is needed most."

The main immediate needs were the provision of more jobs and a substantial improvement in living standards for all.

"These can be achieved if business is encouraged to flourish, and we believe that this is the chief consideration which should be borne in mind when framing the Government's policy".

Mr Hildreth spells out his recipe for succes in a programme which includes a strong competition policy, tax cuts, better national housekeeping and a commitment from the Government to balance its Budget.

He places particular emphasis on the role of the customer being recognized as paramount.

£17m development: Above is a model of how the new headquarters of the Inter-Government Maritime Consultative Organization on London's Albert Embankment will look when completed in about 34 months. The contract for erection was given by the Property Services Agency to Kyle Stewart, a private construction company based at Wembley, and work is to start immediately. IMCO is a United Nations agency whose activities include measures to eliminate pollution at sea.

GM $700m order is blow to Ford

From a Special Correspondent
Quito, Oct 29

General Motors is to invest up to $700m (£350m) in two Andrean Pact nations, Venezuela and Ecudor, to manufacture jointly six-cylinder engines, transmissions and medium-sized trucks.

The award of the option to GM came as a sharp blow to Ford Motor Company, which had been considered the clear favourite to win the option.

Both Ford and GM assemble cars in Venezuela for the local and export markets with the former holding 40 cents of the total domestic market and the latter 20 per cent.

Technical teams from both countries evaluated the offers of the two car companies concluding that the GM six-cylinder engine was cleaner and more economic than the Ford product.

The decision marks a clear victory for GM to remain a major force in the Latin American market, particularly since it recently liquidated its Argentine subsidiary.

The Andean Pact nations, with a total population of almost 70 million people, two of whom belong to Opec, could prove to be a very lucrative market for GM.

Venezuela and Ecuador, both Opec members, insisted on negotiation jointly with the multinational car-makers.

According to Mr Luis Alvarez Dominguez, the Venezuelan development minister, developing nations stand a better chance dealing with a multinational corporation when they negotiate together, presenting a common front.

This approach might well be adopted by the other Andean Pact members in the future. Their joint negotiation strategy resulted in GM conceding on some of the terms dealing with transfer of technology and royalty payments for use of trademarks and patents.

Clearly the two nations' working experience of Opec negotiating tactics paid off in dealing with GM. The formal agreement will be signed in Caracas

Inflation seen as staying in single figures

Inflation should remain in single figures next year, according to the London Business School economists in their latest quarterly review of the economy. However they expect earnings to rise by 12 to 14 per cent, well above the Government's 5 per cent guidelines unless the Government introduces tighter fiscal and monetary policies.

The path of the economy should be very different if Britain decides to join the proposed European Monetary System, says the LBS. It believes that Britain could only stay in such a fixed exchange rate zone if fiscal and monetary policies were adjusted drastically to reduce United Kingdom inflation. Economists Mr Terry Burns and Mr Alan Budd think that it would be much better if Britain pursued anti-inflationary policies of its own accord and retained independence of exchange rate movements. However they suggest that if Britain is to join the scheme it would be a good idea to phase entry over two years.

year, but not to a great extent.

Unemployment is forecast to decline slightly both next year and in 1980 and then to pick up again to nearly its present level by 1982.

* *Economic Outlook, 1978-1982, LBS Centre for Economic Forecasting.*

Sir Eric Miller investigation complete

The draft report on the 18-month long investigation into the late Sir Eric Miller's conduct as chairman of the Peachey Property Corporation has been completed and sent to the Department of Trade.

Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC and Mr Stanley Samwell, an accountant, were appointed inspectors by the department, to investigate the company under Section 165 (b) of the Companies Act. The enquiry was confined solely to Sir Eric's stewardship of Peachey's affairs.

Sir Eric, aged 50, shot himself just over a year ago. His body was found in the garden of his home in the Little Boltons at Kensington. He was knighted in Sir Harold Wilson's resignation honours list.

The company is now led by Lord Mais, a friend of Sir Eric's and ex-Lord Mayor of London.

A Department of Trade spokesman declined to comment on the receipt of the draft document, and said a final report had not been submitted. When a final version had been completed a decision on publication would be taken by the Government.

Exhibitors open talks today on 1980 plans after record attendances top 900,000

Big changes to be sought for Birmingham motor show

The 10-day International Motor Show at Birmingham closed its doors during the weekend with a record attendance—well past 900,000 and 50 per cent higher than any previous British exhibition.

The crowds, coupled with exhibitors' obvious enjoyment of modern facilities at Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre after the dusty confines of Earls Court, already guarantee that the move from London will be permanent.

But there were problems, some of them major, and long before the doors closed the inquests had begun. These will be put on a more formal basis today when many of the 700 motor and component exhibitors will be holding day-long debriefing sessions with their show personnel.

The biggest problem was the shortage of exhibition space, leading to narrow gangways between stands and massive overcrowding. This was particularly bad in hall five, the only one of the six halls used for car exhibits. That there should be a shortage of space at all came as a surprise—bearing in mind that the NEC's one million square feet is double Earls Court capacity.

The overcrowding was so severe in the first two days that thousands of visitors were crushed together in the aisles.

A one-way system was introduced and gave much needed, but temporary relief. It was also far from popular with the component firms who had to take the brunt of the change as arrivals raced through hall one on their way to the main car display in hall five.

The show organisers, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, has to confirm its temporary booking for the next Motor Show in 1980 within 60 days. The option will be taken up, but so many changes are needed that the SMMT will press the NEC Board for more time in which to formulate their detailed requirements.

The big question to be settled is: should the industry retain a joint car and commercial show? The initial reason for combining previously separate shows wan the SMMT's concern that it would not be able to raise sufficient support from members to cover the cost of hiring one million square feet.

In the event, and despite a sharp increase in prices compared with London, demand was at least 25 per cent in excess of available space. So, in theory at least, cars, components, accessories and all the fringe operations connected with them could put on their own show and have more space to set aside for crowd control.

In practice however, some of the big motor manufacturers such as BL, Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler, who have their feet in both car and commercial camps would not be happy about separating the two. Motor Shows have become biennial affairs because of the huge costs involved, and combined shows offer considerable savings in overheads.

Many of the component manufacturers will support this view. They have customers in both sectors. But separate shows will be urged by the independent commercial vehicle manufacturers and their specialist suppliers. Their case is quite simply that they want to attract a different audience—the professional transport man rather than the motorist.

The dozen or so committees of the SMMT, each representing sectional interests, will engage in the 'great debate' over the next few weeks. It is already clear however that a substantial number of its 1,700 members will urge four main changes.

They want at least one additional hall to be erected (possibly a temporary one), cars to be spread over two halls, halls six and six a to be used for exhibition space instead of temporary catering and offices, and a perimeter fence erected so visitors pay on arrival at the 310 acre site, and not when entering the exhibition buildings.

The fence idea is particularly interesting. It could well lead to a Le Mans-like outdoor carnival

One of the most influential supporters of this approach is Sir Barrie Heath, President of the SMMT and chairman of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds. He has already started campaigning for a fairground.

Mr Terry Golding, chief executive of the NEC, will be the man in the middle when the motor industry presses for additional facilities. But he will not be stampeded into recommending further investment until he is certain that it will be more widely used than once every two years.

Whatever the changes, the Birmingham Motor Show is here to stay. As one of the most influential leaders in the motor industry said: "This represents a quantum leap for us. We now know that we can challenge Frankfurt's European record of one million

New technique may widen scope of viewdata systems

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A new technique which can expand the uses of "viewdata", systems such as the Post Office's planned Prestel service was announced this weekend by Computer Analysis and Programmes, the London software house in which the National Enterprise Board holds a 29.9 per cent stake.

Viewdata systems link the telephone and television set in the home or office to give a dial up information service. The information called up is displayed in page form on the screen of the television receiver. The Post Office's Prestel version is due to begin public service next year.

The new CAP development will enable individuals and organizations to take advantage of computing power using the Prestel system. It consists of software which can link Prestel with a variety of "intelligent" terminals. These terminals could range from a viewdata television receiver with extra microprocessing power built in, to a regular office business computer.

This example of what CAP calls "telesoftware" uses the company's Microbol microcomputer language. This language, which is receiving substantial backing from th eNational Research Development Corporation and the National Computing Centre differs from most other computer languages in that it is entirely independent of the type of computer on which it works.

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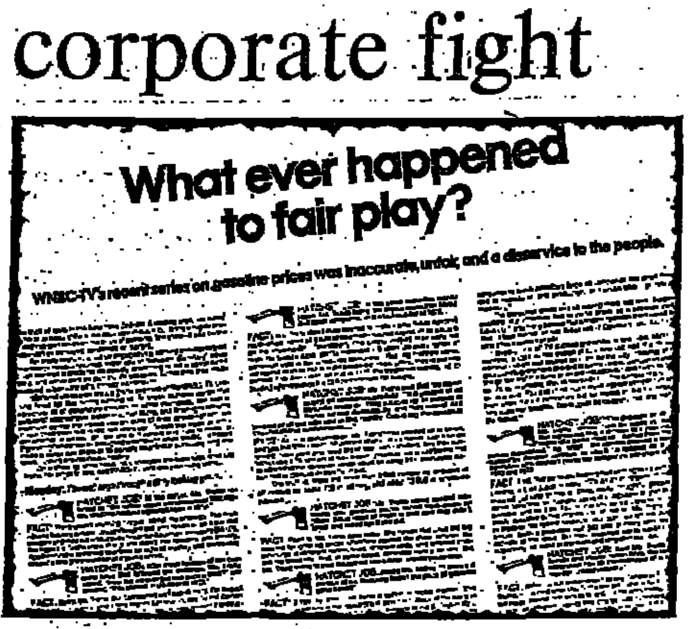
MANAGEMENT

Mobil fights the corporate fight


What ever happened to fair play?
WNBC-TV's recent series on gasoline prices was inaccurate, unfair, and a disservice to the people.

Mr Rawleigh Warner, chairman of Mobil, which has been campaigning against "anti-business" attitudes in the United States with, right, one of the company's American advertisements.

Washington

Few companies are willing to speak out directly and forcefully on the major political issues of the day, and even fewer are willing to spend heavily to propagate their views. "Our business is soap powder, not politics," runs the usual corporate statement, which might be supplemented by the comment that "we make more profits by advertising our products than our politics."

The Mobil Corporation begs to differ. Nobody questions Mobil's courage, but many businessmen wonder about its commonsense. Moreover, some businessmen are worried that Mobil's brash approach to politics, politicians and journalists, might be doing the general image of business more harm than good.

Some years ago, Mobil decided that it had to act to reverse what it believed was an anti-business prejudice at many newspapers and television stations, and a gathering anti-business, particularly anti-oil business, trend in the United States. The decision to do something about this was taken in the board room, and not just by some smart advertising executives.

Today Mobil's chemical division has an annual advertising budget of about $9m and its United States refining and marketing division's advertising budget is about $10m. By and large the spending here is on products and boosting the company's general image for service and quality. But in mid-1973 Mobil decided to cut-back sharply on advertising its prime product, petrol, and it boldly expanded its "issues" and image advertising.

Last year the company spent $1.5m running advertisements, specifically concerned with current political and economic issues, on the editorial pages of the leading newspapers in the United States.

Then the company spent $2.5m last year running what it calls its "observation" columns, which tend to be somewhat more general and lighter in style, but which again deal with current issues and which are published in a large number of American newspapers and magazines. Further, to boost its image as a company concerned with serious matters, it spent $3m last year on making television programmes for the non-commercial network in the United States. A further $4m went on television image-boosting advertisements and another $1.5m on promoting other television shows.

Mr Herbert Schmertz, a Mobil vice-president and significantly a corporate director as well, once justified the advertising campaigns concerned with current issues by telling businessmen: "I do feel that such programmes can help neutralize some of the criticism levelled at you and help foster increased understanding of your views. In fact, you're not going to be able to do it any other way. Your problems won't go away if you don't do something about them."

Mr Schmertz told me that there should be no doubt for any company that its biggest long-term problem centres on its ability to continue staying in business. The pressures against business are formidable, and it is incumbent on companies to try rationally and intellectually to argue that they should be allowed to stay in business. "We must prove our usefulness. We know there are many groups who argue that we are not useful. Our objective is to oppose them and I think we have had a measure of success."

Mr Schmertz adds that every company must approach the general problems that confront it in the ways that it feels comfortable with, and there are many ways other than those chosen by Mobil. The great majority of companies, in fact, in both the United States and Europe, tend to promote their views through trade associations, rare speeches by top officers and assorted forms of support for friendly political parties and politicians. Mobil does not believe that such activities alone are sufficient in today's environment.

This Mobil director asserts that investors are likely to become increasingly influenced by the ways companies strive to protect their shareholders and ensure that the private sector continues to flourish. He says that the willingness of Mobil to stand up and publicly defend its record and the interests of its business sector has had an enormous effect on corporate morale at a time when the oil giants have been under so much attack in the media.

All the "issues" advertisements are written by a small team of professionals on Mobil's own staff. The subjects are considered too complicated and sensitive to be dealt with by outside advertising agencies, and most of the copy is directly approved by the chairman, or president, of the Corporation.

Some of Mobil's foreign affiliates and subsidiaries are now starting similar campaigns of their own, notably the companies in Britain and in Germany. But Mr Schmertz stresses that they are not being put under pressure by head office to do so, and they are fashioning their campaigns to meet local and regional needs.

Mobil's approach succeeds, according to its senior executives, because the company is willing to make a long-term commitment to it and regularly promote its views, rather than advertising them on a random and haphazard basis.

The best example of this was seen quite recently when ABC Television's "20-20" current affairs programme ran a feature on natural gas, that Mobil believed totally distorted the facts and provided a completely unfair picture of the problems and the industry. The company sought to produce a five minute counter film of its own and pay for space on ABC to state another opinion. ABC did not allow this, and Mobil then ran full-page advertisements in leading newspapers dealing point by point with the "20-20" feature and highlighting a comment stating that ABC would not give Mobil a chance to state its viewpoint.

Mobil has had a running fight with the American television networks, because they do not believe in allowing the company to advertise what they consider to be controversial views. So far, Mobil has had little success on this front. Some businessmen believe that Mobil, with its fights with the television networks and its bitter criticism recently of ABC, has antagonized television journalists and done a lot of harm to the oil business.

Mobil takes a different view, of course. The fact is that through Mobil's approach more journalists in the United States now think first of calling on this company to get a statement on energy and oil industry issues, so giving Mobil publicity. The corporation also believes it has contributed to making journalists better informed and more appreciative of the validity of industry's arguments.

Certainly Mobil is determined to press ahead with this sort of advertising. Mr Rawleigh Warner, the company's chairman, believes that the advertisements are important and he justifies them by noting in a recent speech, for example, that businesses must "defend the continuing validity of capitalism: to insist that free market decisions, to the greatest extent possible, are better than centrally controlled decisions".

More British companies may in time start adopting Mobil's ideas. Encouraging evidence is now being seen in the United States, where more business associations and firms are slowly, but surely, casting aside their inhibitions.

Frank Vogl

A dream of eastern riches that vanished

"A most unpleasant experience": that was how Mr James Bird, chairman of the generating and welding equipment company Petbow, described last week's decision to make one in eight of his workforce redundant.

Yet only a month ago Petbow was firmly repudiating rumours of redundancy and, in the summer, Mr Bird was forecasting improved profits and turnover for the year. How is it that the picture has turned so black, so suddenly?

Petbow's problem has been that four of its markets for base-load generating equipment have gone completely "dead", more or less simultaneously. In the case of two of them there was, it is true, some warning. Turkey has been in financial straits for a couple of years, though it was not until earlier this year that the Export Credits Guarantee Department withdrew cover on credit extended to Turkish buyers.

Nigeria's tougher policy on imports is of more recent date, but it had been the difficulty of getting money out of the country over the past two months that has effectively closed the market.

Petbow's problems in Iran and Iraq date from the late summer, too. Its distributor in Iran is reluctant to hold stock in view of the disturbances and in Iraq a good relationship with the authorities has proved no protection against the boycott imposed on British goods in the wake of Britain's expulsion of some Iraqi diplomats.

Petbow has, in fact, sold in 46 markets so far this year, but the four markets from which, for one reason and another, the company is now debarred, are all particularly important to it. Between them they have probably accounted for between £5m and £6m of annual turnover, which amounted to £21.4m in the year to end-March and was set—until the summer's problems—for a modest rise this year.

Petbow's chairman Mr James Bird: coping with the closure of important markets.

Petbow reckons that the hiatus in these key markets will not continue for ever. In fact, the management is making widespread representations in the hope of getting back into Nigeria and Iraq, at the least. But the directors have decided that it is not likely to happen soon enough to justify them in building stocks—already up on the year-end figure—still further.

Of course, the possibility that these markets will be regained raises questions about the wisdom of making men redundant. Petbow has bumped up its turnover by half in the past three years, but the number of employees has hardly increased at all.

While in part that is a reflection of a change in the product mix, it does indicate that the company has not had fat to shed.

Getting back the skilled people who are now leaving (and the redundancies are to be spread through the shop floor and the white collar departments) will not be easy—not given that the company is based at Sandwich, Kent, and that there are competitors for such labour as there is.

Petbow's accounts suggest that the company turns its stock over only a couple of times in a year, but the mix of the stocks is in fact going awry a long time before six months is up. Petbow makes the components for its generating sets, which are by far the biggest part of its business, for stock, but assembly—a four to five weeks' job—is done against orders from either customers or the marketing department.

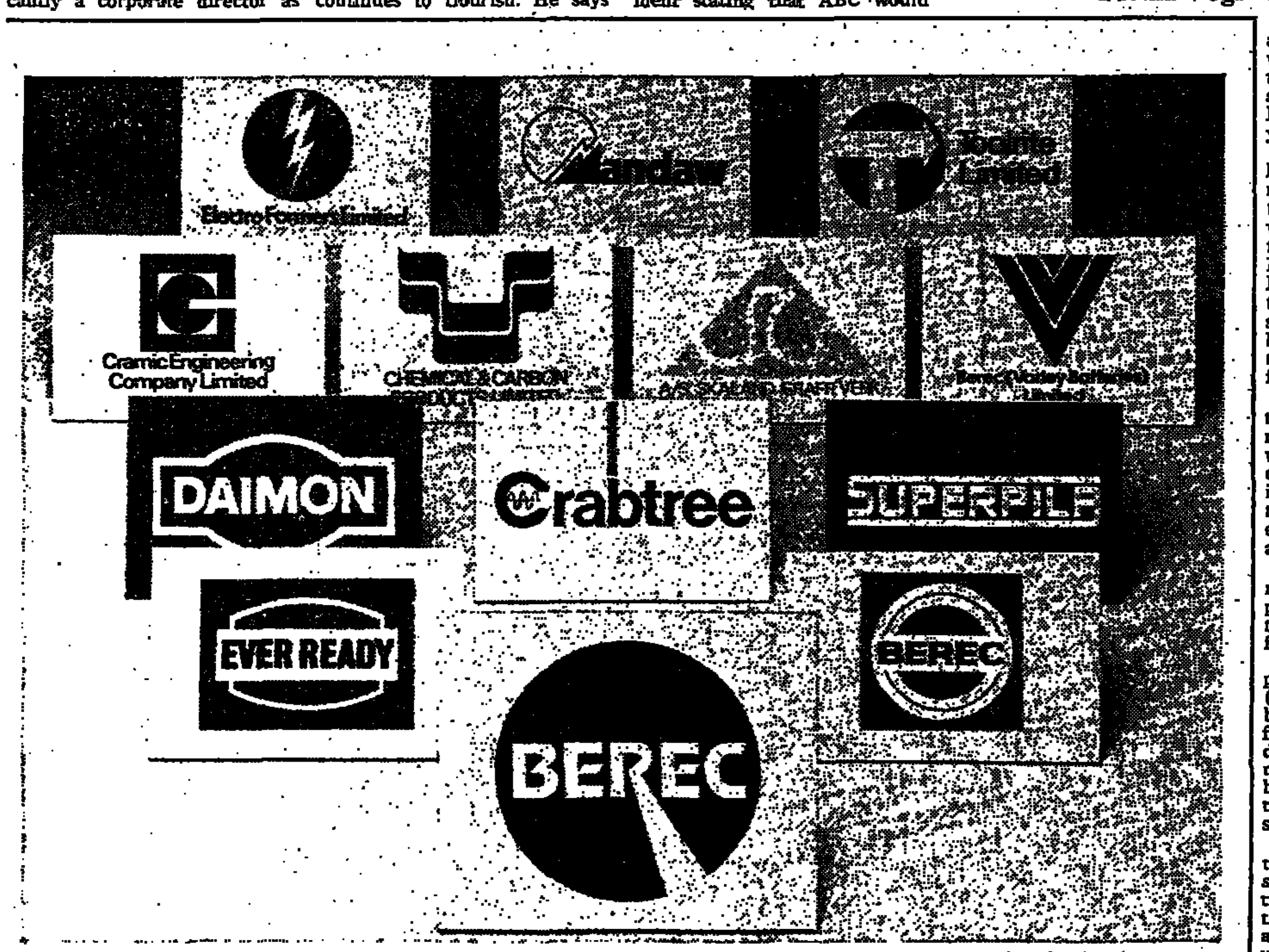
Some completed units are held against immediate demand from contractors in the United Kingdom, but even under normal circumstances that would only absorb some 10-15 per cent of production and demand at the moment is flat.

It is this sluggishness of alternative markets, and the fact that the rise in the value of the pound against the dollar makes Petbow vulnerable to American competition, that has persuaded the directors that a cutback should be made.

They may also have been influenced by a desire to keep the balance sheet clean. Petbow has just completed, at a total cost of some £1.7m, a big new assembly plant and in the longer term its ambitions stretch to acquisitions which will take the company into other products in the engineering area.

A move to reduce dependence on what has been a very buoyant market, but is turning out to be a market plagued by competition and the economic idiosyncracies of underdeveloped countries, obviously makes sense. Last week's announcement simply underlines the point.

Adrienne Gleeson



Berec Group Limited Interim Results.

"In a world of rapidly changing technologies, we are committed to the principle of investment in tomorrow's products as well as today's. The challenge being met by our Research and Development facilities, and also by our management, has been and will continue to be substantial, as also will be the charge on our currently adequate financial resources.

At the same time, we are extending our manufacturing and marketing operations both at home and overseas in all product areas so that we can satisfy the growing demand world-wide for the products we manufacture and plan to manufacture.

Since our year end (February 1978) we have spent on Capital Account £6.2m (last year £3.0m). Capital Commitments at 26th August, 1978 amounted to £9.7m (last year £6.4m)."

Lawrence W. Orchard.
Chairman and Chief Executive.

Key Half Year Figures to:	26th August, 1978	27th August, 1977
	£'000	£'000
Sales to third parties	97,329	88,791
Group profit before taxation derived from:		
Domestic sales	3,582	3,544
Overseas sales	7,463	6,573
Associated Companies	94	706
	11,139	10,823
Profit attributable to parent company's shareholders	6,084	6,023*
Earnings per ordinary share	9.33p	9.23p*
Interim dividend per ordinary share	1.2005p	1.0751p

*Restated

Berec Group Limited
Berec House, 1255 High Road, Whetstone,
London N20 0EJ.
Formerly Ever Ready Company (Holdings) Limited.

1978

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Subsidies and the cost of foreign currency

From Mr R. S. Musgrave

Sir, I believe Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, must be as economically illiterate as his trade union colleagues if Peter Hill's article (October 23) quotes him correctly.

On the subject of the very heavy subsidies we are giving Hoffmann la Roche for its new plant in Scotland, Mr Williams apparently thinks that "a major justification is that this is the cheapest way to purchase foreign currency".

Subsidizing an exported commodity, as I think most economists would agree, is very far from being the cheapest way of purchasing foreign currency; it is an unnecessarily expensive way.

In the case of the Hoffmann la Roche plant the subsidy, including regional development grants, comes to over £100,000 per job, which is a ludicrously expensive way of purchasing foreign currency, or creating regional jobs.

Indeed, the very idea that British politicians or bureaucrats might know how to get foreign currency at a bargain price from of all people, the Swiss, is dubious.

Mr Williams apparently also believes, or has been persuaded by Hoffmann la Roche to believe, that his investment can be written off over 20 to 25 years. It is quite impossible to see that far ahead, especially in an area of advanced technology such as vitamin C production.

I have little doubt that Hoffmann la Roche will write off their investment in half that time and Mr Williams would be well advised to do likewise with the large amounts of taxpayers' money he has sunk in the project.

There is, however, a consolation in all this. Our Government, in approving of a *Swiss* company, is at least taking a leaf out of the right book. Hopefully it will turn to the right leaf, which is the Swiss habit of leaving business decisions to businessmen.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. MUSGRAVE,
24 Garden Avenue,
Framwellgate Moor,
Durham.
October 24.

Open-ended life policies

From Mr F. A. Simpson

Sir, The Chairman of the Life Offices' Association (October 24) is quick to take issue publicly with Mr Borrie of the Office of Fair Trading in the matter of detailed arrangements between companies and prospective policyholders. But I hold a letter addressed to me personally from the LOA which states: "We have no standing in matters concerning contractual arrangements between member offices and their policyholders".

If Mr Sharman's meeting with Mr Borrie materializes he might like, also, to take up the matter of whole life policies which are open-ended in that they provide for payments to continue by the policyholder, against penalties in default, long after the sum assured has been covered by premiums. In the case I referred to the LOA £1,044 was paid in premiums before meeting a claim for the sum assured of £1,000. This is just as iniquitous as poor surrender values.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. SIMPSON,
8 Conifer Close,
Baughurst,
Basingstoke,
Hampshire RG26 5NB,
October 25.

Compulsory house insurance

From Mr I. D. Morgan

Sir, Your readers may recall (Letters, September 29, 1977) that I'm with the Woolwich.

Bearing in mind that the Secretary-General of The Building Societies Association considers that the system of notifying the Inland Revenue direct of all interest paid by four million borrowers "works reasonably well", perhaps he and your other readers will explain the merits of compulsory house insurance by the building societies.

The Woolwich advised me in February that the sum insured with Legal & General had been increased in my own interest. Fine sentiments indeed especially as I have to pay the increased premium.

As a result I asked the Woolwich and, in turn, Legal & General exactly what protection my premium purchased. After eight months of correspondence I have ascertained that this can only be determined after "destruction or damage by an insured peril". In fact Legal & General go so far as to say that it "may be very dangerous to *speculate* in advance about the value at risk".

But Sir, I do not want to *speculate*. I want to pay a commercial premium which "guarantees" the quantum of the potential claims settlement in the event that substantial damage or total loss of my house occurs.

Is it unreasonable to expect that, since the Woolwich determines the value of my house insured with the Legal & General, in the event of a total loss I should collect the sum insured without ado?

Yours faithfully,
I. D. MORGAN,
23 Blatchington Road,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent TN2 5EG.
October 23.

Value of the reporter approach

From Mr Geoffrey L

Sir, In his review o *Rich World, Poor W* ness Books, Oc Michael Prest was call my approach thorough and reporter". Perhaps, this technique ca errors; but the so that he gives fails this contention.

He reports me as mistake of saying competition in co "destroyed the In loom industry". I he seems to hav couple of words. W (p57) was merch colonial governmen destroy" the indus different mater.

Maybe, as he a indeed for philosop than reporters "awe inspiring and depressing issues poverty, efficient a use of resources an new types of soci tion", such as are the book. But as se sophical books a available, there m room for reportin alysing the facts thinking in the fie help provide the n vaguely concerned issues with a basis both to assess the philosophers and original thinking of

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY LEAN,
The Observer,
8 St Andrew's Hill,
London, EC4V 5JA.

Credit car

From the Chief Exe
Joint Credit Card C

Sir, Having read Mr J. W. Bell's le (October 24), recou happy experience pany card issued b Express, I would advantage of your cards issued by banks that the s Bell has found hims not apply to them.

None of the me of the Access sc look to the car recovery of any balance on a comp the event of default for any reason b holder's employer.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. GILHESPY,
Director and Chief
The Joint Credit C
Chartwell House,
365 Chartwell Squa
Southend-on-Sea, S

Tax exiles

From Mr Francis P

Sir, Why does Mr H (October 23) use "unwilling tax ex cribe a citizen who chooses to avoid t posed by our de elected governmen

FRANCIS PRIDEA
81 Edenham Way,
London W10.

Abolition of the road fund tax

From Miss Clare Seton Lloyd

Sir, Further to your leader today (October 21) on the plans being considered by the Government to abolish road tax on cars and increase the price of petrol instead, may I suggest they examine arrangements in other countries, such as the Republic of Ireland? There road tax is a nominal £5 for all cars under a certain engine capacity (about 1500cc), but larger vehicles are taxed according to the size of their engines.

If a similar scheme were adopted in Britain, the Government would lose little if any of their revenue from road taxes, and at the same time promote a reduction in petrol consumption by the incentive to drive small untaxable cars.

I find the argument irrelevant that the abolition of road tax would mean one less form to complete and make the alleged bureaucratic and inefficient Swansea Licensing Centre unnecessary. Even if road tax was removed completely, car registration would have to remain compulsory, presumably through the so recently innovated Swansea office.

Yours faithfully,
CLARE LLOYD,
Woolstone Lodge,
Farringdon,
Oxfordshire,
SN7 7QL.
October 21.

From Mrs Muriel Gumbel

Sir, The possible abolition of the road fund tax is welcome, an increase in the extra cost of petrol flows naturally as a consequence; it is much fairer.

The in-built benefits of the change are not immediately recognized. There would be an enormous saving of time for the police and magistrates. At this time both are needed for more important work than car tax evasion.

The number of evaders is increasing as offenders often find it profitable to be fined £15 and pay the back duty for the period the police are able to prove the car was on the road. The period may, in fact, be very much longer.

Added to this are vast administrative costs in bringing prosecutions.

Yours sincerely,
MURIEL GUMBEL,
15 Ovington Square,
London, S.W.3.
October 20.

From Mr I. R. McRae

Sir, The heading of your second leader "A Sensible Change to Conserve Petrol" (October 21) and its contents were almost unbelievable. I can only conclude that the writer must drive only in a city where there is plenty of alternative transport to a motor car.

In this part of the country a car is now a necessity of life for transport by other means is almost non-existent and petrol is at least 10p per gallon more than in the South of England. It is also by no means exceptional for the average motorist to do anything from 10,000 to 15,000 miles per annum in Scotland.

If this absurd proposal does eventually become law, it will increase the cost of living in the remoter parts of this island even more.

Please do not let us read such rubbish in *The Times* again.

Yours faithfully,
I. R. McCRAE,
Fodderty Lodge,
Dingwall,
Ross-shire, IV15 9UE.
October 23, 1978.

From Mr M. O. S. Hawkins

Sir, Your leader (October 21) understates the case for replacing the present road fund tax with an additional tax on petrol. An increasing awareness of the real cost of each journey would presumably lead to fewer cars on the roads and greater use of public transport, leading in turn to reduced demand for car parking spaces and more revenue for the buses. The benefit to the local rates would be im obvious; and if lessening of po reduced demand f bigger roads, the b community as a be great.

I fear the objec proposal are mo than real. Some at present have t car in the absence public transport themselves at a but the encourag this move would gi transport could rea to a restoration those marginal se were made unec the motor car.

Surely the case f donment of the ro is overwhelming.

Yours faithfully,
M. O. S. HAWKINS,
Hamptoune,
Vicarage Lane,
Ropley, Alresford,
October 23, 1978.

From Mr H. G. Con

Sir, The youngest B years old; mine 5 *such pleasure to ot* take it on the hi perhaps I might hav from the Arts Cou the MOT.

Yours truly,
H. G. CONWAY,
33 Sussex Square,
Hyde Park,
London W2.
October 21.

This advertisement does not constitute an invitation to any person to subscribe for or purchase any Ordinary Shares

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Contradictions on Wall Street

Wall Street's hopes that it was seeing the arkest hour just before dawn have been ell and truly crushed during the past fort- ight. What has emerged is the near ertainty of another round of interest rate ises, and worries about an already slowing conomy being pushed into recession early ext year have suddenly looked more ealistic. Meanwhile, the dollar has con- nued its unremitting slide.

President Carter's anti-inflation package ast week was greeted in the markets as a amp squib, certainly so far as restoring onfidence in the dollar was concerned. And r Wall Street the prospect of price con- ols reinforced by government sanctions ould only be construed as damaging for orporate profits next year.

After the previous week's 60 point col- pse, the Dow Jones Industrial Average ipped a further 33.6 points to 806.05 last eek. But even more worrying than the eer scale of the shakeout is what has been appening within the market itself. Against e low activity of previous weeks volume as suddenly shot up, to 37.9m shares last uesday compared with the under 30m level the preceding weeks. And the institutions ppear to be playing their full part in this ctivity despite the steady build up in their quidity.

But to judge by the even harsher punish- ent meted out to second-line stocks, which ave done so much to prop up equities in e past three years, investors are losing eir patience throughout the whole market here, as the gambling and airline stocks for stance have shown this year, the prospects ave been good enough to justify vestment.

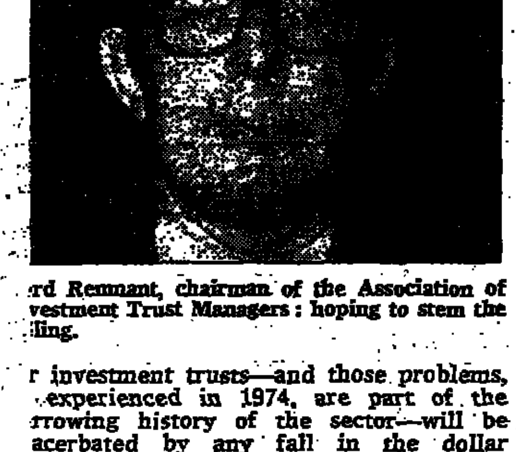
If the monetarists are right and interest ates are headed to the 12 to 15 per cent vel seen after the oil crisis then Wall treet has further to fall. But the market showing even more contradictions than ormal with last week's trade figures, ough bad, at least indicating that the orst of the deficit may be in sight while ven the money supply figures were not uite as horrifying as the week before. Cer- inly American industry itself, if the creasing activity in the takeover market is y guide, sees Wall Street stock valuations s too low but the fundamentals could ange radically if sharply higher interest ates create a recession.

nvestment trusts

A bearish outlook

s against the nine point fall in the *FT* ll Share Index since it reached its high r the year in the middle of September, e Investment Trust Index has declined over 10½ percentage points. But, to go the distinctly bearish view which stock- okers Henderson Crosthwaite are currently omulgating, that is not going to be any- ing like enough.

Henderson Crosthwaite take a dim view the prospects for Wall Street, and seem- gly with good reason (see above). They so point out, however, that the problems ich a decline in the Dow Jones and a rise United States interest rates will create r investment trusts—and those problems, experienced in 1974, are part of the rrowing history of the sector—will be acerbated by any fall in the dollar emium; and that abolition of the emium, even if it is only on investment in European stocks, could have a dramatic effect on the asset values of trusts which specialize in this area. And they reckon that the trusts' attractions in terms of dividend yield—a mainstay of the sector's attempts to rebuild its shattered image over the past two years—"appears to have waned". All of which leads them to suggest that a decline in the average discount from around 26 per cent to "well over 30 per cent" is quite on the cards.



rd Remnant, chairman of the Association of vestment Trust Managers: hoping to stem the ling.

The remarkable *sang froid* with which holders of investment trust shares appear to have greeted developments in the United States over the past couple of months—right up until the back end of last week—has to be seen in the context of a very, very limited amount of activity in those shares. Would-be buyers have apparently been reluctant to see the discount diminish until Wall Street was set firmly for a rise; would-be sellers have been reluctant to dispose of their holdings at these levels, particularly as there has been the hope of further takeover activity from the pension funds to underpin their values. If the decline in American share values breaks this log jam, it is likely to break in spectacular fashion. In any case, holders of investment trust shares have an incentive in the 17 per cent rebate on capital gains tax available until April, at least to establish their gains for purposes of cgt.

Until the capital gains tax rebate is out of the way it is unlikely that Lord Remnant, chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Managers, and his fellow members, can expect the stability of holding for which they have been working to materialize. They believe that the tax changes of the last Budget will, in the longer-term, make it as attractive for institutions to buy investment trust shares as to go through the performance of buying the companies themselves. As things are shaping up at the moment, though, it seems that the possibility of such bids may provide the best underpinning that there is to share prices in the coming months.

Corporate loans

High returns in a contracting market

One or two companies have recently been taking serious soundings from their financial advisers about raising money in the long dormant corporate fixed interest market. Not many stockbrokers find it possible, with hand on heart, to recommend it as a course of action just now. Interest rates are still at a cyclical high and are widely expected to fall at some stage in the coming months. By the same token, however, brokers are telling their clients that the first two or three "blue chips" to test the market could expect to get away with extraordinarily fine rates.

There have been no significant new issues, excluding Finance for Industry, for about six years now, and the dearth of stock is such that in many cases prime corporate borrowers command a similar rating in the market to the Government. At the end of last week, for instance ICI's 10¾ per cent 1991-6 unsecured loan stock could be bought at a yield of 13.2 per cent after dealing expenses, while Treasury 15¼ per cent 1996 yielded the same. The narrowing of the margin between corporate loans and gilts over the past year or so has been striking. An index prepared by stockbroker Phillips & Drew, measuring four loan stocks maturing between 1995 and 2002 against Treasury 15¼ per cent 1998, shows that in every month this year the loan stocks have returned on average less than the gilt. At its widest the gap was 17p per £100 and at its least 1p. Last year the margin favoured the gilt by up to 41p at one stage.

The progressive contraction of the market is the prime explanation for this phenomenon. Last year, according to the Bank of England, et company loan stock redemptions totalled £74.8m. Up to September this year a further £72.5m had been redeemed. Not only are stocks continually coming to maturity, but sinking funds are actively in operation and some companies are still buying in their own stocks to take advantage of big price discounts. Many institutions, moreover, are active buyers because their rules do not allow them to purchase those high coupon gilts which are priced above par.

The planned return to civilian rule is presenting the country's electorate with a choice of philosophies

The economic challenge confronting Ecuador

Quito

Ecuador's transition from military to civilian rule appears to be back on course, with the recent announcement that the "run-off" presidential election, originally set for this month, will be held next April. The delay was caused by the regime's second thoughts when Señor Jaime Roldos, a left-wing technocrat, outpolled the two candidates favoured by the military in the July 16 elections.

The economic impact of several months of political uncertainty saw the nation's currency—one of Latin America's most stable—weaken from 25 sucre to the dollar to 28, as jittery Ecuadorians sent their money out of the country. Ecuador, like Venezuela, has virtually no foreign exchange regulations.

Señor Roldos surprised the upper classes, the military and business—and the Carter Administration—with his strong first round showing. He has challenged the electorate to choose between the conservative economic philosophy of the military regime and the liberal economics which he espouses.

A military government which is not accountable to the electorate can afford to take a long-term view of economic development, building an infrastructure for future prosperity. But an elected official has to show tangible results in the short-term to win electoral advantage.

Señor Roldos and his American-educated advisers want to bring more of Ecuador's seven million people into the money economy. At present only 2¼ million are classified as economically active. Señor Roldos' team argues that the regime's economic policies have not diverted the nation's oil revenues to the immediate benefit of the poor—the shanty towns of Guayaquil attest to that fact. The soldiers have invested much of the oil wealth in large development projects such as hydroelectric systems, oil refineries, pipelines, roads, transportation and communications, and have encouraged foreign investments by relaxing the Andean Pact regulations and tax laws.

For instance, the four foreign banks in Ecuador have been exempted from selling 51 per cent of their equity to locals and new foreign investors have up to 20 years to comply with local ownership requirements.

General Motors recently announced a plan to invest $100m in Ecuador to manufacture cars and light trucks, while Volkswagen will start to assemble 35,000 1500cc cars annually in 1982/83. The Government is also concluding negotiations for a $400m debt-refinancing loan from a consortium of foreign banks, since the interest rates for Ecuadorian sovereign risk have dropped substantially in the last year.

International investors and bankers obviously approve of the prevailing economic philosophy and management.

Señor Roldos is neither anti-business nor anti-foreign investment, although he has called for an end to any preferential treatment for both. He is at odds with the military's economic philosophy, however, arguing that the drip-down theory of economic development is inherently unfair to those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

It will of course take many years for the poor to benefit from the development of a modern economic infrastructure, and their problems are in the short term.

Market scene in Ecuador: only about a third of the population is classed as economically active.

A Roldos administration would divert more of the oil wealth to social programmes to help alleviate rural and urban poverty, while the upper classes would be forced to pay more taxes. So Señor Roldos's policies are viewed as inflationary and redistributive.

Although no official results of the July 16 elections have been announced yet, the unofficial count showed Señor Roldos leading with 31 per cent of the vote, Señor Duran Ballen with 23 per cent and Señor Clemente Huerta 22 per cent. The official vote tabulator, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, annulled many votes mainly at the expense of the front-runner, before resigning in disarray with several of its members jailed for vote fraud.

While rumours circulated that the result was to be declared null and void, the military seemed to waver in its determination to restore civilian rule. However, pressed by the Carter Administration and an important segment of the armed forces, the ruling triumvirate agreed to call the run-off and legislative elections for April 8, 1979.

A new electoral tribunal is concluding the tabulation of the July election results to announce the first and second place winners.

In spite of an uncertain political environment, the economy continued to grow at 7 per cent a year in real terms in 1978, though the current domestic liquidity problem may depress that rate for the fourth quarter. The business community appears resigned to Señor Roldos' probable victory next April, though it probably means an end to many of their protective tariffs and tax incentives.

He still has to convince the military of his economic ability, however. Provided they carry through their plan to return to civilian rule to its ultimate conclusion the Carter Administration will ensure that International Development Bank and World Bank loans continue to be accessible and may even convince the Congress to reinstate Ecuador under the generalized tariff preference scheme, from which both Ecuador and Venezuela are excluded because of their membership of Opec.

By a special correspondent

Bryan Lovell.

Why research into nuclear waste disposal must go on

Meetings of the planning committee of the Kyle and Carrick District Council are not usually national headline news. Last week, however, the council found itself the object of much public concern.

On October 11, the planning committee refused an application by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to carry out a drilling programme in the Galloway Hills as part of a research programme into the disposal of nuclear waste. That decision was endorsed by the full council last week and the UKAEA is now considering whether it should appeal to the Secretary of State for Scotland.

In south-west Scotland the scene looks set for a struggle between local interests and national authorities, during which opinion might well swing behind the local interest and oppose the drilling programme in Galloway.

Short-sighted

This would be a dangerous and short-sighted reaction. One can favour research into nuclear waste disposal while opposing a rapidly expanding nuclear power programme.

There is already a problem of nuclear waste disposal, whatever course nuclear policy takes in the future. The waste products of existing reactors sit in stainless steel tanks awaiting safe sites for ultimate disposal.

As the Galloway debate gathers pace—it could well end in a public inquiry—a group of papers recently published by the Geological Society could become required reading. The society's publication, "Geological aspects of uranium in the environment*", explains clearly the types of nuclear waste that are involved. The wastes fall into two groups: (1) fission products that have fairly short half-lives (half-life is the time taken for half the atoms in a given sample to decay) but produce a lot of heat and (2) long-lived wastes, including plutonium, that give off little heat.

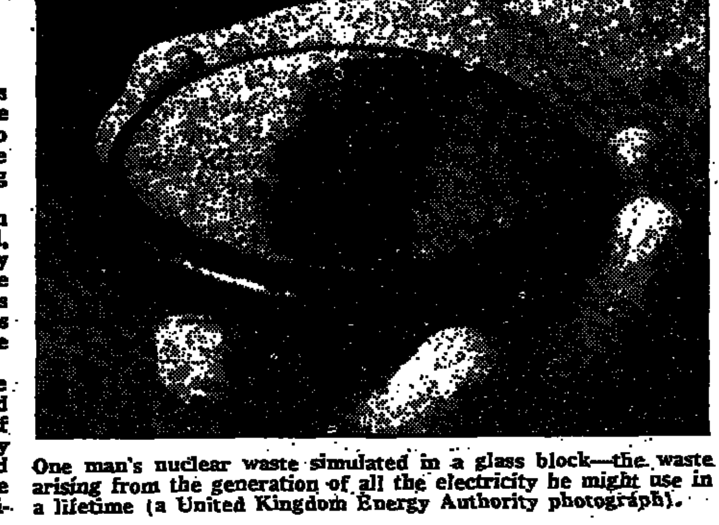
It is clearly an advantage to decrease the thermal stress on any permanent rock-storage site by keeping the wastes for a few decades before burial, because the amount of heat given off will decrease with time as the fission products decay.

One decision concerns the form in which the wastes should be buried: the present United Kingdom plan is to incorporate the waste in borosilicate glass that is not easily attacked by ground water. Recently publicized work by teams led by Professor Ringwood at Australian National University in Canberra and Professor Roy at Pennsylvania State University, favours trapping of the waste products in a crystalline structure that is claimed to be more resistant to attack than is glass.

Essential

This is just one area where more research is needed before any final decision is reached.

Another decision concerns the area in which the encapsulated waste should be buried. The first choice is obviously between burial below the floor of the ocean and burial on land.



One man's nuclear waste simulated in a glass block—the waste arising from the generation of all the electricity he might use in a lifetime (a United Kingdom Energy Authority photograph).

In either case it is essential to choose areas that are not subject to earth movements over periods of the order of a million years. There are areas of the earth's crust that are at present highly stable. The British Isles lie in one such area and much of the floor of the Atlantic Ocean is another.

But how sure can geologists and geophysicists be that this stability will be maintained over such long periods of time? It has been argued that we cannot make such predictions, and that disposal into space is the only real way of freeing earth of nuclear wastes. At present, however, the danger of a space vehicle failing to leave the earth or falling back to it is far too great to make this a practical proposal.

Others have argued that sufficiently stable areas *can* be found on earth. For them the next question is: what type of rock is suitable? Mud on the ocean floor? Salt, granite or mudstones on land?

Advocates of storage of nuclear waste in rocks on land may cite evidence from a natural "nuclear reactor" at Oklo in Gabon that went "critical" about 2,000 million years ago. here there is evidence that "nearly all the heavy elements, including the plutonium and most of the fission products, remained where they were formed . . ."

Encouraged by this fossil example, and by theoretical work, the EEC now has a field research programme into nuclear waste disposal in crystalline rocks (United Kingdom and France), in mudstones (Belgium and Italy) and in evaporates, especially rock salt (West Germany and The Netherlands). The proposed drilling in Galloway is just one part of the United Kingdom contribution to this programme.

It is essential to distinguish such scientific research from any subsequent programme for ultimate disposal of nuclear waste. Those who live near a proposed drilling site, such as the Loch Doon granite in South West Scotland, must appreciate that the whole research programme is in such an early stage that it is not even clear whether disposal below the ocean floor (into which much United States research effort is directed) or disposal on land is the best solution, let alone disposal in a particular rock type and least of all disposal at a particular site.

In the vital cause of ultimate safe disposal of high-level long-lived radioactive waste local sensibilities may just have to be a little bruised. But is it essential that the results of any programme of drilling are made rapidly, fully and freely available to the community at large before any major political decisions are taken about ultimate disposal of waste?

Mudstones

If it turns out that disposal in mudstones on land is safe, a possible storage area might even be the London Basin—in the London Clay itself. Storage must be so safe that at that stage such a suggestion could not be dismissed as frivolous.

Those in South-West Scotland who have been calling for nuclear waste to be dumped beneath Westminster (on November 5?) may have made, for very different reasons, an important point.

The author is lecturer in geology at the University of Edinburgh, and spokesman on energy for the Scottish Liberal Party.

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*Geological Society, Miscellaneous Paper No. 7, edited by P.McL.D. Duff; published in 1978 by Geological Society, Burlington House, London, W1V 0JU; Price £1.25.

Business Diary in Europe: Low marks for East Berlin?

e latest rush of speculative nds into West Germany has en remarkable if only be- use the monetary authorities Frankfurt and Bonn have so r held back from trying to alk down" the Deutsche ark.

But silence from the Federal nk and Bonn's finance inistry has not restrained East rlin from pronouncing on the ate of the West German cur- ncy.

The East Berlin-based Insti- te for International Politics d Economics has decided, mewhat belatedly, to com- emorate the thirtieth anni- rsary of West Germany's eutsche mark in an article hich claims that it has been eroded by inflation" and is not a stable currency".

At a time when the mark is uching new high points ainst the dollar and West ermany's inflation rate is ell below 2.5 per cent the mi-official institute in East rlin has decided that its ture "is not particularly sy".

Its observations are presum- ly not addressed at the East erman Government, which is interested as ever in get- g as many West German arks as possible.

Instead they seem to be rected at the ordinary East erman, for whom the West erman mark has become a cond currency and the surest ay of obtaining luxury goods.

Gerard Nicoud, the young cretary general of France's lligerent Independent orkers' Organization (CID- nati), has just got advance arning that his income for this and the past four years is to be subjected to an "in depth" study by the inspectors.

Nicoud, who has fought long and hard against the tax authorities on behalf of his members, says that he will refuse to cooperate in the study, if it is not carried out by members of a union. It is, he says, an attempt to discredit him among craftsmen and shopkeepers and to upset his family.

His troubles with the taxman follow hard on the heels of the judgment against Leo Martucci, the CID-Unati man in the South and Pyrenees regions. Earlier this year Martucci wrote a leaflet in which he condemned taxmen so roundly that they took him to court for defamation. After a long battle which went to the appeal court he lost the case and was fined 1,000 francs. He was also given a suspended 15-day prison sentence.

However, Martucci did have some notable supporters for his stand. Robert Fabre, the president's chosen inquirer into French unemployment, and Michel Rocard, heir apparent to the top job in the French socialist party, both sent letters of support to be read at his trial.

According to Rocard's letter France has "one of the most archaic, socially unjust and complex tax systems in Europe."

■ John Ward is taking over as European regional director for Qantas at a crucial time, with cheap air fares between Britain and Australia due to start next spring.

Ward, 41, has been with Qantas since 1959 and his first overseas posting was as sales manager in Greece in 1966. His last job was northern and eastern routes director.

Quantas's John Ward.

He lives in London with his wife and three children and is waiting impatiently for the end of negotiations between the British and Australian governments which will signal the start of cheap flights in March or April. The lowest return Apex fare likely to be offered is £334.

■ Shrewd holidaymakers on the Costa del Sol may be praying for the odd bit of rain to cool them off after their sessions on the beach next year. A new insurance scheme has been proposed by hoteliers on the coast which would offer a refund to anyone whose holiday is spoiled by rain. The idea is to emphasize the dry climate of the Costa del Sol and to attract more tourists.

As proposed, the scheme seems reasonable, offering a 25 per cent reduction off the hotel room bill for a customer staying one week, if it rains more than two days during that week.

The odds get progressively better the longer the stay: the hotels would knock 25 per cent off the total room bill for anyone staying 28 days, if it rains for just five of those days.

In case of dispute the official weather bureau records will decide whether it was sufficiently wet.

Hotel guests staying longer than four weeks would also be eligible to take out the insurance, provided the sum to be insured, per person, is not less than 5,000 nor more than 200,000 pesetas (£36 to £1,449).

The cost of the guaranteed sunshine policy would be 3.25 per cent of the room rate and the minimum rainfall required to make the policy effective on a given day would be one tenth of one litre per square meter—a mere smattering. Rainfall at night does not count.

■ Businessmen who want to get away from it all in a government-sponsored self-catering holiday home in the French countryside will have to make plans early this year.

Last year the French Government Tourist Office had more than 12,000 inquiries from Britons anxious to book French *gites ruraux*, but because of staff shortages and administrative difficulties the waiting lists had to be closed and thousands were disappointed.

This year, to simplify matters, the French authorities have managed to persuade the French owners to reserve more than 1,000 *gites* exclusively for bookings from London. The selection includes cottages and converted farm buildings in 34 depatments of France at prices from as little as 115 francs a week out of season for a cottage sleeping seven.

The snag is that the choice, which includes rooms in some fine châteaux, a converted windmill and modest stone cottages in the Dordogne or Brittany, is reserved for British bookings only until February. After that Britons are likely to be at a disadvantage booking through offices in France and competing with the local demand.

It is not that the French are unappreciative of the success of their scheme in Britain—last year's bookings from London were worth 3,167,000 francs—but they find that in some departments, such as Manche in Normandy, the British snap up more than half the available accommodation. Those who want to reserve their places this year should get details right away from Gites de France, 178 Piccadilly, London W1.

■ With the strength of the Swiss franc hitting exports, Swiss companies determined to keep their foreign markets are opening more and more plants in other countries, especially the United States.

Nestlé, for example, now has 35 enterprises there, compared with 18 in 1970.

In the opposite direction there is a new development. Advertisements are appearing in Swiss newspapers with the dollar prices of American cars for direct personal import.

"Astonishing but true", says one advertisement and the price figures it gives are just that by Swiss standards—bringing home just how low the dollar is at one and a half Swiss francs to one dollar.

Even if closer scrutiny shows the prices to be ex-factory, the cost of a 1979 Buick Skyhawk delivered in Switzerland, customs paid and all formalities completed, is some $8,000 ($5,200 ex-factory)—about the same as for a more modest European car. But the latter still has the advantage of an equally modest fuel consumption.

■ Some of Barclays Bank's younger employees are unhappy, I gather, at being denied use of Barclaycard, the bank's own credit card.

According to the latest issue of *Essay News*, the Barclays Group Staff Association's news sheet, there have been complaints from junior staff that their Barclaycard applications have been turned down because they are below the minimum age of 18 for taking credit without parental guarantees.

The association briefed its legal eagles to try to find a way round the law. The lawyers could not come up with any ideas and the Office of Fair Trading also could not help.

The problem is that the under-18s—like everyone else—are finding it impossible to cash cheques without a cheque guarantee card, which, of course, is one of Barclaycard's uses.

Now the association suggests that younger Barclay employees should ask their parents to apply to Barclaycard for an additional user card—although this makes the parents responsible for its use.

David Felton

PARKER TIMBER GROUP LTD.

FURTHER EXPANSION

The Annual General Meeting was held on 27th October, 1978. The following is an extract from the statement of the Chairman, Mr. K. Whitby:

The Group of Companies has had a successful year, with turnover up by over £4 million.

Group net profit before taxation amounted to £2,296,000 (1977 £2,737,000). Provision for Corporation Tax, calculated at 52%, was £1,194,000 (1977 £1,415,000). Group turnover, including direct exports of £236,000, was £45,755,000, compared with £41,062,000.

The year was marked by considerable variations in timber prices partially due to foreign currency fluctuations. Despite this, trading was satisfactory, and all companies achieved good results. Parker Timber (Plywood) Ltd. continued to expand and, with substantially increased turnover, have again achieved excellent results. Production of pallets at all works increased and, in a very competitive market, results at all locations were satisfactory. Demand for roof trusses using stress graded materials increased. Although house building remained stagnant, our share of the market was up to expectations and at acceptable margins. The Building Components division had some difficulties with continuity of work. Further activities to utilise manpower and facilities met with good success. Diamatic (Steel Fabrication) Ltd. had a reasonable year's trading. Parker International Ltd. were working to full capacity with good results, considerable business being undertaken for Comecon and developing countries. A. Latter & Co. Ltd. had a successful year with both turnover and profits well above last year's figures.

Expenditure on capital projects and machinery amounted to £1,207,000. Additions to land and buildings of £381,000 included a new sawmill at Dunston on Tyne (officially opened on 17th October, 1978), extensive additional buildings at Deptford and further land in Rutherglen and Pinxton.

Turnover for the five months to 31st August, 1978, has increased in value by 17% compared with the same period last year. Overheads continue to rise, but we are confident that, subject to any unforeseen difficulties, the Group will enjoy a further prosperous year.

The accounts for the year to 31st March, 1978, were adopted and a dividend of 6.08p (maximum permitted) approved payable 3rd November, 1978.

PARKER HOUSE, 144 EVELYN ST., DEPTFORD, LONDON SE8 5DE

Industry in the regions

The food services sector takes a look at new ways of keeping the workforce happy

It is not very long ago that an annoyed group of construction workers in the north east walked off the job, complaining that one lady with a tea urn and a few stale sandwiches, all housed in a small caravan, was their only link with sustenance when mealtimes came around.

Again one recalls a strike at a tractor firm because management stopped men cooking baked beans on a furnace and risking exploding cans.

While such disputes are directly linked with food one wonders how frequently indifferent meals have contributed towards producing disgruntled workers, and how often this pushes them towards walking out on strike.

The answers may soon be forthcoming, for Mr Garry Hawkes, managing director of the Sheffield-based Gardner Merchant Food Services Company—part of the Trust House Forte empire—is in the middle of research into the subject.

Mr Hawkes is in a unique position. His company provides more than 200 million meals a year, employs 20,000 people and cooks and serves meals in 2,000 organizations.

It operates in West Germany, Belgium, Holland, the Middle East, as well as the United Kingdom, so his findings will span a variety of industries in many countries.

Mr Hawkes is convinced that a well-fed workforce is a happy workforce, though unfortunately he cannot guarantee that good grub stops strikes.

At the Institute of Personnel Management's services and equipment exhibition at Harrogate, run alongside the institute's annual conference last week, this was made apparent.

Sir Terence Beckett, chairman of Ford of Britain, was to have addressed the conference, but pay problems intervened and caused him to postpone his visit.

Gardner Merchant number Ford's among their customers. On the other hand, they also have Barclays Bank, the National Westminster, American Express and a host of others who are not constantly in the strike news.

Mr Hawkes was at Harrogate because he says, the personnel executive usually has a responsibility for catering at work. He observes: "Food at work in common with other amenities today is regarded as of increasing importance. In Britain and in Europe we are collating information on the advantages of the well-fed workforce.

"It is interesting to note that in Germany some industrialists consider Britain ahead of most other countries, and because of this there is a good market in Europe for our type of service and know-how".

There is no doubt that the food services market is an extremely large one—exactly how large is difficult to guess. Suffice it to say that the Sheffield company which is regarded as a market leader in its field buys food worth more than £50m a year and has a turnover of £115m.

It spends £250,000 a year on staff training, believing in promotion from within—and this pays off too, for Mr Hawkes now controls the company he joined as a trainee 20 years ago.

Not only Mr Hawkes thinks the subject of food at work is important. The IPM consider it worth while spreading the word and, in association with Gardner Merchant who are putting up the money, are supporting an award scheme which gives an expenses paid visit to a multinational company overseas to the author of the best paper setting out the advantages of the well-fed workforce.

Not everybody sends for a catering firm. ICI—probably for paternalistic reasons—by and large does its own catering. Mr Hawkes finds that most companies who call on him employ between 300 and 1,500.

He points out that the number of people taking meals at work has increased considerably in the past few years. Catering mangement has grown along with this trend.

His company is looking into—for them a new concept—of delivered meals to satisfy the need for improved conditions for some work forces where, for instance, a company has 20 or 30 employees and it is not a viable proposition to cook for that number.

It would seem we have come a long way from the days when a train crew would fry bacon and eggs on a shiny shovel in the firebox. And the age of the cheese sandwich and cup of tea for lunch appears to be on its way out.

One hopes that the indigestion tablet manufacturers do not take too hard a knock.

Ronald Kershaw

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Mining

US raises uranium enriching charg

Barely 24 hours after President Carter introduced his anti-inflationary measures, the US Department of Energy announced that it was raising its charges to corporate customers for enriching uranium by 18.4 per cent. The news comes hard on the heels of a renewed insistence by the aborigines of the Northern Territory in Australia that the Northern Land Council, their representative body, renegotiate with the companies concerned their development of the Ranger uranium deposit.

At the moment the US Energy Department dominates uranium enrichment, controlling about 90 per cent of capacity. That will change as fresh plants are completed in Europe, and in all likelihood uranium enriching costs will become more competitive. The US Energy Department could then find that its obligation under a law of 1954 to recover enriching costs will hinder its competitiveness.

But in theory there should be plenty of uranium to go round. Reserves in the Northern Territory alone are put at 350,000 tonnes and for the country as a whole total a great deal more. Discoveries in Saskatchewan in Canada could amount to £1 million tonnes. Current world stocks are 150,000 tonnes or five years' supply.

These changes in the availability of uranium and of enrichment facilities have occurred quickly enough to alter markedly the outlook for the uranium business along the whole chain from exploration to electricity generation. For many years the enrichment process and the potential supply of natural uranium were possible constraints on the pace at which nuclear energy could develop. But now the obstacles are worries about the safety of nuclear plants and their cost.

Enrichment is the process by which the percentage of the fissionable isotope U235 is increased from about 0.7 per cent in natural uranium to about 3 per cent, sufficient for reactor use. About 5.5 kilogrammes of natural uranium is required to produce 1 kilogramme of enriched uranium with an assay of 3 per cent U235. The remaining 4.5 kilogrammes, known as the tails assay, contains around 0.2 per cent U235.

The actual process is important because by varying the rate of extraction of the U235—lowering the tails assay for example—it is possible significantly to reduce demand for natural uranium. Recycling the several thousand tonnes of uranium tails in storage would be akin to extracting uranium from the waste dumps of the Rand under the Ergo scheme. According to one estimate, fully processing and recycling spent uranium fuel could reduce demand for natural uranium by 19 per cent, rising to 30 per cent if plutonium was also treated. Taking the argument one stage further to the controversial fast breeder reactor, which churns out its own plutonium, the demand for natural uranium could fall by as much as 90 per cent.

It is also possible that by the mid-1980s Europe could suffer from a surfeit of enrichment capacity. Reluctance to depend on the beneficence of America combined with mild panic after the 1973/4 oil price increases, caused a burst of construction which according to the Nuclear Exchange Corporation might end up in over 40,000 tonnes excess processing capacity by 1985.

Rapid technological progress has been matched by colossal new discoveries of uranium. A recently published map of the northern Saskatchewan uranium area shows no fewer than 95 stakes, varying from the enormous to the very small. Preliminary estimates put the reserves around Midwest Lake alone at about 300 million pounds of uranium, worth $15,000m at current prices. Esso Resources Canada, which has a major interest in the property, says that the grade is better than 2 per cent U308.

While the Australian
ence is a salutary warn
production does not ne
follow so simply fro
very, it seems reaso
assume that these new
resources can be incl
estimates of supplies
years hence.

The upshot is that
uranium demand and
are expected to be re
equilibrium at abou
tonnes a year, one of
minerals about which
happy forecast can be
the early years of
uranium use is exp
rise quickly, from
tonnes a year in 1980
five years later.
economic growth
present OECD fore
which these estim
based, there should
enough surplus supply
to make up the differe

Unless this cordial
ship between uranin
and demand and e
capacity is upset, p
unlikely to go up fa
their current $42/3
than inflation warra
the past few years th
building reactors has
risen much more tha
price inflation, but
parative stability of
prices, combined wit
sibility that technol
provements could
demand for uraniu
powerful argument
for nuclear energy.

Micha

Glaxo a world leader in pharmaceuticals builds for the future

"Though the difficulties of international trading tend to increase with the passage of time and the growth of control and regulation by governments, there is overall an enlarging demand for the Group's research-based products. Naturally in a Group as big and as widely spread as Glaxo the pattern is not uniform and, though sales increased, the rate of increase was not up to that of recent years".

So says Mr. Austin E. Bide, Chairman and Chief Executive of Glaxo Holdings, in his Statement to Shareholders on the trading year 1977/78.

Nevertheless, the year was, in a number of ways, a significant one for the development of the Group's international trading.

Development of worldwide trading and new capacity to meet increasing demand

In the United States, the purchase of Meyer Laboratories Inc. has provided Glaxo with an already profitable direct outlet in an area which represents 22% of the free world market in pharmaceuticals. An experienced and effective sales force in the U.S. will be expanded as Glaxo products are added to the Meyer portfolio and a significant and steadily increasing contribution to profit is confidently expected.

Increasing demand for Glaxo products has necessitated the expansion of production facilities at home and abroad.

In the U.K. the new factory at Annan is now substantially complete. Production facilities will be tested during the next six months and then progressively commissioned to provide greatly increased capacity for the production of labetalol, the basic ingredient of the new anti-hypertensive which is confidently expected to become one of the Group's most important and profitable products. Factory facilities at Barnard Castle and Montrose have been significantly expanded, a new installation for the production of anti-asthma aerosols opened at Speke and work is in hand to provide extra capacity at Ulverston.

Overseas, too, the story is the same.

In Europe, a new factory in Spain is now operational and another in Greece is nearing completion. Work has begun on an extension to the German factory, whilst additional capacity in Italy for aseptic antibiotic production, and in France for ointments and aerosols, is now being created.

In the Americas, betamethasone and aerosols are now being manufactured in Mexico and an aerosol unit in Argentina will soon be in operation. In Asia – in Pakistan, India, Thailand and Malaysia – production facilities are being upgraded and expanded and in Australia a plant for alkaloid extraction has been completed and the installation of an aerosols manufacturing unit is planned during the current year.

Three new products successfully launched

With no less than twelve major new products launched in the past ten years, Glaxo can be proud of its record in the research, development and marketing of ethical pharmaceuticals. In 1977/78 this record was maintained by the successful launching of three more new products.

A new injectable cephalosporin antibiotic – a major product of Glaxo's research and development programme, currently running at £25 million a year – has already been marketed in the U.K., Ireland, Hong Kong, Germany and Italy. It will enable the Group to enter the highly competitive U.S. market with an important new antibiotic and increase the market share in most countries where Glaxo cephalosporins are now sold.

The range of topical steroids was also extended by the addition of a new product and a new influenza vaccine was successfully launched in the U.K.

Sales of Glaxo's important anti-asthma products continued to grow. The Group further consolidated its leadership in the U.K. ethical veterinary products market and expects to take an increasing share of this growing market at home and overseas.

The Future

Commenting on the future, Mr. Bide says: "An international company like Glaxo is exposed to the multivariety of hazards that this world provides in increasing measure. At the same time, however, such a company with the right products, the right staff and the will to succeed does not lack great opportunities for progress.

Your company satisfies these conditions and will continue to do so; and – as I have written before – though its rate of growth must vary from time to time, the trend is progressive. I see no reason to suppose that the future, in these respects, will differ essentially from the past".

If you would like a copy of the 1977/78 Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's Statement, please complete the coupon below.

Glaxo's five-year record

Years ended 30th June	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Group external sales	258.6	317.8	411.1	488.0	543.5
Profit before tax	42.6	41.4	73.9	87.0	86.4
Profit after tax	22.2	20.9	36.1	43.1	42.7
Earnings per ordinary share	29.1p	26.9p	41.1p	49.3p	49.1p
Dividend per ordinary share	7.4p	8.3p	9.1p	10.2p	11.4p

To: The Secretary (AR), Glaxo Holdings Limited,
Clarges House, 6/12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH.
Please send me a copy of the Annual Report and Chairman's Statement to Shareholders.

Name ....

Address ....

....

.... B

Spotlight will be centred on Reed International's statement

With pay and interest uncertainties still overhanging and depressing the equity market, trading news could provide the only bright spots in an otherwise dull week.

Reed International, the paper giant currently trying to resolve its gearing problems, is reporting second quarter figures tomorrow.

The maket is looking for quite a good performance, anticipating pre-tax profits of around £20-£22m against £19.4m last time and projecting the forecast on to the year end the group will be expected to turn in some £90m compared with £80m.

However, more important than the figures will be a statement from the company on the potential sale of the Canadian interests and lack of news on this side could take the gloss off the profit statement.

In electricals, Hoover will be unveiling third quarter figures on Thursday. Helped by the consumer spending boom, the group ought to have turned in some £1.4m against £1m last time. However, the downturn at the interim stage, where profits were halved, will put a brake on the outcome for the full year and the City is expecting around £9.5m-£10m against £12.2m last time.

First-half profits ought to show an improvement on last time's £4.7m at timber group Mallinson-Denny, reporting the same day. Market men are looking for around £5m this time.

The contested William Baird offer for Dawson International has turned the spotlight on textiles group John Haggas whose plans to merge with Dawson brought about the Baird bid. Haggas is reporting first quarter figures today but the market is not expecting much improvement on last time. Providing investment income is running at a similar level, investment analysts will be expecting around £900,000, against a previous £858,000.

Scottish supermarket group William Low is likely to have felt the effects on its profit margins of the High Street price war. Despite a better contribution from its freezer division pre-tax profits for the year to September 1 are expected to be about £1.5m, against £1.6m, last time.

Cartiers Superfoods, which came to the market earlier this year, will be reporting on Wednesday.

On the economics front the Treasury will be publishing the UK official reserves figures for October on Thursday while tomorrow the CBI industrial trends survey for the same month will be revealed.

This week

TODAY: Interims: John Haggas (1st quarter), Melville Dundas & Whitson, Scottish Heritable Tst. Finals: Blackwood Morton & Sons M. Y. Dart.

TOMORROW: Interims: Avana Group, Bambers Stores, John Beales Associated companies, Brit Northrop, Ellerman Lines, Graig Shipping, Polymark Intl, Reed Intl. Finals: Audio Fidelity, Hensher (Furniture Trades), J. Hepworth & Son, Linread, London Entertainments, Wm Low & Co, North Atlantic Secs, Tollemache & Cobbold Br

WEDNESDAY: Inte
Irish Banks, Carti
foods, London Trus
Services Group, Shil
Sturla Holdings. Fir
Income Trust.

THURSDAY: Interim
Newman, Electra I
Electrocomponents,
Findlay Group, Guar
Hoover (third quart
son-Denny, New Thro
Nineteen Twenty-Eig
& Prosper Linked I
Property Co. Fina
Gane, Stimpson-Perk
& Pitt, Sungei Ba
Ests, United City Me

FRIDAY: Interims:
Barlows, East Surrey
& Tompkins Group
(London), View Fo
Walker & Staff Hldgs
Whiteley. Finals:
Co, Moss Engineering
TV.

Mr Lewis Cartier, ch
Cartiers Superfoods.

Alison

Clayton hints at lower profits

Despite a leap in pre-tax profits from £39,000 to £199,000 in the six months to June 30, Clayton Son & Company (Holdings), Leeds-based engineer, warns that full year profits will not reach those of the previous year.

The board said that while the group order book was satisfactory a shortage of skilled workers still persisted and the interim results were no indication of the full year's rate of completed turnover or profit.

An interim dividend of 1.996p gross has been declared compared with 1.815p, and the board proposed an additional dividend of 0.07p after the tax reduction.

Briefly

ESTATES PROPERTY INVESTMENT
Prospect of larger dividend distribution in 1979 with prospect of further increase in rental income after rent reviews and alleviation of Belgian interest burden, said chairman.

IMPALA PLATINUM HOLDINGS
Dealing starts today and issued ordinary capital is now 57.6 million shares of 20 cents following company reorganization.

SIRDAR
One-for-two scrip issue proposed. The present dividend cover is seven, according to chairman, Mrs Jean Tyrrell, in annual statement. "A higher dividend would be fully justified", although the current controls do not apply to group in any financial year ending before July, 1978.

BROWN BROTHERS CORP
Good rate of growth in profits and sales should be maintained, said chairman, Mr E. G. Spearing, in annual report. Last 18 month period one of great activity with an increase in outlets from 68 to 123. Another eight are planned to open in the current year.

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY INVESTMENTS
Long-term prospects good and recent setback only temporary, said chairman in annual report. External sales in first four months of current year higher than last year, but group is concerned about higher absenteeism in London.

SIDNEY C. BANKS
Above average harvest should enable company to take full advantage of its outlets for high grade cereals. First four months show an improvement on l
trend should continu
man, Mr Joseph Godl

PHOTAX
Pre-tax profits
£152,000 to £108,000 i
to June 30, 1978. Sa
by 7 per cent but curr
and higher overhe
profit margins. Pro
year should equal t
year. Interim dividen
at 1.78p gross.

SURMAH VALLEY
Pre-tax profits inc
£384,000 to £409,000 i
December 31, 197
which absorbs £80.0
as last year subject
funds from Banglad
further announceme
made.

BURGESS PRODUCT
Profits jumped fro
£830,000 pre-tax in
29. Final dividend i
against 3.5p, makin
5.2p. Net surplus
added to reserves a
revaluation.

SCOTTISH ONTARIO
Total income £612.
with £559,000 for s
September 30, 1978.
dend of 1.11p gross
gross. Board antici
of at least 2.12p mak
3.24p.

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30th October, 1978.

Business appointments

Rediffusion board nan its new chairman

Group Captain Hugh Dundas, managing director of British Electric Traction, has been appointed chairman of Rediffusion, succeeding Sir John Spencer Wills.

Mr W. A. C. Thomson is joining the board of The Ben Line Steamers.

Mr Ettore Lolli has been made chairman of British Olivetti replacing Mr G. Fei, who takes charge of the group's operations in Japan.

Mr Anthony Roberts, Mr James Hamsley and Mr Anthony Benner join the board of Stockport Mersey Building Society.

Mr D. E. Raley has been appointed assistant general manager (UK) of General Accident.

Professor Roland Smith has joined the board of Readicut International as a non-executive director.

Mr Michael Anderson becomes managing director of Lin Pac Plastics (UK).

Mr Norman J.
been appointed dir
of the Offshore
Office, which he
firms compete for
the United Kingdo
the North Sea.

He succeeds Mr
shaw, who after fou
the OSO in Glasgo
up a new appointm
Department of
London.

Mr B. A. Bateson
Mathieson have bee
directors of C. E. He
Mr J. W. Hutchinso
director of C. E. Hea
G. R. Barden has
director of C. E.
tion); Mr G. R.
G. M. Chichester an
Norton are to be
C. E. Heath (Aviat
ance Broking).

Mr Paul Formen
manager, has been m
tor of Container-Lloy

Brokers' views

nalyst looks at risks nd rewards in Eire

iterest in Irish stock re-d at the end of last week, Mr Nicholas Verey and Mr ip Caine at Rowe & Pit- Hurst-Brown have come with a timely assessment of risks and rewards involved chasing shares in the erald Isle.

ne attractions, they say, re on the Irish govern-t's commitment to join the opean Monetary System. The ish administration is still ing out its powerful and rging internal factions and, e not unreasonable assump- that the United Kingdom itains its usual insular ce, Irish stocks might act the dollar premium, giv- shareholders a considerable dfall should the Irish plump EMS and thus divorce the pound, the "punt", from ling.

ish gilts looks even better equities since, assuming S worked, yields would be attractive to European in-ors. They usually command slight premium to their ish counterparts and an ad-onal inducement is that in-st is paid gross.

t the risk is that Irish orities are unlikely to relish prospect of a flood of what fter all, "hot" money pour- into fixed interest stocks equities since punt denomi-d share prices would then ubject to the pressure from inevitable wave of selling overseas investors.

ringent exchange controls, aps in the form of retro-tive penalties on sales of mium currency attached to stocks cannot be ruled out. lly the brokers warn that e is no certainty that the will stand at parity, let e a premium, to sterling. essrs Verey and Caine con-e, therefore that the Republic should only se a home for British s if the buyer is con-ed that the medium-outlook is rewarding. "We ld be reluctant to encour- speculative purchases which ht, on unwinding, destroy h of the improvement re-nship which now exists veen Irish industry and merce and the United King- investment community", say.

maybe the British should to their own house first. consumer boom in this try has not escaped atten- and, after a spate of stores r results from Marks and cer, Mothercare, British e Stores among others, the s Quarterly Commentary prepared by Mr Ian MacDougall is again not without a good sense of timing.

Now covering the sector for W. Greenwell after leaving Kemp-Gee, where he had been the leader in the Continental Illinois research rankings, Mr MacDougall believes that "this year's growth has been discounted by the substantial premium rating enjoyed by the sector" and he finds it significant that "the buoyancy of interim profits has not resulted in any worthwhile relative improvement".

The outlook for 1979-80 is uncertain, "but at this stage it is evident first that volume sales growth will be below that of the current year and secondly that the scope for margins improvement will be limited both by this and some increase in cost pressures, particularly on the wage front. Given the high rating of the sector and the prospect of a less exciting year for profits in 1979-80 we would avoid overweight holdings".

Enthusiasm over individual stocks is thus muted. Marks and Spencer has turned in sparkling profits but, while the group continues to be astonishingly successful in squeezing extra sales from existing floor space, the 1978-79 performance is seen as being fairly fully discounted, "although the relative rating is unlikely to come under significant pressure in the short-term".

GUS appears to be in the middle ground as regards its current trading range and Boots has recently been reflecting legitimate concern over next month's interim figures. Mr MacDougall is "slightly more positive" about British Home Stores, since the interims have removed some of the anxieties arising from last year's disappointments. Mothercare has underperformed this year but the broker feels sufficiently positive about the long-term prospects to look for buying opportunities on further weakness. High yields and good trading prospects give UDS and Debenhams fairly good protection at current levels and, while the firm cannot bring itself to treat Woolworth as other than a trading situation, it would tentatively suggest that a weak price relative a high yield and prospects of a good third quarter leave the shares looking attractive on a short-term view.

Mr Chris Dickman, stores analyst at Sheppards and Chase, comes to much the same view about Marks and Spencer. "Because of the high relative rating of the sector, it is difficult to see the shares displaying further relative for the time being".

Ray Maughan

love fails displace rectors

move by Mr W. D. C. Bar- to displace three directors d completely at the Dollar annual meeting. Indeed, alth forced the dissident, is understood to represent more powerful share-ers, to miss the meeting and ay was clear for chairman, Hugh Brackett, to put gh his complicated pro-s for the eventual settle- of the dispute with the Group of shareholders control 25 per cent of the r equity. He had threat- to resign had the settle- been successfully opposed.

stressed that Dollar was embroiled in other, if less al, litigation but was able unter a proposal from a holder, and former chair- Mr Hugh Nicholson, that roup should now be placed voluntary liquidation in to maximise the eventual n to shareholders. Mr kett also dealt with criti- of the Atlas trustee's in-ment.

Newman Int plans rights issue

A rights issue to help buy the remaining 68.75 per cent in Avdel International not already owned has been proposed by Newman Industries.

The rights issue will be on the basis of two-for-five at 74p and is expected to raise about £3.7m towards the total cost consideration of £8.5m.

The remainder will be raised by the placing of 3.5 million cum pref shares of 10½ per cent and by bank borrowings.

At the same time, shareholders will receive a final dividend of 6.7p gross making 8.9p, an increase of 30 per cent.

In addition, the board is forecasting pre-tax profit for the full year to December 31, of about £5m compared with £4m last year.

Earlier this year Newman bought its initial stake of 31.25 per cent in Avdel from Stanley T. Johnson Foundation.

In the last financial year to June 30, it made pre-tax profits of £2.4m

ekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	prev week
Wilson 7¼ Deb 90	69¾	69½
y Hidge 9½ Ln 97	73½	73¾
ew 6¼ Deb '87	63	63
7¾ Ln '93-98	62½	62½
ls 7¾ Deb '90-95	67½	67½
oods 5½ Ln '87-3	22p	22p
Elec 6 '78-83	78	77½
6¾ Deb '86-91	64½	65½
7¾ Deb '90-93	66¾	66¾
6 '98-2003	56½	57½
7½ Ln '87-92	49½	50
8 Ln '98-2003	48½	49½
Int 5¾ Deb '81-	71½*	71½*
9 Tonnage 1988	87½	87½
of Ireland 7 Ln 91	59½	5
ys Bank 8¼ '86-	67*	67¼*
ys Int 7½ '86-91	66½	66¾
Char 3¾ Ln '87-	45¾	44¾
7¾ '92-97	62	62
8¼ Deb '87-92	69½	69½
um 6¼ Ln '78-83	80	80
8½ Ln '84-94	70	70
10¼ Deb '94-99	83½	83
l Qual 7½ Ln -92	63¾	63¼
Circle 7 Deb '88-	63¾	66
9 Deb '92-97	72½	72¾
6 Ln '78-83	79½	79½
7¾ '88-93	66	66
8 Deb '89-93	69	69
am To 7 Ln '82-	74½	75
hoe 7 '80-83	87¾	87¾
e Bond 5½ Ln 5-08	40	40
h Oil 6½ Ln '78-	82¾	82¼
8½ Ln '91-96	59	60
7½ Ln 81-86	68	67½
n Gp 9¼ Ln '98-3	69	69
ry-Schweppes 8¼ '94-2004	65*	65*
Patons 4½ Ln 2-07	37	37
7½ '90-95	62¼	61¾
ge 6½ Ln 2004-	60	60¾
8 2nd Deb '89-94	68	68½
aulus 6¼ '94-96	51½*	51½*
7 '82-87	71½	70¾
7¾ Deb '89-94	65¾	66¼
ED 40		
thams 6½ 2nd Deb	67½	67½
6½ Ln '86-91	58½	59¾
7¾ Ln 2002-07	59½	59½
lers 7¾ Ln '88-93	61½	61½*
p 6¾ Deb '85-90	65¾	65¾
7 Ln '87-92	59¼*	59¾
h Elec 6 Deb -88	79¾	79¾
6 Deb '77-80	89¾*	89¾*
e 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-	62*	62*
har 6 Ln '83-88	70*	73½*
7¾ '87-92	64	64
7¾ 88-93	65¼	65¾
Acc 7¾ '92-97	64	64
7¾ '85-95	31½*	32¼*
wed 10¾ Ln '94	92	92
5¾ Ln	40¼	40½
7½ Ln '83-88	74½	79½
8¼ Ln '95-98	67	67
Bawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	68¼	68
ICI 5¾ '94-2004	43½	44½
Do 7¾ Ln '86-91	63	63¾
Do 8 '88-93	67½	68
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	88½	88½
Do 7½ 2004-09	55¾*	55*
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	65¾	65¾
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	58	59*
Laporte 10¾ Deb '94-99	79½	80½
Land Sec 8½ '92-97	65	65
Lewis's Inv Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	62½	62¾
Lucas Ind 7¾ '83-88	71½	71½
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	59¾	59¾
Metal Box 10¼ '92-97	80¼*	81*
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	88¼	87½
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	78¾	78¼
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	85	85
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	63*	62*
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	68¼*	68¼*
Reed Int 7¾ Deb '90-95	64¾	65¾
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	50½	51
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	68	68
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	76*	76*
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	66½*	66½*
lough Est 7¾ Deb '85-90	70½	70½
Smith (W. H.) 3½ Ln	38	38
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	81½	81¾
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	68½	68½
Tate & Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	63	63
Thomson Org 5 Deb 64-94	55	55
Do 7¾ '87-92	64	65½
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	67¼	67*
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	35¼	36¼
Do 7¾ '85-90	70¾	69¾
Truman Ltd 7¾ Deb '88-93	64½	64½
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	70½	70½
UDS 7¾ Deb '85-90	67¾	68½
Do 10¾ Deb '89-94	87½	87½
Unigate 6¾ Ln '91-96	53	51½
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	72½	72½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	69¾	69¾
Watney 7¾ Ln '94-99	59	59
Do 9 Ln '90-95	65½	65
Whitbread 7½ Ln '95-99	67*	66*
Do 7¾ Ln '94-2000	65¾	65¾
CONVERTIBLES		
Arwost 8 '89-94	181	185
AB Food 7½ '94-2004	210	210
BPB 7¾ '89-94	144	144
Bowring C. T. 1981	113½	115
Brit Petrol 5 '76-80	91	90
Brittains 10¾ '91-96	82	82
Grand Met 10 '91-96	76	76
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	78¾	79
Ind & Gen 4¾ '94-99	107½	109½
Lucas Ind 6¾ 1980	126	131
MEPC 5 '85-94	106	106
Midland Bank 7¾ '83-93	79½	79
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	100	100
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	91	93
Stock Conv 5¾ 1984	282	282
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	78½	78½

* Ex Dividend.

Freight report

Tanker and dry cargo sector remain firm

Winter demand, the depressed state of the dollar and the firm prospects for an oil price rise from the mid-December meeting of Opec in Abu Dhabi, are helping to keep the tone of the tanker market firm. This in turn is having a spin off for the dry cargo market in that combination carriers are staying with oil so rates here also show no signs of weakening. How long this balance can hold is the burning question for brokers, charterers and owners alike. As we have seen in the past a market can collapse very quickly and with little warning.

Pespite pleas from the EEC Energy Commission last week that the Opec nations have no justification for a rise in the price of oil, it is unlikely to be heeded. With the reduction in revenues because of the weak dollar and the recent problems in Iran, an increase is inevitable.

For the tanker market, if the pattern of recent years is repeated, an increase will mean a sharp reversal of current rate levels which are the highest experienced for many months. This in turn will influence the dry cargo sector as combination tonnage returns so causing a decline in rates.

In grain charting, the backbone of the dry cargo market, the uncertainty at the end of the previous week over whether rates would continue their upward path was positively confirmed by midweek, although with two vessels, including one 52,000 tonner, being fixed early on at $8.5 it was not sure by any means. This latter event resulted in both owners and charterers holding back to await developments. Their wait was short-lived as a 57,000 tonner was booked at $9 for a United States Gulf-Holland voyage for early November loading. This was well over $1 above similar business arranged a week before.

The rate continued to rise with $9.25 paid for 56,000 tons to Ghent and up to $9.50 for similar tonnages, but brokers felt that more fixing could have been done had owners not been holding off to see if rates would move higher. Charterers' efforts to fight the rising rates showed little success.

Both the voyage and time sectors gave support to the firm grain chartering. India featured strongly with a particular interest in fertilizer cargoes and the Chinese were, as ever, active throughout both sectors.

David Robinson

'Seasonal variations' aids Bamford's increase

Agricultural machinery group, Bamfords, which is a subsidiary of Frederick H. Burgess, showed a 41 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £730,000 in the six months to June 30, 1978 compared to the interim period to March 31 last year.

The Staffordshire-based group pointed out that the increase is of limited significance because of the change in year-end as "seasonal variations are experienced in different calendar periods."

Chairman, Mr Hubert Burgess, also warned that although the interim sales results, which amounted to £11.3m, a 34 per cent increase, were satisfactory sales in the second half would not be maintained at the same level. Earlier this year he said that the poor spring weather had held up orders.

An interim dividend of 1.43p gross has been declared compared with 1.33p at the interim stage last year.

Barratt has 10m development plan

Barratt Developments will shortly be starting three additional office developments which are valued at £10m, said chairman, Mr Lawrence Barratt said in his annual statement.

Commercial and industrial developments under construction at present will become income-producing during the current year, and Mr Barratt said he was confident that the company "is well placed to achieve further expansion in the current year". In 1977 Barratt's made £7.3m pre-tax.

House Property has improved first half

House Property of London pushed up pre-tax profits by 10 per cent to £20,000 in the first half year to June 30, 1978.

The results included a surplus on the disposal of properties of £14,000, compared with £13,000 in the same period last year.

During the first-half the group's dealing subsidiary purchased four shops in Wimbledon Village, London, on which it is currently negotiating rent reviews.

Walter Lawrence dips slightly

Walter Lawrence, the building, contracting and engineering group saw pre-tax profits dip slightly to £1.13m against £1.34m for the year to June 30, 1978.

Despite the fall in profits from the contracting business, which led to the reduction in group profits, there was a major contribution from manufacturing and engineering as well as timber.

A final dividend of 7.5p gross has been recommended, which makes a total of 10.8p compare with 9.8p last year.

Current year profits should benefit from increased concentration on housing and small industrial developments where reasonable results can be achieved, added the board.

Telephone Rentals up 11 pc at half-way

A "useful increase" of 11.2 per cent in pre-tax profits to £4.99m is reported by Telephone Rentals for the first six months of this year. Total turnover was up from £14.54m to £16.45m. The board reveals that both new rental and sale business taken by T.R. in the first nine months of this year show a "considerable" rise over 1977's figures. This rise is particularly marked in the sale of PABX in the United Kingdom. The board expects a "satisfactory outcome" for the full year, provided T.R. and its suppliers remain free from industrial disputes.

Walker & Homer in setback

A loss of £4,000 in the second half left pre-tax profits of upholstery manufacturer Walker & Homer at £44,000 for the year to July 31, against £230,000. After tax there was a loss of £77,500 against a profit of £208,000. Earnings a share of 3.66p were turned into a loss of 1.36p. The dividend is 1.34p gross against 1.36p.

Margins are not at the level which the board would expect, but "a steady improvement in profits" will take place as the year progresses, says Mr G. R. Walker, the chairman.

Changes to the sales organization are bringing an increase in the volume of business.

Manchester Liners in 36 pc setback

First-half profits of Manchester Liners, a subsidiary of Furness, Withy, fell 36 per cent to £834,000, but the interim dividend is held at 1p net to give 1.49p gross against 1.515p.

Mr Robert Stoker, the chairman, says that the volume of carryings on the North Atlantic has kept up well, but freight rates are still depressed and are earned in dollars which have devalued against the pound.

The group found fierce competition in both volume and rates in the Mediterranean but there are signs that things are becoming more stable.

Fisher move to control Manx line

James Fisher & Sons board has agreed with Manx Line that a new Isle of Man subsidiary of Fisher will acquire control of Manx Line.

The company owns Manx Viking which operates the first cargo-passenger service between Douglas, Isle of Man and Heysham, Lancs.

The consideration is not expected to require an announcement by Fishers to its shareholders.

Gold Fields

Meeting world demand for essential raw materials

Natural resources provide the raw materials on which our civilization depends. Finding, developing, processing and supplying many of the world's most important raw materials is the key role of the Gold Fields Group.

Consolidated Gold Fields is international and its main interests are construction materials, industrial operations and mining. Group companies operate in the United Kingdom, Europe, America, Africa, the Middle East and Australia; creating wealth and employment by developing resources to meet the needs of mankind.

Construction materials:
Gold Fields is a leading producer in the United Kingdom and growing fast overseas. Last year, for example, one of the biggest concrete pipe manufacturers in the United States joined the Group.

In addition to civil engineering contracts, motorway and airport construction, the product range includes quarried stone, sand and gravel, concrete pipes and building blocks, Premix ready mixed concrete, asphalt and macadam.

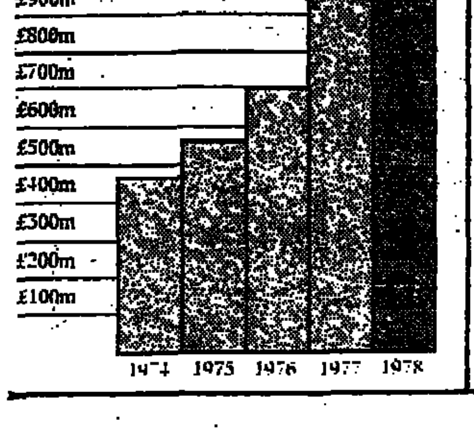
Industrial and commercial operations:
These include steel stockholding, distribution and production. Scrap metal processing. Aluminium engineering. Shipping and road transport. General trading and financial services.

Mining:
As a gold producer the Group is well known, but Gold Fields mines also provide a considerable number of other metals and minerals. These include coal, copper, iron ore, rutile, tin, titanium, uranium, zinc and zircon.

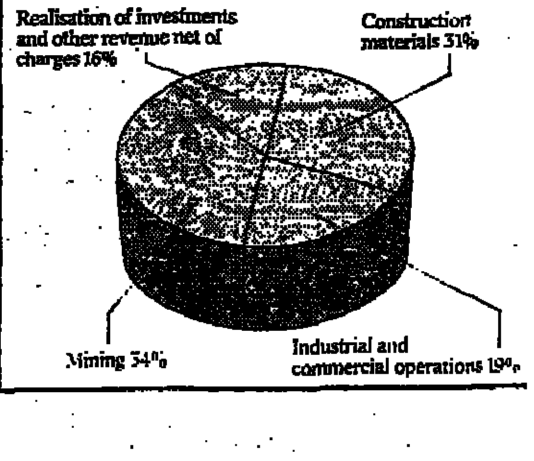
Salient features of 1978	1978 £ million	1977 £ million
Profit before interest and taxation	87.5	52.2
Taxation	29.7	16.1
Net profit attributable to the members of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited	34.5	25.0
Per Ordinary Share	25.15p	20.28p*
Ordinary Dividend		
Cost to the Company	13.5	9.9
Per Share payable	9.19p	8.01p*
Gross equivalent including related tax credit	13.72p	12.14p*
Assets Employed	596	488

**Adjusted in respect of the rights issue in November 1977.*

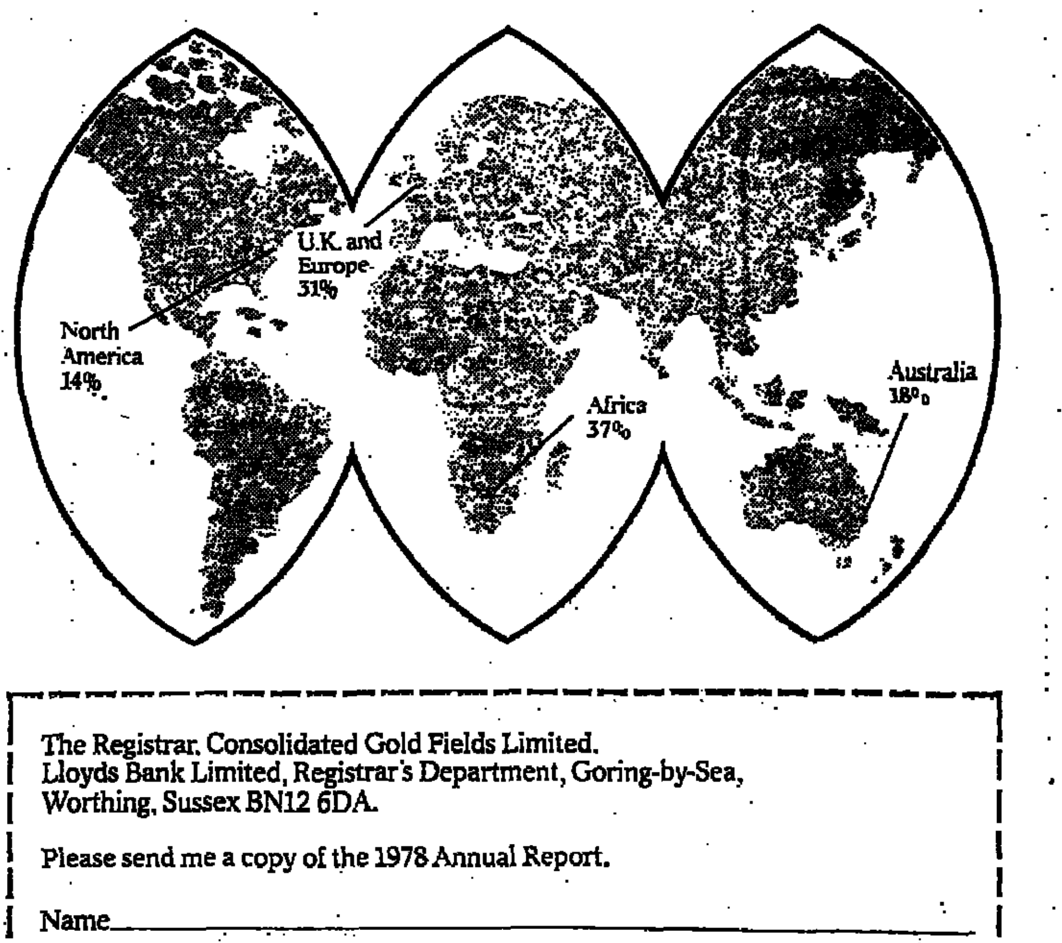
5 Year Turnover



Group profit by activity
(before interest, tax and exceptional items)



Group profit by territory (before interest, tax and exceptional items)



Consolidated Gold Fields Limited
49 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BQ.
International–Diverse–Resourceful

The Registrar, Consolidated Gold Fields Limited.
Lloyds Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea,
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Rio Algom gets boost from two offshoots

A stronger contribution from two of its subsidiaries has enabled Rio Algom, 51 per cent owned by RTZ, to hoist net earnings before tax for the nine months to September 30 from $67m to $69m.

Earnings per share are $3.10 against $2.51 and a dividend of 75 ents has been declared.

The group said the increase in pre-tax profits was due primarily to higher earnings of Atlas Steels and Atlas Alloys, partly offset by reduced uranium earnings and lower investment income.

Uranium income for both years was favourably affected by contract price renegotiations but the increase was much larger in 1977.

Uranium revenue was higher in 1978 but this was more than offset by increased costs.

Revenue and earnings rose this year at Atlas Steel owing to improved productivity and increased volume at both its plants. Atlas also recorded higher sales and earnings particularly in Canada and the United States.

International

Guinness Peat in Chicago venture

Guinness Peat and Compagnie de L'Occident pour la Finance et L'industrie of Luxembourg, have agreed to take a 70 per cent interest in North American Glass Industries, the Chicago-based insurance and glazing company. The remaining 30 per cent of the NAGI equity will remain with the existing management.

Gulf Oil down 7 pc for nine months

Gulf Oil Corporation earned $208m or $1.07 a share during the three months ended September 30, a gain of 6.7 per cent over the $195m or $1 a share earned during the third quarter of 1977.

This brought earnings during the first nine months of 1978 to $538m or $2.76 a share, 6.8 per cent below the $577m or $2.96 a share earned in the same period.

Revenue was essentially unchanged at $5,080m in the quarter and $14,680m in the nine months. Earnings so far during 1978 have amounted to 4 cents on each dollar of sales (excluding consumer excise taxes) down from 4.3 cents a year earlier.

Bambergers' profits on way back

Bambergers, the timber importer and builders' supplier, which has received an agreed bid from International Timber Corporation of £7.7m, is on its way back to peak interim results with a 25 per cent increase in pre-tax profits of £912,000 for the six months to September 30.

But the share price dipped 2p to 80p during the day which also saw the publication of ITC's offer document.

Turnover rose by 12 per cent to £21.6m and both divisions are trading satisfactorily. The interim dividend, which has been increased by 10 per cent, will not be paid if the offer is accepted as shareholders will be entitled to ITC's dividend.

International Timber made a profits estimate of not less than £3.5m on turnover of £71m for the same period.

HUGHES TOOL CO

Sales for nine months to September 30 $476.7m ($57.5m). Earnings per share $3.42 ($2.46). Quarterly dividend, 23c.

SPERRY RAND CORP

Net income for quarter to September 30, $52.2m ($39.8m). Backlog of orders at September 30 was $2,670m.

CONTROL DATA

Net earnings for three months to September 30, $24.1m ($18.2m). Combined revenues for nine months, $1,900m ($1,600m).

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster ..	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000, 7¼%, over £25,000, 7¾%.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 27.—The New York stock market closed sharply lower, continuing its prolonged decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 15.07 points down to 806.05.

Losers outpaced winners by about 7 to 1 on trading in 33 million shares.

A prime rate increase to 10¼ per cent from 10 per cent spread through the banking industry Friday and the Federal Reserve appeared to confirm in its money market actions that it has raised its target on key Federal -fund rates to 9¼ per cent.

Silver: profits trimmed

New York, Oct 27.—COMEX SILVER futures soared 11.00 cents net in late afternoon on general short covering triggered by the strong reaction of midwest grain markets. Weekend profit-taking trimmed the day's advance to lose than 9.00 cents at the close. Nov. 616.30c; Dec. 630.00c; Jan. 624.40c; March. 633.00c; May. 641.60c; July. 650.50c; Sept. 659.60c; Dec. 674.00c; Jan. 678.80c; March. 688.50c; May. 698.30c; July. 708.20. Handy and Harman 607.50c (previous 612.50c). Handy and Harman of Canada. Can $7.140 (previous Can $7.265). GOLD.—NY COMEX.—Nov. $237.50; Dec. $239.40; Feb. $243.50; April. $247.70; June. $251.90; Aug. $256.10; Oct. $260.30; Dec. $264.60; Feb. $269.10; April. $273.60; June. $278.10; Aug. $282.60. CHICAGO IMM.—Dec. $239.50-239.20; March. $246.10-245.70; June. $252.40-252.10 asked; Sept. $259.20-258.90 asked; Dec. $265.50 asked; March. $272.30 bid; June. $279.00; Sept. $285.80 asked. COPPER futures closed firm between 110 and 130 points up. Nov. 69.85c; Dec. 70.45c; Jan. 71.15c; March. 72.30c; May. 73.60c; July. 74.60c; Sept. 75.60c; Dec. 76.60c; Jan. 77.00c; March. 77.80c; May. 78.60c; July. 79.40c. SUGAR futures in No 11 contract were: Jan. 9.30c; March. 9.69-70c; May. 9.86-88c; July. 10.00-03c; Sept. 10.15c; Oct. 10.23-27c; Jan. 9.80c bid; March. 10.40-80c. COTTON futures were: Dec. 69.42-50c; March. 72.30-45c; May. 74.00c; July. 74.41c; Oct. 68.40-50c; Dec. 67.30c; March. 68.15-9.00c. COFFEE futures in "C" contract closed with gains of 3.48c to 1.25c.—Dec. 152.00-90c; March. 142.00-25c; May. 138.0-25c; July. 134.25-50c; Sept. 132.50c; Dec. 129.50-31.00c; March. nil. COCOA futures gained 1.20c to 2c.—Dec. 178.00c; March. 178.00c; May. 177.80c; July. 177.35c; Sept. 176.10c; Dec. 172.80c. CHICAGO SOYABEANS. — Futures soared on heavy commission house, local and commercial buying to post new season's highs in all contracts at the close. SOYABEANS.—Nov. 717-18½c; Jan. 726½-29c; March. 736½-38c; May. 740-41½c; July. 743-41c; Aug. 731c; Sept. 707c; Nov. 690c. SOYABEAN OIL.—Dec. 26.60-51c; Jan. 26.30-30c; March. 26.15-05c; May. 25.95-26.00c; July. 25.75c; Aug. 25.50-55c; Sept. 25.20-30c; Oct. 24.75-85c; Dec. 24.45-55c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec. $198.00-7.80; Jan. $198.50-8.20; March. $199.00-8.00; May. $197.00-8.00; July. $197.50-6.50; Aug. $195.00-6.00; Sept. $195.00-4.00; Oct. $193.00. CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT.—Dec. 365-64½c; March. 357½-58½c; May. 351c; July. 334¼-34c; Sept. 337c; Dec. 343c. CORN.—Dec. 259¾-39c; March. 247¼-½c; May. 254-53½c; July. 256¾-57½c; Sept. 259-57c; Dec. 261½c. OATS.—Dec. 143c; March. 152¾c; May. 156¾c; July. 156¼c.

■ Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange: Sterling, spot, 2.0845 (2.0610); three months, 2.0779 (2.0566); Canadian dollar, 85.16 (84.61).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 397.78. The futures index was 395.37.

The Dow Jones averages: Industrials, 806.05 (821.12); transportation 212.26 (217.52); utilities 98.92 (100.47); 65 stocks, 274.67 (280.10). New York Stock Exchange, 52.52 (53.48); industrial, 57.09 (58.19); transportation, 41.70 (42.95); utilities, 38.03 (38.47); financial, 55.54 (56.70).

Briefly

REVLON INC

For the nine months, net sales were $1.017m, an increase of 28.8 per cent. Net earnings increased 30.4 per cent to $90.4m.

SCHNEIDER SA

Gross profit of 22.199m francs (23.9m francs) for half year. Operating profit 22m francs, one-half of total forecast for full year.

FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

Gross profit of 150.6m francs (172.6m francs) for half year.

PECHINEY UGINE KUHLMANN

Net interim profit 91.389m francs (85.98m francs).

JACQUES BOREL INT

Loss of 47.47m francs, down from a loss of 94.163m francs for half year.

SAGEM

Net interim profit, 12.28m francs (11.22m francs).

FRANCAISE DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

Net profit 19.847m francs (18.16m francs) for half year.

FABRIQUE NATIONALE HERSTAL

Board hopes to raise dividend for 1978 from 170 francs to 250 francs, and profits from 66m francs to 84m francs.

UNION FRANCAISE DE BANQUES

Is making an agreed three-for-four share exchange offer for Locabail, but Locabail shareholders will effectively receive one UFB share for each Locabail.

HITACHI

Board expects a gain of at least 10 pc in net income in current year over 31,440m yen in 1977-78. Sales expected to be about five to six pc up, although dollar's fall against yen could have a greater effect in the second half.

ASARCO

Chairman expects capital expenditures of about $84m for 1978, compared with an average of $116m annually over the past five years.

BH SOUTH REJECTS OFFER

North Broken Hill Holdings' preliminary discussions on a merger with BH South did not find favour but it is willing to reopen discussions on basis of a one-for-one share offer.

AMAX

Company reports net earnings of $44.3m in third quarter. This highest for any quarter in company's history and compares with $30m in the same quarter of 1977.

IRI—ALFA ROMEO

IRI has approved plans to inject new capital into loss-making Alfa Romeo car group, raising share capital of both Alfa-R and its subsidiary Alfasud. Decision follows an improvement in productivity.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial
Startrite Engineering.

Issues take a further dive due to rising interest rates

According to Kidder Peabody Securities, Eurodollar bond prices have dropped for 13 consecutive sessions, representing the longest consecutive decline since November 1974, when the decline forced some Eurodollar bond dealers to temporarily stop making a market, *writes A. P. Dow Jones.*

Yet, in its weekly bond telex, Kidder Peabody said that further declines could be expected. "Our market has not yet reached an oversold condition." it asserted. The firm said that in its opinion long-term bond yields would have to rise another 50 basis points before serious institutional buying would occur. (For a 15-year bond yielding 9.0 per cent this would imply a drop in price of nearly four points.)

Kidder Peabody said that since a continually declining dollar worsens United States inflation prospects and undermines America's standing in the world, United States authorities may well decide to jack-up interest rates further to protect the dollar. "We would expect the dollar's recovery to be preceded by a further sharp rise in interest rates", Kidder Peabody said.

The same conclusion was reached by a different route by Mr Henry Kaufman, economist and general partner of Salomon Brothers. Arguing that significant real yields (nominal yield less the rate of inflation) will be necessary in the United States to bring the economy into balance. Mr Kaufman told the American Bankers Association meeting in Honolulu last week that he expects short-term dollar interest rates to rise another 200 basis points or so and long-term rates could rise by around 75 basis points.

Projections of rising interest rates should normally encourage demand for bank floating rate note (FRN) issues, whose coupons are fixed every six-months, usually at a quarter point above six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates. However, prices in this sector fell sharply last week, probably because investors preferred to shorten the maturity of their holdings to one and three months and so benefit from quicker adjustments to rising interest rates.

Moreover, some analysts believe that banks, which are the principal investors in FRN's, are liquidating their holdings to make room for better yielding loan assets, "there is no good reason for banks to buy notes of other banks if they expect to be able to lend the money more profitably elsewhere", one banker commented.

Euromarkets

Two offerings of FRN last week were resold in the after-market at distress prices, suggesting that demand for them was slight.

A $25m, 10-year issue of Gotabanken, Sweden's fourth largest commercial bank, was priced at par bearing semi-annual interest at a quarter point above six-month Eurodollar offered rates. It started trading at around 97 and by Friday it was quoted at 96.13-96.63.

An offering of the long-term Credit Bank of Japan fared only slightly better. Priced at par, the $75m, seven-year issue bears interest at a quarter point above the average of the bid and offer for six-month Eurodollar deposits. It quickly fell in the first day of trading to 97.13-97.5.

Meanwhile, a $30m, 15-year issue of the Bank of Tokyo, whose initial coupon was set at 10.5 per cent was quoted at 96.75-97.25, a much deeper discount than promoters of FRNs have predicted would occur in a rising interest rate environment.

Deutsche mark-denominated convertible issues of Japanese companies are proving to be vulnerable to rises of the Deutsche mark against the yen. For example, a DM40m, eight-year convertible issue of Murata Manufacturing Company, fell 4.5 points last week to 94.25-95.25. Since the exchange rate for conversion purposes is fixed at 95.37 yen per Deutsche mark and the Deutsche mark rose to 101.55 yen last week, the price of the 3.5 per cent issue had to be adjusted sharply lower.

Thus, what was the most glamorous sector of the Eurobond market is on its way to becoming the most dismal sector because of the turmoil in the foreign exchange markets.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US STRAIGHTS ($)		
Australia 8 1982 ..	96	9.39
Austria 8¾ 1990 ..	96¾	9.20
Avco 9¼ 1985	96	10.11
Barclays 9¼ 1983 ..	99½	9.40
Beatrice 7¾ 1983 ..	94⅞	9.29
Canadair 8½ 1983 ..	94½	10.08
Canada Nat Railway 8⅞ 1986	92½	9.74
CECA 9 1995	97½	9.70
Charbonnage de France 8¾ 1981	97¼	9.67
Citicorp 6¾ 1980 ..	94½	10.04
Citicorp 7 1981 ..	93⅞	9.82
DFC New Zealand 8½ 1983	92¾	10.13
DFC New Zealand 8¾ 1985	93	9.81
Dow Chemical 8 1986 ..	94½	9.07
EEC 7½ 1979	97⅞	9.83
EEC 8¼ 1982	96½	9.60
EIB 8 1984	93½	9.65
EIB 9¼ 1993	97¾	9.41
Elf-Aquitaine 8¼ 1985 ..	93½	9.63
Eurofima 8¼ 1988 ..	95⅞	9.51
I. C. Industries 9 1985	94¾	10.12
ITEL 9¾ 1983	96½	10.57
I.U. 8¾ 1987	95½	9.92
MacMillan Bloedel 9¼ 1993	96½	9.78
Midland Bank 8¾ 1992	94	9.54
NCB 8 1987	71	9.53
National Westminster 9 1986	97¾	9.42
New Zealand Forest Products 9 1986 ..	94½	10.12
Newfoundland 9¼ 1990	97⅞	9.59
Nordic Invest Bank 8¾ 1988	96½	9.31
Norsk Hydro 7⅞ 1983	93¾	9.76
Norway 7⅞ 1983 ..	93⅞	9.65
Offshore Mining 8¾ 1985	93½	9.52
Occidental 8½ 1983 ..	93⅞	9.52
J. C. Penney 8¾ 1983	96½	9.42
Quebec Hydro 9½ 1995	97½	9.87
Renault 8¾ 1981 ..	97⅞	9.98
R. J. Reynolds 7½ 1982	96½	8.54
Shell 8½ 1990 ..	94½	9.09
Tauernautobahn 8¼ 1987	93¼	9.61
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9¾ 1983 ..	96	10.85
Ford 8⅞ 1984 ..	92½	10.34
General Motors 9¾ 1988	94½	10.67
Royal Bank of Canada 9 1992	92½	10.06
Union Carbide 9¾ 1986	95½	10.62

FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Chase Manhattan 9 5/16 1993	96⅞	9.61
Intl Westminster 10 9/16 1984	99¼	10.64
Midland 9 7/16 1993	97¼	9.71
Offshore Mining 9 7/16 1986	97½	9.68
Williams & Glyn 9⅝ 1984	99¼	9.46

US $ CONVERTIBLES	Offer price	Conv prem
American Express 4¼ 1987	73½	50.37
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	148½	Par
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	92½	5.18
Beatrice Foods 4⅞ 1992	108	−0.22
Beecham 6¾ 1992	111	−0.40
Boots 6¾ 1993 ..	93⅞	−1.00
Borden 5 1992 ..	90½	6.07
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	74	73.01
Carnation 5 1988 ..	73½	34.17
Dart 4¾ 1987	77½	32.87
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	80½	32.67
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	75	41.45
Firestone 5 1988 ..	75	74.50
Ford 5 1988	77½	3.31
General Electric 4¼ 1987	77½	30.38
Gillette 4¾ 1987 ..	73½	96.00
Gulf & Western 5 1988	85½	51.79
Harris 5 1992	189	−2.40
Honeywell 6 1986 ..	87½	58.38
ICI 6¾ 1992	96¾	−0.9
INA 6 1977	90	12.65
Inchcape 6¾ 1992 ..	111	−0.65
ITT 4¾ 1987	76	51.41
Jusco 6 1993	151	2.05
Komatsu 7½ 1990 ..	175¼	−1.86
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	141	0.50
Nabisco 6¼ 1988 ..	100⅞	−1.95
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	106	0.75
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	74	84.86
Revlon 4¾ 1987 ..	122½	−0.12
Reynolds Metal 5 1988	86	13.22
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1987 ..	89	11.12
Squibb 4¼ 1987 ..	78½	63.71
Texaco 4½ 1988 ..	71½	36.08
Texas Int Airlines 7½ 1993	81½	24.39
Toshiba 6¾ 1993 ..	145¼	2.65
Tyco 8¼ 1988	97	21.61
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	97⅞	55.10
Warner Lambert 4⅞ 1987	75½	42.82
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1988	73	76.93
Xerox 5 1988	75½	109.19

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
3,750	Airsprung Ord	75	−1	5.5	7.3	9.9
537	Airsprung 18½% CULS	215	—	18.5	8.6	—
1,050	Armitage & Rhodes	42	−1	3.6	8.5	7.6
5,560	Bardon Hill	182	—	12.0	6.5	9.9
3,705	Deborah Ord	138	—	5.6	4.0	8.6
484	Deborah 17½% CULS	242	—	17.5	7.2	—
19,214	Frederick Parker	133	+1	12.4	9.3	5.2
3,279	George Blair	154	—	15.0	9.7	5.7
1,500	Jackson Group	60	—	5.0	8.3	7.0
16,010	James Burrough	116	—	6.5	5.6	10.7
3,111	Robert Jenkins	305	−3	29.7	9.7	5.0
5,342	Twinlock Ord	25	—	—	—	22.3
2,156	Twinlock 12% ULS	79	—	12.0	15.1	—
4,701	Unilock Holdings	108	+6	7.4	6.8	11.6
7,896	Walter Alexander	125	+3	7.2	5.7	7.7

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 483.2 −17.0

Authorised Unit Trusts

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealing Begin Today. Dealings End, Nov 10. § Contango Day, Nov 13. Settlement Day, Nov 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

pitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
ITISH FUNDS						
00m	Treas 11¾% 1979	100⅝	−1/16	11.480	10.664	
30m	Treas 3% 1979	95⅞	+1/16	3.135	8.157	
75m	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	96 13/16	+1/16	4.396	8.102	
00m	Treas 10½% 1979	100¾	−1/16	10.466	10.435	
30m	Elec 3½% 1976-79	96	+¼	3.645	7.576	
00m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	97⅞	−1/16	9.231	11.070	
00m	Treas 9½% 1980	97¾	−1/16	9.780	11.486	
62m	Treas 3½% 1977-80	93¼	−⅛	3.384	8.617	
00m	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	94¼	−⅛	5.571	9.137	
00m	Exch 13% 1980	102	−1/16	12.746	11.894	
00m	Treas 11½% 1981	99	−1/16	11.614	11.962	
33m	Treas 3¼% 1979-81	88¼	−⅛	3.922	8.765	
24m	Treas 9¾% 1981	95½	−1/16	10.171	11.757	
00m	Exch 8¼% 1981	91 11/16	−1/16	8.973	11.921	
00m	Exch 9¾% 1981	95 15/16	−1/16	10.114	12.135	
90m	Exch 3% 1981	86⅞	−1/16	3.474	8.563	
70m	Exch 12¾% 1981	101⅞	−1/16	12.570	12.185	
51m	Treas 8½% 1980-82	91¼	−1/16	9.388	11.705	
30m	Treas 3% 1982	84¼	−⅛	3.541	8.388	
30m	Treas 14% 1982	104 11/16	−1/16	13.373	12.367	
30m	Treas 8¼% 1982	89¾	−1/16	9.249	11.961	
30m	Exch 9¼% 1982	90 11/16	−1/16	10.208	12.126	
30m	Exch 8¾% 1983	88⅞	−⅛	9.873	12.289	
30m	Exch 3% 1983	81⅞	−⅛	3.664	8.066	
30m	Treas 12% 1983	99 1/16	−1/16	12.088	12.250	
30m	Treas 9¼% 1983	89¼	−⅛	10.364	12.314	
30m	Exch 10% 1983	94¼	−⅛	10.606	12.311	
30m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	83	−⅛	6.759	10.188	
30m	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	88¾	−⅛	9.879	11.420	
30m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	77¼	−⅛	8.413	10.633	
30m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	82½	−⅛	9.741	11.379	
12m	Trans 3% 1978-88	63⅝	−⅛	4.810	8.579	
30m	Treas 5% 1986-89	65¼	−¼	7.658	10.420	
30m	Treas 13% 1990	103½	..	12.742	12.659	
30m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	81¼	−⅛	10.375	11.767	
30m	Treas 11¾% 1991	97½	..	12.618	12.740	
30m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	64½	−⅛	8.972	11.161	
30m	Treas 12¾% 1992	102⅝	..	12.550	12.658	
30m	Treas 10% 1992	85¾	−⅛	11.950	12.540	
30m	Exch 12¼% 1992	98¾	..	12.700	12.809	
30m	Treas 12½% 1993	101⅛	..	12.639	12.806	
10m	Fund 6% 1993	63⅝	−¼	9.857	11.572	
30m	Treas 13¾% 1993	104	• ..	13.112	13.016	
30m	Treas 14½% 1994	111½	..	13.243	13.034	
30m	Exch 13½% 1994	99⅞	..	12.808	12.949	
30m	Treas 9% 1994	77¼	• −⅛	11.606	12.228	
30m	Treas 12% 1995	97¼	..	12.702	12.871	
4m	Gas 3% 1990-95	44½	• −⅛	6.739	9.291	
30m	Exch 10¼% 1995	86½	−⅛	12.310	12.677	
30m	Treas 12¾% 1995	96¾	• ..	12.843	12.889	
0m	Treas 9% 1992-96	77½	−⅛	11.805	12.355	
0m	Treas 15¼% 1996	113⅛	• ..	13.392	13.208	
0m	Exch 13¼% 1996	101¾	• ..	12.953	12.927	
1m	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	43⅞	..	6.916	9.741	
0m	Treas 13¼% 1997	105⅝	..	13.027	12.968	
0m	Exch 10½% 1997	86⅞	..	12.342	12.814	
0m	Treas 8¾% 1997	75	−⅛	11.895	12.406	
0m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	60½	• −⅛	11.153	12.057	
0m	Treas 15½% 1998	117¼	..	13.370	13.211	
0m	Exch 12% 1998	93¼	• ..	12.779	12.857	
0m	Treas 9½% 1999	80½	..	12.169	12.480	
0m	Treas 10½% 1999	83½	• −⅛	12.511	12.731	
0m	Exch 12% 1999-02	95¼	..	12.574	12.624	
3m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36½	−⅛	9.571	11.169	
0m	Treas 8% 2002-06	66⅛	−⅛	12.110	12.341	
0m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	47⅛	−⅛	11.665	12.12[illegible]	
0m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	63¼	−⅛	12.264	12.347	
0m	Exch 12% 2013-17	97⅛	+⅛	12.339	12.342	
2m	Consols 4%	32¼	−¼	12.348	..	
9m	War Ln 3½%	29⅛	• ..	11.880	..	
8m	Conv 3½%	34⅛	−⅛	10.192	..	
8m	Treas 3%	25½	−⅛	12.082	..	
8m	Consols 2½%	20¼	−⅛	12.454	..	
2m	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	19⅝	−⅛	12.878	..	
MONWEALTH AND FOREIGN						
2m	Aust 5½% 77-80	95	+¼	5.896	11.889	
0m	Aust 5½% 81-82	82¼	..	6.674	11.931	
8m	Aust 6% 81-83	80½	..	7.678	11.962	
4m	Aust 7% 79-81	89	+¼	7.953	12.148	
—	Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..	
5m	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	75¼	..	7.633	13.790	
—	German 4½% 1930	405	..	..	..	
—	Hungary 4½% 1924	49	..	..	..	
—	Ireland 7½% 81-83	84	..	..	..	
3m	Jamaica 7¾% 77-79	96¼	..	8.019	12.937	
—	Japan Ass 4% 1910	370	−5	..	..	
—	Japan 6% 83-88	58	..	..	..	
4m	Kenya 5% 78-82	78¼	..	6.466	13.801	
7m	Malaya 7½% 78-82	85½	−½	8.931	13.022	
2m	N Z 6% 76-80	94	..	6.446	11.801	
4m	N Z 7¼% 88-92	65	+¼	11.378	12.001	
2m	N Z 7½% 83-86	81½	..	9.480	11.762	
3m	N Rhd 6% 78-81	89	..	6.870	12.744	
1m	Nyasa 6% 78-81	89	..	6.870	12.744	
—	Peru 6% Ass	150	..	..	..	
5m	S Africa 9½% 79-81	89¼	..	..	..	
0m	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	54	−1	..	..	
8m	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	41	−1	..	..	
5m	S Rhd 6% 78-81	83	..	..	..	
—	Spanish 4%	46	..	..	..	
4m	Tang 5½% 78-82	80	..	7.260	13.766	
—	Uruguay 3½%	96½	..	..	..	
AL AUTHORITIES						
5m	L C C 3% 1920	29½	+¼	13.197	..	
5m	L C C 5% 80-83	80¼	+¼	6.226	10.694	
5m	L C C 5½% 77-81	87¼	+¼	6.257	10.519	
m	L C C 5½% 82-84	80	+¼	7.001	10.640	
m	L C C 5½% 85-87	70	+¼	8.081	11.420	
m	L C C 6% 76-79	96	..	6.247	11.126	
m	L C C 6¼% 88-90	67¼	+¼	10.250	12.947	
m	G L C 6½% 90-92	63	−¼	11.187	13.045	
m	G L C 9½% 80-82	91	+¼	10.434	12.426	
m	G L C 12½% 1982	100	• ..	12.519	12.540	
m	G L C 12½% 1983	98½	−¼	12.650	12.614	
m	C of L 6¾% 80-82	89½	+¼	7.777	12.133	
m	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	82	+¼	9.544	12.376	
m	Ag Mt 7¼% 91-93	65½	−¼	11.968	13.294	
m	Ag Mt 6½% 85-90	65¼	..	10.507	12.885	
m	Belfast 6½% 77-80	89½	..	7.280	12.525	
m	Brightn 6½% 76-79	98⅛	+¼	6.614	10.183	
m	Camden 6½% 77-79	98½	..	6.597	10.989	
m	Croydon 6¾% 78-81	89½	• ..	7.506	12.160	
m	Edin 6½% 77-79	98⅛	..	6.580	10.825	
m	Glasgow 9¼% 80-82	90¼	..	10.250	12.473	
m	Liverpl 13½% 1981	102½	..	13.156	12.368	
m	Met Water B 34-03	27½	+½	11.084	12.839	
m	N I 6½% 78-80	95	+½	6.965	13.011	
m	N I 7% 82-84	74¼	+¼	9.318	13.517	
m	N I Elec 6¼% 81-83	80	−¼	8.119	12.612	
m	Sthend 5¼% 77-79	98⅛	..	5.321	10.401	
m	Swark 6½% 83-86	75¼	+¼	8.935	11.487	
m	Surrey 6% 78-80	92¼	−¼	6.488	11.779	

lization	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E

stment Dollar Premium 78% (71¾%).
ium Conversion Factor 0.7396.

EIGN STOCKS						
0m	Bayer	£55½	−½	188	3.0	22.8
—	Commerzbank	£17¼	..	45.0	2.6	18.9
1m	Cp Fn Paris	£33	..	256	4.7	10.7
3m	EBES	£52	+1	301	5.8	..
0m	Ericsson	£18¼	−½	39.1	3.2	23.9
—	Finsider	15	−1½	..	..	..
0m	Granges	£8	+¼	..	..	..
—	Hoechst	580	−5	15.8	3.0	16.8
—	Montecatini E	21	..	..	..	..
—	Robeco fl.5	546	−36	29.9	5.5	21.2
0m	Rolinco Subs fl.5	446	−35	..	..	67.5
0m	Snia Viscosa	65	−11	..	..	..
—	Volkswagen	£90½	+¼	..	..	..
LAR STOCKS						
1m	Brascan	£9¼	−¼	60.5	6.5	3.1
—	BP Canada	£9⅛	−11/16	..	..	..
7m	Can Pac Ord	£12 7/16	−¼	47.9	3.9	8.1
5m	El Paso	£9⅛	−1⅛	41.7	4.3	15.1
—	Exxon Corp	£34⅛	−¼	..	..	..
5m	Fluor	£23	−3¼	63.7	2.8	9.9
—	Hollinger	£21½	−2⅛	..	..	..
1m	Hud Bay Oil	£28	−3 9/16	30.8	1.3	24.3
—	Husky Oil	£21⅛	−3⅛	..	..	..
5m	INCO	£10¼	−11/16	29.8	2.8	16.6
3m	IU Int	£7 7/16	−13/16	47.8	6.6	7.5
3m	Kaiser Alum	£22½	−2¼	87.7	3.7	..
7m	Massey-Ferg	£6 5/16	−½	..	..	21.3
5m	Norton Simon	£11½	−1	47.9	4.2	9.4
—	Pacific Petrol	£21⅛	−1½	..	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	£18½	−1½	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	196	−12	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£9 11/16	−11/16	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£16⅛	−1⅛	..	..	..
7m	White Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
3m	Zapata Corp	£9⅛	−2½	15.7	1.9	25.2
KS AND DISCOUNTS						
0m	Alexs Discount	245	−2	21.7	8.9	5.6
000	Allen H & Ross	320	..	30.3	9.5	7.1
5m	Allied Irish	228	+9	11.4	5.0	5.5
6m	Arb-Latham	156	−2	15.3	9.8	9.9
8m	ANZ Grp	278	−22	10.9	3.9	9.3
8m	Bank America	£16⅛	−2	57.6	3.4	11.5
3m	Bk of Ireland	438	+6	22.7	5.2	6.0
0m	Bk Leumi Israel	16	..	0.4	2.4	11.9
000	Bk Leumi UK	170	..	11.2	6.6	15.2
3m	Bk of NSW	570	−40	19.3	3.4	12.3
4m	Bk of Scotland	265	..	17.5	6.6	6.5
0m	Bnks Trst NY	£23½	−2½	161	6.8	8.7
2m	Barclays Bank	335	−7	20.1b	6.0	5.7
7m	Brown Shipley	268	+8	14.1	5.3	8.7
3m	Cater Ryder	263	−5	25.6	9.7	..
2m	Chase Man	£21⅛	• −2½	114	5.3	10.3
2m	Citicorp	£16⅛	−1½	61.6	3.7	10.1
3m	Clive Discount	75	−2	7.2	9.6	5.6
8m	Com Bk of Aust	200	..	9.4	4.7	7.4
4m	Com Bk of Syd	150	−6	7.6	5.1	18.3
9m	CC De France	£21	−½	96.0	4.5	14.9
000	First Nat Fin	5⅛	−1	..	..	..
000	Fraser Ans	12¼	−½	..	..	..
5m	Gerrard & Nat	184	+4	13.6	7.4	4.8
000	Gibbs A.	47	−3	3.3	7.1	20.3
000	Gillett Bros	218	..	23.2	10.6	5.4
5m	Grindlays Hldgs	131	..	4.2	3.2	4.4
6m	Guinness Peat	226	−4	15.5	6.9	9.8
000	Hambros £10	£17	..	146	8.6	..
3m	Do Ord	178	−10	14.6	8.2	7.6
3m	Hill Samuel	87	−4	7.4	8.5	7.5
6m	Hong K & Shang	282	−19	7.8b	2.7	19.4
000	Jessel Toynbee	60	..	5.5	9.1	..
000	Joseph L.	180	..	12.0	6.7	8.9
7m	Keyser Ullmann	32	−2	1.0	2.9	7.0
000	King & Shaxson	62	..	4.2	8.4	4.7
4m	Kleinwort Ben	92	−4	6.5	7.1	6.7
2m	Lloyds Bank	255	−7	14.8	5.7	5.1
4m	Mercury Secs	112	−1	5.7	5.1	5.9
5m	Midland	345	−7	22.4	6.5	5.1
5m	Minster Assets	60	−1	5.3	8.9	5.3
0m	Nat of Aust	203	−5	9.3	4.6	8.1
0m	Nat Com Bk Grp	73	..	4.2	5.7	5.4
1m	Nat W'minster	268	−4	18.2	6.8	5.5
5m	Ottoman	£45	−3½	280	6.2	10.3
000	Rea Bros	56	..	2.5	4.5	11.3
5m	Royal of Can	£19½	• −1¼	76.1	3.9	19.8
2m	Schroders	425	−18	17.5	4.1	9.3
000	Seccombe Mar	210	..	20.2	9.6	9.7
000	Smith St Aubyn	50	..	7.5	9.4	..
2m	Standard Chart	404	−10	29.6	7.3	5.1
5m	Union Discount	315	..	24.0	7.6	5.3
000	Wintrust	73	..	4.6	6.4	18.5
WERIES AND DISTILLERIES						
3m	Allied	83½	−¼	6.7	8.0	11.5
5m	Bass Charrgton	161	−3	7.6	4.7	10.6
000	Belhaven Grp	43	−1	..	..	..
9m	Bell A.	246	−2	7.5	3.0	8.4
4m	Boddingtons	93	−2	4.0	4.2	14.4
3m	Brown M.	118	−3	6.1	5.2	12.5
3m	Bulmer HP Hldgs	138	−2	4.9	3.5	8.1
000	Burtonwood	173	−1	5.2	3.0	10.3
5m	C of Ldn Dfd	63	−2	4.6	7.4	21.4
000	Devenish	195	−3	9.1	4.7	10.3
2m	Distillers	192	−8	11.0	5.7	9.0
5m	Greenall	117	−5	4.2	3.6	11.6
0m	Greene King	302	−5	12.1	4.0	14.7
0m	Guinness	152	−3	11.0	7.2	7.2
000	Hardys & H'sons	183	−1	10.9	6.0	12.3
1m	Highland	159	+11	4.6	3.1	9.7
6m	Invergordon	147	+1	2.5	1.7	13.6
3m	Irish Distillers	194	+10	6.1	3.1	13.2
4m	Marston	80	−3	2.9	3.6	10.0
0m	Scot & Newcastle	64	−1	5.2	8.1	6.7
3m	Seagram	£18	..	41.9	2.3	13.2
5m	SA Breweries	67½	−½	7.0	10.4	2.6
000	Tomatin	124	−1	4.7	3.8	15.4
2m	Vaux	121	−6	6.1	5.0	12.6
5m	Whitbread 'A'	96½	+½	6.0	6.1	6.3
0m	Do B	100	..	6.0	6.0	2.8
1m	Whitbread Inv	94	+2	6.1	6.5	22.8
0m	Wolverhampton	223	−3	9.2	4.1	13.2

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
A — B						
24.2m	AAH	108	−4	9.3	8.1	7.1
800,000	AC Cars	40	−4	1.4	3.6	8.4
11.3m	AGB Research	106	§ −10¼	3.8	3.6	16.6
61.7m	APV Hldgs	228	−7	9.1	4.1	8.2
17.4m	Aaronson Bros	66	−6	5.3	7.6	6.9
2,112,000	Acrow	133	..	3.8	2.9	10.9
55.0m	Do A	99	..	3.8	3.9	8.2
9,063,000	Adda Int	51	−2	1.1	2.2	9.4
26.8m	Adwest Group	304	−6	15.2	5.0	8.6
1,726,000	Aeron'l & Gen	106	−5	3.3	3.6	11.3
13.7m	Airfix Ind	53	−2	4.9	9.2	5.6
—	Akzo	£16½	−¼	..	..	..
66.4m	Alcan Ord	151	−5	15.0b	9.9	4.6
6,800,000	Do 10½%	£85	+½	1050	12.4	..
12.8m	Alginate Ind	230	−15	21.2	9.6	6.4
10.4m	Allen E. Balfour	53	−2	6.6	12.4	9.7
1,711,000	Allen W. G.	46	§ −2	3.6	8.2	4.1
29.1m	Allied Colloids	69	−3	2.6	3.7	12.7
6,695,000	Allied Insulators	64	−1	6.5	10.1	4.9
1,500,000	Allied Plant	38	−½	2.7	6.4	7.9
24.7m	Allied Retail	96	−12	4.4	4.6	12.1
7,940,000	Alpine Hldgs	73½	−½	4.2	5.6	18.9
18.6m	Amal Metal	306	−11	24.7	8.4	12.0
18.8m	Amal Power	136	−8	8.8	6.5	8.6
5,057,000	Amber Day	50	..	3.8b	7.6	6.9
678,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	26	..	0.8	3.2	4.4
2,049,000	Anchor Chem	73	..	6.3	8.8	4.6
26.4m	Anderson Strath	67	−3	4.0	5.9	7.7
7,218,000	Anglia TV 'A'	85	−4	6.7	7.8	5.9
131.6m	Anglo Amer Ind	490	−20	43.1	8.8	5.3
386,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	..	..	..
7,357,000	Appleyard	92	−3	9.5	10.3	7.4
7,796,000	Aquascutum 'A'	46½	−1½	2.3	5.0	9.7
3,618,000	Arenson Hldgs	72	−1	2.0b	2.8	16.6
4,664,000	Arlington Mtr	111	−6	11.7	10.5	4.4
15.1m	Armitage Shanks	73½	−2½	6.5	8.8	12.7
32.7m	Armst Equip	66	+2	3.4	5.1	7.8
37.0m	Ass Biscuit	75	−2	5.3	7.0	5.1
8,126,000	Ass Book	227	−8	6.8	3.0	7.5
261.2m	Ass Brit Food	73	−2	3.5	4.8	7.5
60.4m	Ass Comm 'A'	117	−2	10.0	8.6	7.0
102.0m	Ass Engineer	111	−1	7.9	7.2	6.7
7,908,000	Ass Fisheries	46	−2	..	..	..
18.9m	Ass Leisure	73½	−2	4.8	6.6	7.1
87.4m	Ass News	189	−3	8.7	4.6	8.4
6,651,000	Ass Paper	59	−1	4.6	7.7	6.2
681,000	Ass Tooling	39	..	3.9	9.9	18.0
3,275,000	Astbury & Mdley	85	+1	3.0	4.7	6.6
1,790,000	Atkins Bros	56	..	5.6	10.1	6.2
2,507,000	Audiotronic	23	−1	0.3	1.2	..
5,065,000	Ault & Wiborg	41	−2	3.1	7.5	8.4
18.3m	Aurora Hldgs	90	..	8.2	9.2	4.1
7,219,000	Austin E.	115	+3	5.8	5.1	5.2
41.6m	Automotive Pd	74	−2	2.2	3.0	7.7
12.1m	Avana Grp	59½	..	1.7	2.8	18.8
63.0m	Averys	171	−6	9.2	5.4	10.0
11.4m	Avon Rubber	172	−6	14.1	8.2	2.5
941.8m	B.A.T. Ind	280	−10	22.6	8.1	5.1
65.3m	Do Dfd	280	−6	..	..	..
26.3m	BBA Grp	56	−2	3.8	6.5	5.9
168.0m	BET Dfd	115	−4	8.8	7.6	6.9
196.0m	BICC	133	−2	11.1	8.3	11.4
265.7m	BL Ltd	25	..	..	..	..
327.9m	BOC Int	67½	−1	5.3	7.9	4.8
110.0m	BPB Ind	246	−5	11.6	4.7	5.5
910,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	65	..	4.8	7.3	4.7
27.4m	BSG Int	41¼	..	3.6	8.5	4.0
75.7m	BSR Ltd	85	−6	7.5	8.8	5.7
208.9m	BTR Ltd	344	−10	16.7	4.8	11.8
145.9m	Babcock & W	157	−3	8.8	5.6	7.7
1,320,000	Baggeridge Brk	33	−1	3.5	10.7	10.3
3,873,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	7¼	+½	0.4	4.5	6.1
26.4m	Baird W.	172	−12	14.9	8.7	5.6
26.9m	Baker Perkins	114	−6	6.5	5.7	3.8
7,734,000	Bambergers	80	h −4	4.9	6.1	12.7
19.8m	Bambers Stores	162	−12	2.3	1.4	12.2
3,307,000	Barro Cons	64	..	3.4	5.2	7.9
8,737,000	Barker & Dbson	13	−½	..e	..	36.1
226.4m	Barlow Rand	206	−11	16.4	8.0	4.3
1,600,000	Barr & Wallace	160	−10	5.6	3.5	5.4
4,623,000	Do A	157	−11	5.6	3.5	5.3
37.3m	Barratt Devs	106	−1	12.4	11.7	2.8
8,771,000	Barrow Hepbn	38	−3	2.3b	6.0	6.5
11.2m	Barton & Sons	62	−4	4.6	7.4	6.4
14.4m	Bassett G.	120	−7	8.7	7.2	6.1
9,085,000	Bath & P'land	60	−4	5.2	8.6	3.4
3,250,000	Beales J.	85	..	4.4	5.1	3.7
3,156,000	Beatson Clark	192	..	8.7	4.5	3.1
1,787,000	Beaufort Grp	55	..	5.0	9.1	8.1
7,842,000	Beckman A.	77	−1	7.6	9.8	9.0
979.0m	Beecham Grp	653	−27	28.2	4.3	12.7
34.1m	Bejam Grp	63	−3	2.4	3.8	8.5
8,877,000	Bemrose Corp	79	−2	6.2	7.8	10.5
4,023,000	Benn Bros	60	+3	4.9	8.1	12.4
95.4m	Berec Grp	145	−6	6.5	4.5	6.5
126.5m	Beresf'd S & W	156	−4	6.5	4.2	8.6
2,551,000	Berisfords	63	+1	3.8	6.0	8.3
20.5m	Bestobell	156	−4	14.4b	9.3	7.0
9,309,000	Bett Bros	62	..	2.7m	4.4	9.7
21.9m	Bibby J.	266	−6	10.7	4.0	5.1
3,949,000	Bifurcated Eng	52½	..	4.4	8.4	5.2
2,440,000	Birm'gham Mint	132	−7	7.4	5.6	7.9
14.6m	Black & Edg'tn	88	−4	7.1	8.0	10.7
43.2m	Blackwd Hodge	60	−2½	3.4b	5.7	6.5
2,000,000	Blackwood Mt	23	..	..b	..	14.4
12.8m	Blagden & N	242	+2	18.2	7.5	10.4
215.5m	Blue Circle Ind	265	−9	14.7	5.5	6.8
5,350,000	Blundell Perm	84	..	4.8	5.7	8.2
4,260,000	Boardman K. O.	20	..	1.7	8.3	6.8
6,612,000	Bodycote	84	+5	3.4	4.1	8.1
88.3m	Booker McCon	284	−10	12.0	4.2	8.3
6,513,000	B'sey & Hwkes	166	−11	7.7	4.6	6.8
5,574,000	Boot H.	105	−33	13.7	13.1	5.9
683.8m	Boots	193	−8	9.1b	4.7	13.6
28.6m	Borthwick T.	59	−1	9.4	15.9	8.1
7,461,000	Boulton W.	23	−¼	1.8	7.9	8.6
274.9m	Bowater Corp	183	−7	14.9	8.1	8.4
26.4m	Bowthorpe Hldgs	66	−2½	2.6	3.9	7.8
7,272,000	Braby Leslie	72	−6	6.7	9.3	3.6
362,000	Brady Ind	60	..	5.3	8.8	..
1,702,000	Do A	56	..	5.3	9.5	10.6
4,663,000	Braham Millar	37	−1	2.2	6.0	5.2
2,280,000	Braid Grp	38	−1	2.2	5.7	5.7
2,979,000	Braithwaite	110	..	6.5	5.9	6.1
28.7m	Brammer H.	107	−1	4.6	4.3	10.5
2,870,000	Bremner	52	−1	7.0	13.4	13.1
17.7m	Brent Chem Int	158	−11	4.8	2.6	16.6
3,990,000	Brent Walker	57	−1	1.9	3.3	28.7
7,492,000	Brickhouse Dud	50	−1	3.5	7.0	7.6
58.1m	Bridon	107	−5	9.3	8.7	10.6
3,710,000	Bright J. Grp	36	+1½	3.7	10.5	11.9
5,736,000	Brit Car Auctn	50	−½	3.8b	7.5	13.3
202.9m	Brit Home Strs	198	−12	9.8	5.0	16.0
20.4m	Brit Printing	51	−1½	5.2	10.2	4.8
10.0m	Brit Sum Spclty	97	−5	7.1	7.3	9.3
89.4m	Brit Sugar	149	−4	7.2b	4.8	3.5
3,885,000	Brit Syphon Ind	55	−4½	5.0	9.1	3.9
6,963,000	Brit Tar Prod	52	−1	3.1	6.0	12.2
19.1m	Brit Vita	116	−7	3.0	2.6	5.1
2,864,000	Brittains	21	−2	2.3	10.8	5.5
10.5m	Brockhouse Ltd	60½	−½	5.6	9.3	6.0
6,096,000	Brocks Grp	72	−1	5.7	7.9	18.2
1,379.7m	Broken Hill	625	−65	19.0	3.0	27.5
5,855,000	Brook St Bur	85	−2	6.5	7.6	17.2
126.9m	Brooke Bond	49	−1	4.6	9.4	7.1
1,919,000	Brooke Tool	41	−1	3.8b	9.1	8.7
3,465,000	Brotherhood P.	110	−4	9.5	8.6	8.2
3,000,000	Brown & J'kson	250	−25	3.0	1.2	32.6
13.8m	Brown & Tawse	137	−8	7.3	5.3	7.9
30.8m	BSK	56½	−1½	3.3	5.9	7.1
12.5m	Brown Bros Cp	27½	−½	1.6	5.9	8.8
67.6m	Brown J.	430	−22	13.4	3.1	4.5
8,880,000	Bruntons	110	−1	11.7	10.6	9.5
8,800,000	Bryant Hldgs	44	−2	3.8	8.5	4.2
13.5m	Bullough Ltd	155	−1	9.3	6.0	6.4
4,977,000	Bulmer & Lumb	58	−1	4.7	8.1	4.8
25.1m	Bunzl Pulp	95	−1	7.9	8.3	4.3
4,758,000	Burco Dean	75	..	6.2	8.3	7.5
1,092,000	Burgess Prod	52	+6	3.5	6.8	8.0
4,282,000	Burnett H'shire	220	..	4.3	2.0	5.8
6,717,000	Do A NV	219	−1	4.3	2.0	5.8
3,028,000	Burns And'son	55	+1	2.5	4.5	5.2
2,385,000	Burrell & Co	10½	−1	..	..	16.7
2,747,000	Burt Boulton	180	−2	15.2	8.4	6.7
8,292,000	Burton Grp	186	−4	2.3	1.2	..
58.2m	Do A	172	−8	2.3	1.3	..
10.6m	Butterfld-Harvy	75	−5	3.6	4.8	5.6
C — E						
3,534,000	CH Industrials	29	−2	3.0	10.4	4.1
297.2m	Cadbury Sch.	56½	−1½	4.6	8.2	7.3
3,369,000	Caffyns	104	−3	9.6	9.2	7.8
2,225,000	C'bread Robey	62	..	2.5	4.0	14.4
6,082,000	Campari	95	−2	3.0	3.0	4.2
1,018,000	Do B	98	−2	3.0	3.0	..
4,896,000	Camrex Hldgs	52	−2	6.0	11.5	4.3
8,217,000	Canning W.	69	−2	6.0	8.6	6.3
31.4m	Cape Ind	131	−5	13.0	9.9	3.5
3,450,000	Caplan Profile	115	−2	7.3	6.3	7.4
18.8m	Capper Neill	81½	−6½	3.2	3.9	4.1
6,044,000	Caravans Int	73	−1½	7.3	10.0	2.8
3,079,000	Carclo Eng	77	−1	4.5	5.9	5.9
13.6m	Carless Capel	32	−3	1.4	4.4	8.9
57.7m	Carlton Ind	218	−6	8.2	3.8	8.6
15.2m	Carpets Int	64	..	2.5	4.0	16.3
16.5m	Carr J. (Don)	48	..	1.4	3.0	7.4
66.0m	Carr'ton Vly	36½	−½	3.3	9.6	4.6
24.0m	Carroll P. J.	100	+5	9.7	9.7	7.7
3,058,000	Casket S Hldgs	33	−2	1.6	4.9	5.5
1,365,000	Causton Sir J.	34	+1	..e	..	5.9
34.3m	Cawoods	144½	+½	5.8	4.0	9.6
7,308,000	Celestion	31	−2	1.1	3.7	6.6
130.9m	Cement Rdstone	99	+1	5.0	5.1	9.5
20.8m	Cen & Sheer	32½	−2½	1.9	5.9	5.5
2,462,000	Centreway Ltd	280	f ..	18.4	6.6	5.4
1,388,000	Ch'mbn & Hill	62	..	4.1	6.7	4.4
7,030,000	Chamberl'n Grp	45½	−1½	4.6	10.1	5.0
2,317,000	Change Wares	15½	..	4.6	29.3	16.8
1,661,000	Do Cnv Cum	19	..	1.8	9.6	..
180.3m	Chloride Grp	119	−5	7.8	6.5	11.4
13.3m	Christies Int	134	−2	5.3	4.0	11.7
1,020,000	Christy Bros	51	−4	4.2	8.2	4.9
83.5m	Chubb & Sons	138	−3	7.9	5.7	8.4
9,006,000	Church & Co	176	−4	5.6	3.2	7.1
33.5m	Coalite & Chem	73	..	4.2	5.8	5.2
13.3m	Coates Bros	78	..	3.6	4.7	7.6
17.5m	Do A	75	..	3.6	4.9	7.3
193.9m	Coats Patons	66½	−2	4.9	7.4	4.5
2,008,000	Cole R. H.	100	−16	5.8	5.8	5.1
2,533,000	Collett D'son	76	−9	5.2	6.8	5.3
5,891,000	Collins W.	143	−3	7.0	4.9	8.9
13.8m	Do A	143	−5	7.0	4.9	8.9
8,374,000	Comben Grp	33	..	3.6b	11.0	9.7
38.4m	Comb Eng Strs.	114	−7	5.5	4.8	22.9
25.3m	Comet Radiov'n	206	−11	5.9	2.9	12.4
44.2m	CompAir	87	−5	5.7	6.7	6.9
12.6m	Compton Webb	74	h ..	2.8m	3.8	13.9
916,000	Cope W.	22	..	2.1	9.5	3.2
28.0m	Cope Allman	71	−1	5.2	7.4	4.9
576,000	Copson F.	16	..	1.3	7.9	7.6
11.3m	Corah	38½	−3	3.0	7.7	3.3
96.1m	Coral Leisure	114	−3	9.8	8.6	6.7
6,280,000	Cosalt	64	..	3.5	5.4	3.8
132.3m	Costain R.	238	−18	3.8	1.6	7.9
2,580,000	Countryside	43	..	3.5	8.2	15.0
13.8m	Courts (Furn)	113	−6	5.4	4.8	7.1
13.8m	Do A NV	113	−6	5.4	4.8	7.1
219.8m	Courtaulds	117	−4	11.4	9.7	10.5
3,278,000	Courtney Pope	67	..	3.6	5.4	5.8
2,280,000	C'wan de Groot	67	−3	3.4	5.1	5.1
5,171,000	Cowie T.	43	..	2.7	6.2	3.9
824,000	Cralion Hldgs	16	..	1.8	11.4	..
1,422,000	Do 12% Conv	18	+1	1.2	6.7	..
5,474,000	Crest Nicholson	78	−2	5.6	7.1	9.2
80.1m	Croda Int	57½	−2½	3.6	6.3	6.9
1,442,000	Cronite Grp	39	..	3.7	9.5	13.1
1,380,000	Cropper J.	85	..	2.3	2.7	4.2
394,000	Crosby Hse	127	−3	..	..	..
10.8m	Crouch D.	112	−9	6.2	5.5	9.6
2,800,000	Crouch Grp	70	−5	4.5	6.4	12.4
12.6m	Crown House	60½	−2½	5.8	9.5	8.7
2,277,000	Cum'ns En Cv	£93	..	375	4.0	..
21.2m	Dale Electric	160	−17	4.2m	2.6	15.0
604.8m	Dana Corp	£18¼	−2¼	68.1	3.7	..
6,420,000	Davies & New	132	−1	11.1	8.4	20.3
11.7m	Davis G.	97	−2	5.0	5.2	3.6
166.4m	Davy Corp	141	−10	8.4	5.9	8.2
78.7m	De Beers Ind	560	−30	46.4	8.0	10.9
916,000	Deanson Hldgs	40	..	3.2	7.9	8.9
116.2m	Debenhams	87	−1	8.3	9.5	8.3
160.6m	De La Rue	422	−42	14.8	3.5	7.6
32.8m	Decca	455	−15	18.0	4.0	18.6
50.9m	Do A	440	−8	18.0	4.1	17.9
102.0m	Delta Metal	71½	−2	7.6	10.6	9.0
4,557,000	Denbyware	106	−1	8.2	7.7	11.3
19.9m	De Vere Hotels	172	..	7.3	4.2	24.9
7,245,000	Dewhirst I. J.	72	+2	2.3	3.2	7.8
2,122,000	Dewhurst Dent	21	..	..	..	8.1
101.2m	DRG	121	−6	11.0	9.1	9.5
19.3m	Diploma Inv	165	−6	5.8	3.2	10.1
1,340,000	Dixon D	106	−9	5.6	5.3	4.5
49.1m	Dixons Photo	132	−3	3.7	2.8	6.7
650,000	Dixor	50	−1	0.9b	1.5	37.3
68.2m	Dobson Park	102	−6	6.1	6.0	8.3
6,375,000	Dom Hldgs	85	..	7.0	8.3	12.3
3,966,000	Dorada Hldgs	71	−3	7.6	10.7	6.5
9,206,000	Douglas R. M.	91	−4	5.2	5.8	6.8
9,078,000	Dow'd & Mills	30	+½	1.8	6.1	9.8
8,359,000	Downing G. H.	137	−6	8.8	6.4	4.1
172.8m	Dowty Grp	266	−1	6.6	2.5	14.0
5,149,000	Drake & Scull	37	−½	1.5	4.1	5.7
3,753,000	Dreamland Elec	36	−1	2.0	5.7	6.4
3,430,000	Dufay	31	−1	2.2	7.0	11.5
92.0m	Dunlop Hldgs	79	−2	8.0	11.5	5.2
8,634,000	Duple Int	21	−1½	1.0b	4.8	8.2
28.1m	Dupont	67	−2	7.1	10.6	4.6
7,272,000	Durapipe Int	148	−4	6.2	4.2	9.8
12.1m	Dutton For	46	..	4.6	10.1	3.5
1,327,000	Dykes J. Hldgs	37½	+½	..	..	..
168.3m	E.M.I.	152	−7	14.0	9.2	21.7
8,204,000	ERF Hldgs	119	−1	3.6	3.1	2.6
3,706,000	E Lancs Paper	68	..	5.2	7.7	7.2
3,119,000	Eastern Prod	86	−1	6.6	7.6	2.4
37.7m	Eastwood J. B.	158	h ..	5.9	3.7	9.0
20.7m	Edbro	255	−7	9.6	3.8	7.8
5,823,000	Elbco Hldgs	48	+2	2.9	6.0	18.1
6,762,000	EIS	61½	−2½	4.7	7.6	10.1
58.6m	Electrocomps	293	−6	3.8	1.3	13.5
563,000	Electronic Mach	28	−1	..	..	..
92.3m	Electr'nic Rent	125	−6	7.6	6.1	7.6
21.0m	Elliott B.	145	−8	8.1	5.6	5.0
6,288,000	Ellis & Everard	85	−6	7.6	8.9	19.2
6,262,000	Ellis & Gold	27½	−1	3.0	10.9	11.7
874,000	Elson & Robbins	87	..	5.0	5.7	6.8
5,211,000	Elswick Hopper	19½	+½	1.5	7.7	5.9
47.6m	Empire Stores	175	−9	8.0	4.6	13.9
6,381,000	Energy Serv	17½	−1½	0.5	2.9	18.1
1,250,000	England J. E.	25	..	2.2	8.7	5.4
2,632,000	English & O'seas	24½	−½	1.1	4.3	9.0
5,602,000	English Card Cl	96	..	4.5	4.6	5.2
127.2m	Eng China Clay	79	−2	6.0	7.5	8.6
4,694,000	Erith & Co	101	−8	8.5	8.4	12.6
15.4m	Esperanza	132	−8	8.6	6.5	11.7
2,159,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	58	..	6.4b	11.1	2.5
132.4m	Euro Ferries	126½	−3½	4.4	3.5	6.0
21.2m	Eurotherm Int	186	..	5.3	2.9	17.7
9,734,000	Eva Industries	104	..	7.3	7.0	4.9
8,272,000	Ewer G.	35½	..	2.1b	6.0	11.3
2,402,000	Excalibur	16½	−¼	0.8	4.9	5.6
10.4m	Exch Telegraph	118	−6	8.2	6.9	10.4
15.3m	Expand Metal	75	−4	5.8	7.7	8.6
F — H						
6,800,000	FMC	68	+2	6.1	8.9	8.6
1,157,000	FPA Cons	15	−2	..	..	7.8
8,468,000	Fairbairn L'son	68	−4	7.7	12.2	5.6
29.4m	Fairclough Cons	67	−1	5.3	7.9	7.8
14.6m	Fairview Est	136	+3	9.4	6.9	5.6
3,265,000	Farmer S.W.	140	−4	7.7	5.5	7.9
22.8m	Farnell Elect	368	−25	10.3	2.8	15.3
5,216,000	Fed Lnd & Build	50	+4	3.6	7.1	13.4
3,347,000	Feedex Ltd	32	..	2.1	6.5	6.8
40.6m	Fenner J. H.	158	−8	10.5	6.7	10.8
9,138,000	Ferguson Ind	121	+6	9.1	7.5	7.9
28.8m	Fine Art Dev	63	−3	2.8	4.4	13.1
40.2m	Finlay J.	96	−1	7.5	7.8	4.5
1,014,000	First Castle	41	..	3.4	8.2	11.6
121.3m	Fisons	327	−3	20.2	6.2	6.6
39.5m	Fitch Lovell	64	−2	6.2	9.7	10.2
4,853,000	Fodens	61	−3	5.1	8.3	2.2
6,590,000	Fogarty E.	160	−8	4.3	2.7	6.3
8,972,000	Folkes Hefo NV	25½	−½	2.1	8.2	4.5
5,312,000	Ford M.	34	−1	3.2	9.5	12.1
—	Ford Mtr BDR	135	−15	8.3	6.1	14.3
4,260,000	Forminster	104	..	4.2	4.0	6.0
68.3m	Foseco Min	149	−7	7.3	4.9	10.1
38.4m	Foster Bros	150	−16	4.5	3.0	15.1
2,580,000	Foster J.	45	..	3.8	8.4	6.5
7,209,000	Fothergill & H.	117	+3	9.8	8.3	9.6
943,000	Francis G. R.	46	+1	6.0	13.0	8.8
4,978,000	Francis Ind	67	−6	5.1	7.6	2.8
84.3m	Freemans Ldn	365	−5	9.9	2.7	13.4
2,437,000	French T.	65	..	4.2	6.5	5.0
15.6m	French Kier	35	−1	2.7	7.6	6.2
6,002,000	Friedland Doggt	98	−4	5.0	5.1	7.0
22.8m	GEI Int	67	−4	8.5	7.2	5.7
7,594,000	Galliford Brindley	68	..	15.8	25.1	6.8
1,654,000	Garford Lilley	16	..	1.2	7.6	5.6
4,737,000	Garnar Scotblair	107	..	7.2	6.7	5.1
1,790.3m	GEC	317	−11	6.1	1.9	11.3
1,657.3m	Do F Rate	£99¼	−¼	1106	11.1	..
1,648,000	Gen Eng (Rad)	14	+½	..	..	19.7
589.3m	Gen Mtr BDR	205	−10	10.1g	4.9	19.9
71.5m	Gestetner 'A'	158	−10	6.3	4.0	5.6
12.3m	Gibbons Dudley	64	−2	4.0	6.2	3.2
3,534,000	Gieves Grp	90	−2	6.8	7.5	6.9
96.1m	Gill & Duffus	145	−19	7.3	5.0	8.9
11.2m	Giltspur Ltd	61	−4	4.4	7.2	6.4
3,378,000	Glass & Metal	83	..	4.2	5.1	5.9
1,360,000	Glass Glover	24	..	1.9	7.9	6.6
467.2m	Glaxo Hldgs	553	−12	17.0	3.1	11.3
3,900,000	Gleeson M. J.	39	..	2.9	7.4	6.0
2,742,000	Glossop & W.J.	59	..	5.9	10.0	6.2
69.8m	Glynwed	107	−1	12.4	11.6	8.6
9,606,000	Goldbg & Sons	75	−2	6.1	8.2	12.8
13.3m	Gomme Hldgs	60	−1	5.0	7.3	9.1
4,022,000	Gordon & Gotch	58	+5	4.5	8.1	7.4
1,242,000	Gordon L. Grp	23	..	..	..	19.3
6,398,000	Grampian Hldgs	63	−3½	6.0	9.5	16.1
131.6m	Granada 'A'	113	−5	3.1	2.8	12.3
477.5m	Grand Met Ltd	108	−3	6.7	6.2	9.0
48.2m	Grattan W'hse	105	−3	8.3	7.9	8.2
16.4m	Gt Univ Stores	302	−14	12.5	4.1	11.9
724.6m	Do A	298	−14	12.5	4.2	11.8
5,435,000	Greenfield Mill	51	−2½	2.7	5.4	6.0
1,050,000	Gripperrods	62	−2	4.7	7.6	5.1
401.0m	GKN	265	−7	23.7	8.9	7.8
11.9m	HTV Grp	118	−7	14.0	11.8	7.5
8,753,000	Haden Carrier	113	−6	12.2	10.8	14.9
21.6m	Haggas J.	175	+21	1.1a	0.7	11.2
12.2m	Hall Eng	102	−6	7.2	7.0	5.7
25.2m	Hall M.	222	−10	10.7	4.8	9.3
4,104,000	Halma Ltd	40	−2	1.1	2.8	7.1
10.3m	Hamimex Corp	61	−7	4.4	7.1	3.6
84.7m	Hanson Trust	126	−6	10.0	7.9	6.2
2,736,000	Hardy Furn	38	−2	0.3	0.8	..
5,861,000	Do A	37	−2	0.3	0.8	..
13.7m	Hargreaves Grp	58	+1	4.9	8.4	9.2
13.2m	Harris Sheldon	50	−8	4.8	9.5	8.4
8,274,000	Harrison T.C.	116	−6	6.4	5.8	7.0
263.6m	Harrison Cros	537	−13	39.0a	6.1	10.7
6,956,000	Hartwells Grp	100	−7	10.2	10.2	3.0
458.5m	Hawker Sidd	230	−14	6.5	2.8	9.7
5,138,000	Hawkins & T'son	74	−1	6.1	8.2	4.8
1,968,000	Hawthorn L.	74	+1	..	..	..
4,314,000	Hawtin	12¼	−½	..	..	18.9
23.0m	Hays Wharf	140	−5	7.7	5.5	14.5
1,306,000	Headlam Sims	58	−2	2.6	4.8	4.5
2,976,000	Helene of Ldn	24¼	−½	1.0	4.1	5.7
672,000	Helical Bar	28	..	..	..	..
3,367,000	Hend'son Kent	87	..	3.7	4.3	5.6
17.1m	Henly's	125	−3	13.0b	10.4	5.1
103.6m	Hepworth Cer	82½	..	5.3	6.5	6.6
29.5m	Hepworth J.	67	−4	3.6	5.4	10.7
355,000	Herman Smith	12	+1	..e	..	..
14.6m	Hestair	81	−2	10.4b	12.9	3.1
37.3m	Hewden-Stuart	73	..	1.8	2.4	3.2
362,000	Hewitt J.	25	..	1.6	6.2	3.7
2,704,000	Hicking P'cost	106	+2	10.9	10.3	5.1
41.5m	Hickson Welch	215	−5	5.4	2.5	5.8
5,293,000	Biggs & Hill	70	−1	5.5	7.9	3.9
4,577,000	Hill & Smith	74	−3	5.3	7.2	4.6
963,000	Hill C. Bristol	84	−2	..	..	36.6
12.8m	Hillards	216	−5	7.5	3.6	8.2
14.2m	Hoffnung S.	81	+1	6.5	8.0	10.6
6,310,000	Hollas Grp	68	..	6.9	10.1	6.6
6,428,000	Hollis Bros	71	−3	6.8	9.6	8.7
16.4m	Holt Lloyd	106	−8	11.6	7.0	12.0
9,320,000	Home Charm	232	−2	5.8	2.5	15.9
21.7m	Hoover	285	−2	22.5	7.9	11.0
34.8m	Do A	285	−6	22.5	7.9	11.0
11.8m	Hopkinsons	106	−12	7.8	7.3	6.0
7,069,000	Horizon Mid	120½	+1	8.6	7.1	12.2
184.1m	Hse of Fraser	140	−6	7.5	5.0	10.9
9,687,000	Hoveringham	90	+2	3.5	3.9	7.5
6,354,000	Do RV	87	+2	3.5	4.0	7.3
1,142,000	Howard & Wynd	29	−2	1.0	3.4	6.2
676,000	Do A	25	−2	1.0	4.0	5.3
2,061,000	Howard Mach	28	−3	1.8	6.4	19.6
3,434,000	Howard Tenens	27	−½	2.6	9.6	..
16.1m	Howden Grp	81	−2	7.1	8.8	6.2
182.5m	Hudsons Bay	£11½	−1	31.2	2.7	11.2
6,561,000	Hunt Moscrop	28	+½	1.2	4.3	10.2
24.0m	Hunting Assoc	300	−17	4.9	1.6	10.7
5,679,000	Huntleigh Grp	174	−6	4.0	2.3	10.6
—	Hutch Whamp	89	−4	..	..	..
I — L						
146.7m	ICL	433	−30	11.6	2.7	7.9
2,823,000	IDC Grp	134	−2	13.9	10.4	25.2
120.8m	IMI	59	−1	5.3	9.1	7.1
17.7m	Ibstock Johns'n	179	−1	9.7	5.4	6.7
2,140.6m	Imp Chem Ind	378	−14	26.5	7.0	8.3
575.6m	Imperial Grp	81½	−1	8.6	10.5	8.3
1,605,000	Ingall Ind	30	..	2.8	9.4	9.6
960,000	Ingram H.	30	−2	..	..	19.7
47.5m	Initial Services	90	−2	7.6	8.4	7.6
58.8m	Int Paint	80	..	3.5	4.3	6.4
88.8m	Int Thomson	255	−15	7.7	3.0	7.9
217.3m	Do Conv Pref	208	−15	15.9	7.6	..
21.7m	Int Timber	130	..	10.7	8.2	8.2
13.2m	Inveresk Grp	65	−1½	7.4	11.4	7.5
35.9m	Itoh BDR	280 11/16	−1/16	5.6	1.9	..
8,000,000	JB Hldgs	60	−1	1.6	2.7	5.9
1,344,000	Jacks W.	23	−1	1.5	6.5	..
890,000	Jacksons B'End	65	..	3.0	4.7	9.0
1,626,000	James M. Ind	13¼	−½	1.5	11.9	9.4
451.1m	Jardine M'son	237	−18	6.5	2.7	..
1,620,000	Jarvis J.	160	−2	14.5	9.0	9.5
1,668,000	Jessups Hldgs	40	−2	2.6	6.6	5.9
68.2m	Johnson & F B	71	+1	7.2	10.2	7.1
11.2m	Johnson Grp	103½	−½	6.3	6.0	7.6
77.2m	Johnson Matt	455	−7	20.6	4.5	6.8
19.8m	Johnson-Richd	91	−5	2.7b	3.0	6.2
16.5m	Jones (Ernest)	150	−2	..	..	..
10.8m	Jones Stroud	106	+5	7.1	6.5	5.4
1,605,000	Jourdan T.	40	..	4.4	11.0	4.5
10.9m	K Shoes	73	−5	3.8	5.2	6.6
7,358,000	Kalamazoo	36½	+1	3.2	8.8	9.2
4,032,000	Kelsey Ind	105	..	4.9	4.7	4.9
22.9m	Kenning Mtr	74	−½	6.9	9.4	3.5
4,182,000	Kent M. P.	39	..	3.4	8.6	4.5
3,913,000	Kode Int	136	−11	7.4	5.4	7.3
7,565,000	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	50½	−2	1.3	2.5	13.5
84.4m	Kwik Save Disc	82	−7	3.9	4.8	12.5
31.4m	LCP Hldgs	92	−2	8.3b	9.1	6.5
31.7m	LRC Int	35½	−1½	4.4	12.5	9.1
21.8m	LWT Hldgs 'A'	136	+1	10.5	7.7	8.2
116.7m	Ladbroke	179	−10	11.8a	6.6	5.2
3,396,000	Ladies Pride	59	+2	4.4	7.4	7.4
37.8m	Laing J.	210	+4	4.7	2.3	8.7
54.9m	Do A	209	+4	4.7	2.3	8.7
42.8m	Laird Grp Ltd	98	−6½	4.5b	4.5	7.2
5,469,000	Lake & Elliot	55	−1	5.8	10.6	6.7
1,560,000	Lambert H'wth	52	−2	5.0	9.5	6.7
2,047,000	Lane P. Grp	46	−1	5.0	10.9	3.2
53.2m	Laporte Ind	115	+1	10.7	9.3	11.8
2,772,000	Latham J.	110	−10	11.4	10.4	8.9
9,928,000	Laurence Scott	106	−3	7.6	7.2	5.2
4,320,000	Lawrence W.	108	+1	10.9	10.1	8.6
1,160,000	Lawtex	58	..	4.8	8.3	3.8
63.2m	Lead Industries	152	−2	11.6	7.6	6.2
980,000	Le-Bas E.	41	..	2.9	7.1	..
6,974,000	Lee A.	22½	..	2.3	10.0	4.9
13.6m	Lee Cooper	176	+5	3.7	2.1	6.6
5,079,000	Leigh Int	120	−5	6.6b	5.5	14.8
16.2m	Leisure C'van	117	..	5.1	4.4	15.3
9,105,000	Lennons Grp	36	..	2.5	7.0	7.1
15.6m	Lep Grp	245	−3	5.2a	2.1	7.0
24.7m	Lesney Ord	85	−3	4.5	5.3	6.8
40.2m	Letraset	136	−10	8.2	6.0	8.2
32.2m	Lex Service	82	−3	6.8a	8.3	5.7
8,360,000	Liberty Ord	190	..	4.4	2.3	10.5
12.5m	Lilley F. J. C.	76	−2	3.9	5.1	7.0
2,443,000	Lincroft Kilg	51	−1	5.8	11.3	2.8
26.4m	Lindustries	137	−4	13.6	10.0	6.8
46.9m	Linfood Hldgs	137	..	14.2	10.4	6.8
1,876,000	Linread	36	−1	3.4	9.6	..
8,581,000	Lister & Co	52	−1	1.5	2.9	7.1
15.4m	Lloyd F. H.	64	−4	8.1	12.6	3.9
1,950,000	Locker T.	19½	−½	1.3	6.8	7.5
4,025,000	Do A	18½	..	1.3	7.1	7.1
6,192,000	Lockwoods Fds	107	−11	6.2	5.7	6.8
137.6m	Ldn & M'land	101	−3	10.2	10.1	7.6
20.7m	Ldn & N'thern	36½	−1	3.0	8.3	9.8
41.3m	Ldn Brick Co	70	−2½	5.1	7.3	5.5
7,190,000	Ldn Prov Post	205	+5	15.0	7.3	7.7
4,644,000	Longton Trans	74	−1	5.8	7.9	4.7
115.2m	Lonrho	61	−2	10.0	16.4	3.6
6,313,000	Lonsdale Univ	90	+1	7.7	8.6	6.3
4,374,000	Lookers	59	−2	3.9	6.6	3.1
7,703,000	Lovell Hldgs	112	−2	5.9	5.3	5.3
30.7m	Low & Bonar	186	−4	17.3	9.3	6.0
282.3m	Lucas Ind	316	−6	12.8	4.0	7.9
63.9m	Lyons J. Ord	155	h ..	11.5b	7.4	..
M — N						
30.3m	MFI Furn	135	..	3.3	2.4	5.9
31.9m	MK Electric	210	−15	8.9	4.2	6.5
3,800,000	ML Hldgs	190	−25	6.5	3.4	12.8
7,470,000	MY Dart	60	−3	3.6	6.1	4.7
14.9m	McCorquodale	288	−5	23.5	8.1	8.1
4,176,000	McInerney Prop	36	+2	3.0	8.4	9.9
3,117,000	McCleery L'Amie	16½	−1½	0.3	1.8	..
2,324,000	Mackay H.	47	−1	4.9	10.5	22.2
39.7m	McKechnie Bros	98	..	7.9	8.5	5.2
1,128,000	Mackinnon (Scot)	47	..	2.5	5.3	6.1
844,000	McNeill Grp	31	−3	..	..	..
18.7m	Macpherson D.	74½	−3½	4.5	6.0	7.6
65.7m	Magnet & Sthns	140	−2	9.0	6.4	7.6
21.1m	Mallinson Denny	52½	−1	4.2	8.1	6.7
6,968,000	Man Agcy Music	96	+2	8.6	8.9	7.3
11.4m	Man Ship Canal	285	−2	23.8	8.3	15.5
7,220,000	Mang Bronze	73	−2	2.9	3.9	3.2
6,420,000	Maple Hldgs	23	+½	..e	..	..
36.0m	Marchwiel	109	−11	7.6	7.0	..
1,066.7m	Marks & Spencer	82	−5	3.5	4.3	15.9
71.6m	Marley Ltd	72	−4	3.8	5.2	6.3
3,470,000	Marling Ind	34½	..	1.6	4.5	7.9
9,890,000	Marshall Cav	49	−½	6.6	13.5	8.2
564,000	Marshall T Lox	47	−1	3.9	8.3	2.8
1,955,000	Do A	45	−2	3.9	8.7	2.7
7,156,000	Marshalls Univ	145	−5	10.6	7.3	4.8
3,233,000	Martin-Black	49	−1	3.0	6.1	..
15.1m	Martin-News	238	−8	11.0	4.6	5.4
28.4m	Martonair	215	−15	8.3	3.9	13.4
5,631,000	May & Hassell	80	−1	4.6	5.8	27.3
6,679,000	Maynards	137	−3	8.2	6.0	9.6
1,225,000	Mentz Bros	17½	+1½	..	..	72.9
720,000	Medminster	36	..	3.0	8.4	8.7
1,773,000	Melody Mills	102	−2	4.9	4.8	7.5
3,538,000	Mentmore Mfg	16½	..	1.4	8.3	14.2
28.3m	Menzies J.	198	−4	4.0	2.1	19.2
788.3m	Metal Box	316	−32	22.2	7.0	5.0
20.1m	Metal Closures	100	−4	6.7	6.7	8.3
8,108,000	Metalrax	50	−2	1.7	3.5	8.7
10.4m	Mettoy	71	−4	3.5	5.0	5.1
48.0m	Meyer M. L.	87	−½	7.1	8.1	7.1
5,676,000	Midland Ind	44	..	2.8	3.6	6.5
2,375,000	Milbury	48	..	3.6	7.6	3.9
16.3m	Mills & Allen.	200	−5	11.4	5.7	5.4
12.7m	Mining Supplies	113	−5	1.9	1.7	13.4
23.4m	Mit Cotts Grp	44½	−½	5.2	11.6	5.9
9,429,000	Mitchell Somers	60	−8	2.4	4.0	4.6
6,361,000	Mixconcrete	68	−1	5.1	7.3	11.1
1,350,000	Modern Eng	54	−1	4.2	7.8	11.7
39.8m	Molins	136	−4	11.1	8.2	10.1
11.1m	Monk A.	103	..	8.3	8.3	3.6
698,000	M'santo 5% Ln	£46	..	500	10.9	..
310,000	Do 6% Ln.	£54	..	625	11.6	..
12.3m	Do 5% Cnv	£114	−1	500	4.4	..
1,672,000	Montfort Knit	74	..	5.5	7.4	9.3
4,012,000	More O'Ferrall	87	+2	5.0	5.8	10.4
52.8m	Morgan Cruc	127	−1	8.9	7.0	9.0
2,196,000	Morgan Edwds	74	..	..	..	..
1,967,000	Morrall Abel	46	..	3.7	8.0	4.9
2,072,000	Morris & Blakey	112	+8	6.2	5.6	13.2
1,032,000	Do A	90	..	6.2	6.9	10.6
3,111,000	Moss Bros	137	−5	4.6	3.8	20.7
3,368,000	Moss Eng	73	+1	6.3	8.0	7.8
99.2m	Mothercare	184	−14	4.6	8.0	15.2
604,000	Movitex	13½	−½	0.5	3.8	15.2
17.5m	Mowlem J.	111	−8	9.9	8.9	5.9
16.6m	Muirhead	199	−8	7.6	3.8	10.2
3,186,000	Myson Grp	54	−7	1.9	3.5	36.8
17.7m	NSS News	104	−6	3.1	2.9	9.4
1,183,000	Nathan B. & I.	64	−2	5.1	7.9	7.1
4,194,000	Nat Carbon	36	−2	..e	..	..
811,000	Needlers	41	+4	2.3e	5.5	6.8
5,843,000	Neepsend	43	..	4.9	11.4	5.6
1,988,000	Negretti & Zam	88	• −1	5.5	6.3	12.6
15.7m	Neill J.	88	+2	9.7	11.0	4.2
15.8m	Newarthill	158	−8	7.3	4.6	4.9
12.5m	Newman Ind	91	−3	7.8	8.5	3.6
2,747,000	Newman Tonks	65	+3	6.1	9.3	5.1
8,864,000	Newmark L.	270	+2	10.2	3.8	8.3
55.2m	Norcros	99½	−3½	6.7	6.7	6.8
4,467,000	Norfolk C Grp	34	−1	0.9b	2.7	14.2
3,312,000	Normand Elec	46	..	4.3	9.3	6.5
97.2m	NEI	129	−7	9.9	7.6	6.7
119.8m	Nthn Foods	103	−8	5.7b	5.5	12.2
6,738,000	Norton & Wright	248	−3	6.4	2.7	14.7
5,547,000	Norton W. E.	30	−3	1.2	4.0	8.9
8,076,000	Norwest Holst	88	−4	7.0	7.9	4.0
70.5m	Notts Mfg	136	−5	5.1	3.7	8.0
23.6m	Nurdin & Peacock	82	−8	2.9	3.5	6.8
5,300,000	Nu-Swift Ind	29	..	2.5	8.5	13.7
O — S						
10.7m	Ocean Wilsons	81	−3	4.4	5.4	7.3
7,583,000	Office & Elect	125	−3	6.4	5.2	8.1
17.4m	Ofrex Grp	107	−3	4.8b	4.5	9.7
57.1m	Ogilvy & M	£25	−2½	51.7	3.4	10.4
10.8m	Owen Owen	121	−5	4.5	3.7	11.3
4,274,000	Oxley Printing	61	−3	3.9	6.5	2.6
4,926,000	Parker Knoll 'A'	128	−2	5.5	4.4	5.3
6,534,000	Parker Timber	112	+2	9.2	8.2	6.0
2,783,000	Paterson R.	40	−3	3.5	8.7	6.1
15.0m	Paterson Zoch	185	+2	11.9	6.5	3.3
1,379,000	Do A NV	180	+2	11.9	6.6	3.2
30.1m	Pauls & Whites	114	−3	6.5	5.7	6.7
89.8m	Pearson Long	218	−4	9.1	4.2	9.0
153.8m	Pearson & Son	224	−8	11.5	5.1	9.4
774,000	Do 4% Ln	£33½	+1	400	11.9	..
48.1m	Pegler-Hatt	164	−2	11.6	7.1	6.3
2,221,000	Pentland Ind	21½	−1	1.1	4.9	4.8
15.7m	Pentos	99	..	7.2	7.3	6.1
—	Perkin El 4%	£97	−6	..	..	..
9,590,000	Perry H. Mtrs	108	−9	4.6	4.2	3.6
8,070,000	Petrocon Grp	53	• −11	6.9	13.2	6.8
8,640,000	Philips Fin 5⅝	£54	−½	575	10.6	..
1,460.6m	Philips Lamps	£8 9/16	−1/16	42.1	4.8	..
688,000	Phillips Pats	17	−1	..	..	13.7
4,340,000	Phoenix Timber	148	−2	6.5	4.4	..
1,035,000	P'dilly Theatre	115	..	2.7	2.3	32.3
1,097,000	Pickles W.	16	• ..	0.7	4.4	11.0
2,400,000	Pifco Hldgs	96	−4	4.6	4.7	6.7
2,300,000	Do A	92	−6	4.6	4.9	6.4
373.2m	Pilkington Bros	300	−15	8.8	2.9	7.8
3,826,000	Pittard Grp	52	−2	4.4	8.5	4.9
5,758,000	Plaxtons	97	..	5.4	5.6	8.2
4,398,000	Pleasurama	70	−1	3.1	4.4	6.8
246.0m	Plessey	111	−10	8.3	7.5	9.0
29.3m	Do ADR	£14½	−1¼	..	..	..
5,409,000	Plysu	99	+1	2.1	2.1	8.2
38.0m	Portals Hldgs	224	−4	12.3	5.5	9.4
3,299,000	Porter Chad	102	−5	8.0	7.8	4.8
5,800,000	Portsmth News	70	..	4.8	6.8	6.5
56.9m	Powell Duffryn	185	−10	15.2	8.2	4.6
3,637,000	Pratt F. Eng	68	−2	7.6	11.1	3.7
6,536,000	Preedy A.	83	−2	4.3	5.2	5.2
33.4m	Press W.	28	−2	1.4	4.8	7.5
32.8m	Prestige Grp	181	+1	8.5	4.7	10.4
820,000	Prestwich Pkr	41	• ..	4.6	11.1	11.2
21.7m	Pretoria P Cem	145	−15	17.1	11.8	2.8
7,642,000	Priest B.	82	−4	8.1	9.7	4.5
7,510,000	Pritchard Serv	35	−2	2.3	6.4	5.8
40.7m	Pye Hldgs	83	−4	5.4	6.5	5.3
439,000	Pyke W. J.	60	..	1.0	1.7	93.8
860,000	Pyramid Grp	43	..	3.7	8.6	8.1
328.0m	Quaker Oats	£15⅞	..	60.9	3.9	9.3
7,095,000	Queens Moat	42	−1½	0.5	1.2	45.7
9,950,000	R.F.D. Group	73	−3½	2.4	3.3	4.4
367.3m	Racal Elect	322	−17	5.9	1.8	12.6
2,176,000	Raine Eng	12	−1	1.3	10.8	15.2
428.0m	Rank Org Ord	248	−6	12.1	4.9	7.8
144.5m	RHM	38	−1½	3.2	8.3	8.4
17.4m	RHP	64	..	5.8b	9.1	8.4
9,870,000	Ransomes Sims	175	−6	13.1	7.5	5.5
651,000	Ratcliffe F. S.	82	..	8.0	9.7	8.8
13.0m	Ratners	66	−4	3.6	5.4	9.2
34.1m	Raybeck Ltd	94	..	5.1	5.4	18.9
33.4m	Readicut Int	43½	−½	1.4	3.3	9.1
99.6m	RMC	133	• −5	9.2	6.8	7.7
291.1m	Reckitt & Colmn	475	−30	17.0	3.6	9.1
8,030,000	Record Ridgway	80	+2	7.5b	9.4	6.3
17.4m	Redfearn Nat	288	−4	24.0	8.3	3.9
73.0m	Rediffusion	91	−6	7.3	8.0	12.2
151.7m	Redland	159	−2	6.4	4.0	7.9
9,882,000	Redman Heenan	61	−½	3.1	5.0	4.2
2,128,000	Reed A.	95	• −6	4.4	4.7	8.1
8,545,000	Do A NV	95	• −4	4.4	4.7	8.1
4,914,000	Reed Exec	78	−2	4.6	5.8	10.8
187.7m	Reed Int	168	−14	12.1b	7.2	8.0
274.4m	Reliance Grp	£21½	−1½	80.7	3.7	6.4
4,628,000	Reliance Knit	55	+2	5.4	9.7	4.7
11.7m	Rennies Cons	55	−1	9.7	17.5	2.7
54.6m	Renold Ltd	136	..	14.5	10.6	8.0
68.3m	Rentokil Grp	70	• −1½	2.7	3.9	13.8
2,514,000	Renwick Grp	46	−1	1.5	3.3	4.1
1,569,000	Restmor Grp	68	−4	2.7	3.9	8.8
9,251,000	Revertex	65	−4	5.2	8.0	7.8
3,802,000	Rexmore	68	..	6.4	9.5	8.6
9,288,000	Ricardo Eng	324	−16	10.6a	3.3	13.8
11.5m	Richards & Wall	83	..	7.1	8.6	5.3
349.7m	Rich'n-Merrell	£14¼	−⅞	55.0	3.9	10.1
7,063,000	Richardsons W.	60	..	6.9	11.5	8.1
27.0m	Rockware Grp	123	• −6	8.2	6.7	3.7
65.5m	Rolls-R Motors	111	−4	7.9	7.1	10.7
2,615,000	Ropner Hldgs	40	−2½	3.2	8.1	5.4
3,293,000	Do A	40	−2½	3.2	8.1	5.4
2,960,000	Rosgill Hldgs	31	+1	..	..	8.8
4,023,000	Rotaflex	40	..	2.5	6.3	5.5
1,873,000	Rotaprint	37	−1	4.4	12.0	3.2
85.6m	Rothmns Int 'B'	62	−2	3.1	5.0	2.6
10.2m	Rotork Ltd	85	−2	1.9	3.4	5.5
2,166,000	Routledge & K	190	+5	6.1	3.2	10.7
3,746,000	Rowlinson Con	30	..	0.9	3.1	7.9
225.8m	Rowntree Mac	394	+4	19.7b	5.0	9.6
5,683,000	Rowton Hotels	149	..	9.9	6.7	14.8
9,900,000	Royal Worcs	166	−2	10.0	6.0	38.2
8,680,000	Royco Grp	43	• −1	3.0	7.0	12.0
4,458,000	Ruberoid	43	• −1	3.5	8.1	10.5
75.6m	Rugby Cement	80	+1	5.9	7.4	9.9
36.5m	SGB Grp	167	−5	8.3	5.0	9.8
65.3m	SKF 'B'	192 5/32	+½	47.9	5.0	4.8
4,434,000	Saatchi	118	−3	5.5	4.7	12.1
15.6m	Sabah Timber	37	−½	2.5	6.8	4.5
278.3m	Sainsbury J.	215	−10	9.2	4.3	8.8
905.2m	St Gobain	£26¼	−¼	173	6.6	58.4
5,288,000	Sale Tilney	152	−3	8.0	5.3	8.3
12.5m	Samuel H.	183	−6	7.6	4.1	11.0
61.3m	Do A	178	−1	7.6	4.3	10.7
3,816,000	Sanderson Kay	64	• −4	6.5	10.2	7.7
684,000	Sanderson Mur	36	• ..	5.2	14.4	6.8
3,122,000	Sangur J. E.	37	−2	..e	..	7.3
7,221,000	Sangers	80	−4	8.8	11.0	7.1
20.2m	Savoy Hotel 'A'	72	−4	1.5	2.1	11.5
28.7m	Scapa Grp	108	+1	8.3	7.6	6.4
12.8m	Scholes G. H.	300	+6	28.1	9.4	10.3
3,804,000	Scotcros	73½	−1	4.9	6.8	7.2
2,648,000	S.E.E.T.	66	−1	2.8	4.2	3.8
2,580,000	Scot Heritable	43	−1	1.4	3.2	5.1
3,622,000	Scottish TV 'A'	70	• −1	3.7	5.3	5.0
38.2m	Scot Univ Inv	128	..	11.0	8.9	7.9
340.8m	Sears Hldgs	38	−1½	1.9	5.1	13.6
3,881,000	Securicor Grp	125	−2	3.8	3.0	9.6
9,181,000	Do NV	126	−4	3.8	3.0	9.4
8,656,000	Security Serv	130	−2	5.3	4.1	7.8
18.6m	Do A	128	−4	5.3	4.1	7.6
1,985,000	Sekers Int	35	..	2.3	6.5	8.8
14.7m	Sellincourt	29½	+1	1.9	6.7	3.5
18.6m	Senior Eng	25	−½	1.9	7.4	7.9
35.7m	Serck	54	−3	9.9b	11.8	6.9
2,307,000	Shakespeare J.	29	..	2.9	10.1	5.8
6,459,000	Shaw Carpets	72	..	3.8	5.2	22.1
24.0m	Sheepbridge	68	−3	6.5	9.5	9.3
500,000	Sherman S.	12½	−½	..	..	..
5,137,000	Sidlaw Ind	94	..	9.1	9.7	10.9
21.7m	Siebe Gorman	210	−6	8.6	4.1	8.0
3,867,000	Siemssen Hunt	59	−1	4.7	7.9	7.4
1,181.2m	Sigmode 7% Cn	£163	−1	700	4.8	..
15.1m	Silentnight	101	−5	4.4	4.4	5.4
54.6m	Simon Eng	264	−6	12.3	4.7	7.0
1,160,000	Simpson S.	116	−4	6.4	5.5	9.4
5,976,000	Do A	112	..	5.8	5.2	9.1
7,100,000	Sirdar	89	+4	4.7	5.3	5.6
46.8m	600 Group	104	..	8.8	8.5	8.6
19.1m	Sketchley	128	−4	8.2	6.4	10.1
408,000	Smallshaw R.	32	..	..e	..	3.5
4,133,000	Smart J.	41	−1	3.0	7.4	6.4
4,383,000	Smith D. S.	81	−1	4.0	5.0	7.0
105.6m	Smith & Neph	67½	−3	3.9	5.7	8.2
166.3m	Smith W. H. 'A'	149	−9	3.1	2.1	16.7
96.7m	Smiths Ind	205	−8	11.4	5.6	9.4
95.5m	Smurfit	201	+1	13.3	6.6	10.4
460,000	Sobranie	30	..	2.7	8.9	30.6
464,000	Do NV	30	+1	2.7	8.9	30.6
8,577,000	Solicitors Law	58	−3	5.9	10.1	15.8
43.1m	Sotheby P. B.	317	−6	12.9b	4.1	13.3
7,234,000	Spear & Jackson	136	−4	14.2	10.4	13.6
9,805,000	Spear J. W.	228	..	2.8	1.3	6.6
1,622,000	Spencer Gears	18	..	0.9	5.1	4.9
49.2m	Spillers	33½	..	2.0	6.0	8.1
39.0m	Spirax-Sarco	166	−2	7.1	4.3	12.7
6,667,000	Staffs Potts	155	−2	6.0	3.9	6.6
5,326,000	Stag Furniture	138	+1	7.7	5.6	9.8
13.8m	Stakis (Reo)	38	..	1.2	3.0	16.7
11.9m	Stanley A. G.	168	+8	6.4b	3.8	12.5
41.2m	Staveley Ind	288	−8	15.2	5.2	6.0
21.3m	Steel Bros	200	..	9.9	4.9	6.8
78.3m	Steetley Co	182	−3	10.2	5.6	4.5
2,675,000	Steinberg	20½	+1½	1.5	7.1	11.7
—	Stew't & Ll 6½	50	..	..	..	..
2,483,000	Stocklake Hldgs	59	−7	3.9	6.6	3.2
1,350,000	Stockt. & Son	156	−10	6.6	4.4	4.3
6,384,000	Stonehill	114	..	9.1	8.0	13.2
43.8m	Stone Platt	106	−2	6.1	5.7	5.2
4,600,000	Stothert & Pitt	230	−3	14.9	6.5	10.4
1,467,000	Streeters	23	−1	2.6	11.2	..
3,808,000	Strong & Fisher	66	−2	7.0	10.8	10.7
2,376,000	Sunbeam W'sey	32	..	4.3	13.4	4.2
2,135,000	Sutcliffe S'man	58	−2	8.5	14.7	7.7
—	Swire Pacific 'A'	146	−8	..	..	..
4,530,000	Syltone	148	−3	8.4	5.7	5.6
1,660,000	Symonds Eng	28	..	2.8	10.2	11.0
T — Z						
1,236,000	Tace	26½	−½	1.9	7.1	4.6
2,147,000	Takeda Bdr	£16 27/32	−1 15/32	16.6	1.0	47.0
4,276,000	Talbex Grp	17¼	−¼	0.8	4.8	7.5
77.2m	Tarmac Ltd	140	−3	15.6	11.3	6.7
92.2m	Tate & Lyle	169	−5	20.4	12.1	4.0
1,500,000	Tavener R'tlge	74	+2	..e	..	10.7
827,000	Taylor Pallis	93	..	6.7	7.2	6.0
93.3m	Taylor Woodrow	400	−22	11.6	2.9	9.5
15.3m	Tecalemit	138	−6	8.4b	6.1	7.3
10.4m	Telefusion	36	−1	2.0	5.5	14.8
5,879,000	Do A	35	−1	2.0	5.7	14.2
53.1m	Telephone Rent	137	−6	9.1	6.6	11.8
168.1m	Tesco	53½	−1½	2.5	4.6	10.1
993,000	Textured Jersey	33	+1	1.5	4.6	7.8
5,309,000	Thermal Synd	100	..	6.8	6.8	5.4
488.4m	Thorn Electric	358	−16	17.4	4.9	8.9
1,561,000	Thurgar Bardex	19½	+½	1.2	5.9	6.9
5,765,000	Tilbury Cont	293	−3	30.4	10.4	5.8
256.1m	Tilling T.	120½	−3½	6.8	5.7	6.6
26.5m	Time Products	180	−12	7.9	4.4	6.9
142,000	Titaghur Jute	10	+1	..	..	..
6,317,000	Tomkins F. H.	25	−½	1.5	5.9	7.6
80.6m	Tootal	45½	−2	4.3	9.4	5.8
1,483,000	Toye	66	−2	1.9	2.9	8.3
26.4m	Tozer Kemsley	53	−1	4.8	9.1	4.7
180.1m	Trafalgar H Ltd	113	−6	8.6b	7.6	7.0
5,020,000	Trans Paper	69	−1½	7.5	10.8	9.5
95.6m	Transport Dev	72	−2	5.0	7.0	11.6
14.7m	Travis & Arnold	179	−5	5.9	3.3	7.9
2,610,000	Tricoville	87	−3	3.1	3.5	8.0
25.1m	Trident TV 'A'	53	−4	4.4	8.3	6.6
2,400,000	Triefus & Co	100	+4	2.8	2.8	10.6
7,581,000	Triplex Found	92	−4	7.0	7.6	4.5
235.6m	Trust Hse Forte	234	−9	13.4	5.7	9.6
216.7m	Tube Invest	372	−10	33.2	8.9	4.6
35.7m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	298	−2	16.6	5.6	8.1
2,402,000	Turner Curzon	11½	f ..	1.1	9.4	6.9
188.0m	Turner Newall	173	−2	17.4	10.1	5.7
14.2m	Turner Mfg	142	..	6.1	4.3	5.4
3,553,000	Turriff	83	−3	3.5	4.2	4.8
136.8m	UDS Grp	91	−3	8.0	8.8	9.8
21.7m	UKO Int	158	−1	13.3	8.6	8.3
23.3m	Unicorn Ind	100	−2	8.6	8.6	7.3
147.3m	Unigate	73	−2	5.2	7.2	8.2
958.5m	Unilever	540	−6	20.8	3.9	9.4
1,257.2m	Do NV	£25½	−1½	123	5.2	7.6
20.6m	Unitech	157	−8	6.1n	3.9	14.1
200.9m	Utd Biscuit	77	−4	4.5	5.8	8.6
14.5m	Utd City Merc	65	..	1.2	1.8	7.9
7,334,000	Utd Eng	75	−1	3.7	4.9	12.8
7,698,000	Utd Gas Ind	65	−3½	5.6	8.6	7.1
24.3m	Utd News	355	−8	22.1	6.2	7.1
29.2m	Utd Scientific	312	−30	9.1	2.9	13.0
5,252,000	Valor	52	−2	3.2	6.2	5.0
23.2m	Vantona	124	−2	8.1	6.5	5.7
11.0m	Vereeniging Ref	220	+7	19.7	8.9	6.9
11.8m	Vibroplant	198	−2	16.1	8.1	11.6
80.4m	Vickers	184	−5	14.9	8.1	6.7
1,983,000	Vita-Tex	59	−1	5.3	9.0	7.7
11.4m	Vosper	202	−1	7.6b	3.8	7.5
2,246,000	W Ribbons	60	−2	5.0	8.3	5.7
6,064,000	WGI	133	−5	8.8	6.6	8.5
12.3m	Waddington J.	198	−4	17.1	8.7	11.3
3,066,000	Wade Potteries	30	..	1.7	5.6	8.1
7,104,000	Wadkin	148	−5	9.5	6.4	5.6
13.8m	Wagon Ind	144	−4	11.6	8.1	7.7
2,213,000	Walker C & W	124	−4	10.0	8.1	5.2
7,638,000	Walker J. Gold	104	−2	3.6	3.5	8.1
8,193,000	Do NV	91	−5	3.6	4.0	5.4
14.5m	Ward & Gold	96	−2	6.9	7.2	8.3
39.6m	Ward T. W.	76½	−2	6.2	8.1	8.4
8,662,000	Ward White	99	−3	6.1	6.2	5.0
4,571,000	Wardle B.	28½	−½	2.0	7.8	5.1
18.1m	Waring & Gillow	130	−5	5.4	4.2	7.7
6,889,000	Warne Wright	67	+14	4.2	6.2	8.1
1,693,000	Warrington T.	53	+1	4.7	8.9	19.7
72.4m	Waterford Glass	58	..	2.2	3.8	9.5
3,712,000	Watmoughs	99	−1	6.1	6.2	7.9
15.6m	Watts Blake	120	−3	4.4	3.6	12.2
5,798,000	Wearwell	37	−3	..	..	10.6
5,481,000	Webstars Pub	56	−½	2.0	3.5	9.4
28.0m	Weir Grp	115	−4	8.1	7.1	6.3
2,923,000	Wellco Hldgs	27	−½	1.7b	6.3	8.1
5,575,000	Wellman Eng	49½	−2½	3.6	7.3	7.5
2,553,000	Westbrick Pdts	62	+1	2.3	3.7	10.3
25.5m	Westinghse Brke	60	−3	3.4	5.6	6.4
31.9m	Westland Air	37	−½	4.8	13.0	9.6
221,000	Westminster Inv	9	f ..	..e	..	..
360,000	Wharf Mill	23	..	2.2	9.3	..
1,600,000	Whatlings	40	−1	3.9	9.7	7.7
—	Wh'lock Mar	49	−1½	..	..	..
6,773,000	Whessoe	75	+2	7.3	9.7	4.1
4,629,000	Whewey Watson	23	..	1.3	5.8	7.4
5,089,000	White Child	109	−4	7.0	6.4	7.9
20.0m	Whitecroft	107	..	10.0	9.3	6.9
1,061,000	Whiteley BSW	27	−1	..	..	..
7,475,000	Wholesale Ftt	214	−5	8.9	4.2	9.2
12.8m	Wigfall H.	247	−11	20.5	8.3	10.7
1,812,000	Wiggins Constr	38	..	2.6	6.9	5.6
1,686,000	Wight Cons	116	..	11.4	9.8	6.5
50.0m	Wilkins'n Match	175	−3	15.2	8.7	7.8
10.0m	Do 10% Conv	£91	−3	1000	11.0	..
3,465,000	Wms J. Cardiff	50	−2	4.3	8.3	8.5
2,382,000	Wills G. & Sons	57	−1	2.6	4.5	5.9
13.4m	Wilmot Breeden	65	−2	4.6	7.1	4.8
4,722,000	Wilson Bros	41	−3½	2.1	5.2	6.6
136.4m	Wimpey G	77½	−4½	1.0	1.3	7.5
5,906,000	Winn Ind	50	−1	4.7	9.5	6.3
4,766,000	Witter T.	53½	−1½	4.8	8.9	12.6
27.9m	W'sley Hughes	210	−6	18.6	8.1	9.8
1,880,000	Wood & Sons	47	−3	2.5	5.3	8.1
2,376,000	Wood S. W.	48	..	6.3	14.2	..
26.0m	Wood Hall Tst	94	−1	8.2	8.7	8.7
14.7m	Woodhead J.	102	−4	5.8	5.6	3.3
2,967,000	W'dh'se Rixson	29	−½	3.5	12.1	27.1
362.7m	Woolworth	65½	−1½	6.3	9.1	12.7
15.4m	Yarrow & Co	335	−2	7.8	2.3	11.4
5,619,000	York Trailer	51	..	3.5	6.8	4.9
3,674,000	Youghal C'pts	34	−2	..	..	..
224,000	Young H. Hldgs	27	−1	..e	..	..
3,006,000	Zetters	55	−½	2.0	3.6	7.4

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
16.4m	Akroyd & Sm	205	..	25.4	12.4	2.3
2,160,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	360	−10	3.9	1.1	3.4
7,434,000	Boustead	65	+4	2.3	3.5	13.1
10.9m	Brit Arrow	14½	−½	..	..	..
38.7m	Challenge Corp	140	..	6.6	4.7	10.0
57.1m	Charterhse Grp	62	−2	5.1	8.2	12.0
—	C Fin de Suez	£47½	−1½	..	..	..
18.5m	Daily Mail Tst	372	−18	19.4	5.2	20.9
18.4m	Do A	370	−15	19.4	5.2	20.8
138.9m	Dalgety	309	−12	24.4b	7.9	8.6
11.6m	Dawnay Day	42½	−2	2.6	6.3	6.1
1,739,000	Edin Ind Hldgs	9	+1	0.2n	1.7	..
27.5m	Electra Inv	113½	−3	7.6	6.7	27.0
3,133,000	Exploration	26	−1	0.8	3.2	8.4
5,110,000	FC Finance	73	+5	3.1	4.3	14.7
869,000	Fitzroy Inv	21	−½	..e	..	..
4,803,000	Goode D & M grp	20	−1	0.2	1.0	..
287.5m	Inchcape	360	−15	22.7	6.3	9.0
98.2m	Lloyds & Scot	92	−2	6.2	6.8	12.1
3,650,000	Ldn & Euro Grp	31	−1	..	..	..
11.6m	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	133	−5	5.5	4.1	14.1
3,368,000	Mannon Fin	46	..	5.3	11.5	12.1
39.7m	Prov Fin Grp	102	−2	7.7	7.6	9.1
462.4m	Sime Darby	117	+9	3.0	2.6	39.2
5,327,000	Smith Bros	61	..	7.5	12.3	9.2
2,611,000	Tyndall O'seas	300	−60	46.4	5.8	..
41.6m	Utd Dom Tst	38	−3	..e	..	6.6
9,743,000	Wagon Fin	42	−1	3.1	7.5	8.8
10.6m	Yule Catto	66	p ..	2.2	3.3	8.6
INSURANCE						
119.8m	Bowring	112	−8	4.7	4.2	..
2,585,000	Brentnall Beard	34	+2	2.0	5.9	10.5
32.2m	Britannic	168	−2	13.9	8.3	..
567.2m	Com Union	159	−3	13.2	8.8	..
174.3m	Eagle Star	130	−4	9.9	7.6	..
33.6m	Equity & Law	168	−4	10.1	6.0	..
334.0m	Gen Accident	204	..	12.8	6.3	..
271.5m	GRE	216	−6	16.2	7.5	..
74.6m	Hambro Life	375	−10	31.6	8.5	..
71.4m	Heath C. E.	245	−12	7.3	3.0	9.5
47.7m	Hogg Robinson	211	−10	9.4	4.5	10.9
126.8m	Howden A.	140	−8	10.6	7.6	7.7
203.3m	Legal & Gen	141	−3	9.0	6.4	..
31.4m	London & Man	126	−2	10.2	8.1	..
15.6m	Ldn Utd Inv	183	−7	6.4	3.5	10.2
29.4m	Matthews W'son	178	−4	14.5	8.1	8.3
84.6m	Minet Hldgs	172	−8	5.6	3.2	10.7
9,316,000	Moran C.	54	−2	5.0n	9.3	6.0
81.3m	Pearl	226	−4	19.1	8.4	..
142.3m	Phoenix	236	−8	16.8	7.1	..
3,570,000	Prov Life 'A'	140	−2	12.8	9.1	..
—	Do A Br	143	..	12.8	8.9	..
2,671,000	Do B	137	..	12.8	9.3	..
—	Do B Br	137	..	12.8	9.3	..
411.7m	Prudential	138	−5	10.6	7.7	..
29.6m	Refuge	142	−4	10.5	7.4	..
510.9m	Royal	340	−10	26.3	7.7	..
222.7m	Sedg. Forbes.	403	−4	16.2	4.0	22.9
36.8m	Stenhouse	97	−11	6.4	6.6	7.3
258.3m	Sun Alliance	528	−18	32.3	6.2	..
57.8m	Sun Life	100	−3	5.2	5.2	..
6,300,000	Trade Indem'ty	175	..	13.4	7.7	..
97.2m	Willis Faber	243	−8	24.1	5.8	11.1
INVESTMENT TRUSTS						
30.3m	Aberdeen Trst	136½	−3½	7.7b	5.6	26.5
107.1m	Alliance Trust	212½	−8	10.8n	5.1	25.9
32.9m	Amer Trust	41¼	−3	2.1	5.1	30.3
54.8m	Ang-Amer Secs	95½	−3½	4.6	4.8	28.9
1,387,000	Anglo Int Inv	41	−½	4.9	11.8	12.3
3,179,000	Do Ass	159½	+2½	..	..	..
14.8m	Anglo Scot	44	−2½	2.6b	5.8	28.6
13.4m	Ashdown Inv	127½	−6	6.3	4.9	30.3
1,650,000	Atlanta Balt	55	−2	0.8	1.4	56.1
25.6m	Atlantic Assets	97	−8½	0.6	0.6	..
65.8m	Atlas Electric	61	−3½	2.9	4.7	29.6
20.9m	Bankers Inv	54	−2½	3.8	7.1	20.8
11.0m	Berry Trust	72½	−½	1.3	1.8	79.7
55.9m	Border & Sthrn	57	−4	11.7	20.6	35.2
19.6m	Brit Am & Gen	30½	−1½	2.6	8.6	23.1
67.8m	Brit Assets Tst	73	−3½	3.6	4.9	29.7
2,437,000	Brit Emp Sec	12	+¼	1.0	8.7	15.0
102.9m	Brit Invest	165	−4	7.4	4.5	34.4
19.5m	Broadstone	146½	−7	8.0	5.5	27.8
15.4m	Brunner	96½	−2	5.8	6.0	26.9
8,750,000	Brycourt Inv	125	..	3.8	3.0	44.6
9,100,000	CLRP Inv	65	−2	2.9	4.4	27.4
45.9m	Caledonia Inv	261	−3	12.9	4.9	24.9
27.4m	Caledonian Tst	77	−5	3.0	3.8	45.0
963,000	Do B	74	−5	..	..	..
18.1m	Capital & Natl	122½	−6	7.4	6.0	..
568,000	Do B	116½	−6	..	..	..
11.1m	Cardinal 'Dfd'	106½	−4	6.1	5.8	..
11.9m	Carliol Inv	111½	−6	5.8	5.2	26.8
20.2m	Cedar Inv	64	−3	3.9	6.2	24.2
21.5m	Charter Trust	54	−2	3.3	6.2	24.3
44.5m	Clydesdale Inv	77	−3½	2.7n	3.5	42.3
1,231,000	Do B	74½	−3½	..	..	..
22.7m	Common Mkt	£14½	..	34.0	2.3	..
32.1m	Cont & Ind	189½	−5	9.7	5.1	28.5
11.9m	Crescent Japan	191	−2	..	..	..
8,000,000	Crossfriars	80	+1	5.6	7.0	21.6
1,442,000	Cumulus	27½	−3	1.2	4.4	34.4
19.5m	Delta Inv	145	..	..	..	..
6,333,000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	214½	−½	21.6	10.0	18.5
4,133,000	Do Cap	161	−1	..	..	..
28.9m	Drayton Com	124	−2	6.8	5.5	24.1
43.1m	Drayton Cons	142	−3	7.1	5.0	26.8
53.5m	Do Premier	190	−6	10.2	5.3	26.4
10.4m	Dundee & Ldn	62½	−2½	3.6	5.8	26.4
19.5m	Edin Amer Ass	106½	−14½	1.7	1.6	69.2
60.8m	Edinburgh Inv	219½	−7½	10.4	4.7	31.0
13.4m	Elec & Gen	74½	−4	2.4	3.2	40.1
7,577,000	Eng & Int	83½	−2	5.8	6.9	20.0
28.6m	Eng & N York	72	−3	4.6b	6.3	28.9
55.4m	Estate Duties	78	−3	2.9	3.7	37.9
26.5m	First Scot Am	91½	−5	4.3	4.7	30.8
109.8m	Foreign & Colnl	167½	−5	5.7	3.4	44.3
9,200,000	Gt Japan Inv	184	−1	3.0	1.6	89.3
10.1m	Gen Funds 'Ord'	172½	−8½	7.1	4.1	46.9
1,385,000	Do Conv	143	−8	..	..	..
16.3m	Gen Inv & Tsts	106	−3	6.2	5.9	25.0
8,049,000	Gen Scottish	85	−2½	5.0	5.9	24.9
9,288,000	Glendevon	94½	−4½	2.8	3.0	53.1
177.3m	Globe Trust	115	−4	7.6	6.6	20.0
7,404,000	Grange Trust	77	−4	3.3	4.3	34.1
47.7m	Great Northern	98½	−4	6.1	6.2	24.9
3,920,000	Greenfriar	98	−1	2.2	2.2	54.4
3,175,000	Gresham Hse	77	..	4.6	5.9	12.2
56.9m	Guardian	76	−5	4.1	5.4	26.9
27.4m	Hambros	103	−5	5.7	5.5	26.8
86.5m	Hill P. Inv	180	−5½	12.2	6.8	22.8
17.8m	Hume Hldgs A	76	−2	7.2	9.5	16.6
112.3m	Indus & General	53	−2½	2.8	5.2	28.2
35.3m	Internat Inv	74	−4	4.2	5.6	24.6
10.0m	Invest in Suc	165	−2½	4.6	2.8	52.5
48.5m	Inv Cap Trst	78½	−4½	2.9b	3.7	43.4
16.6m	Jardine Japan	166	+1	1.3	0.8	..
8,087,000	Jersey Ext	177	−3	..	..	..
40.6m	Lake View Inv	91	−6½	3.6	4.0	34.1
10.9m	Law Deb Corp	97	−6	7.2b	7.4	20.2
24.8m	Ldn & Holyrood	114	−6	5.7	5.0	31.8
17.7m	Ldn & Montrose	185	−9	8.8	4.8	31.9
33.6m	Ldn & Prov Tst	108	−6	5.4	5.0	31.8
81.2m	Ldn Merch Sec	144	−4	2.5	1.8	..
4,914,000	Do Cap	143	−4	..	..	..
4,860,000	Ldn Pru Invest	81	−2	4.3	5.3	28.6
45.4m	Ldn Trust	100	−5	6.3	6.3	23.7
34.3m	Mercantile Inv	40½	−1½	1.9	4.7	28.3
35.5m	Merchants Trust	70	−4½	4.4b	6.3	26.4
9,702,000	Moorside Trst	100	−4½	7.6	7.6	20.7
7,631,000	New Throg 'Inc'	19½	−½	2.3	12.0	12.2
6,780,000	Do Cap	135	−6	..	..	..
16.3m	North Atlantic	88	−4	4.1	4.6	30.6
30.3m	Northern Amer	96½	−2½	4.3	4.4	34.7
4,025,000	Northern Sec	127	−2	5.2	4.1	29.0
5,283,000	Oil & Associated	55	−2½	3.2	5.8	25.6
20.4m	Pentland	117½	−6	6.1	5.2	26.6
1,368,000	Progressive Sec	61	−2	4.2	7.0	19.8
32.0m	Raeburn	116	−6	5.8	4.9	28.1
19.9m	River & Merc	166	−10	13.1	7.9	18.7
11.3m	River Plate	145	−4	9.9b	6.8	..
24.1m	Romney Trust	87	−6	4.0	4.6	30.0
42.2m	Rothschild	191	−7	10.6	5.6	22.1
3,140,000	Safeguard	74	−2	5.5	7.4	19.6
47.7m	Scot Amer	85½	−6	3.9b	4.6	..
3,008,000	Scot & Merc 'A'	94	..	4.6	4.9	20.6
71.0m	Scot Eastern	134½	−5½	6.8b	5.1	31.5
6,450,000	Scot European	43	−½	2.3	5.3	26.3
53.4m	Scot Invest	98½	−5½	4.2	4.2	36.9
46.9m	Scot National	148½	−6½	5.5	3.7	38.9
35.6m	Scot Northern	101½	−5	5.1	5.0	30.9
68.2m	Scot United	77	−4½	2.6	3.4	47.8
47.4m	Scot Western	93	−6½	3.5	3.7	44.7
1,632,000	Do B	90½	−6	..	..	..
35.2m	Sec Alliance	163½	−11	9.6a	5.2	28.8
15.5m	Sec Gt Northern	85	−4	..	..	42.9
297,000	Do B	82½	−2½	..	..	..
26.7m	Sterling Trust	175	−4	8.0	4.6	31.4
37.3m	Stockholders	94	−6	3.6b	3.8	43.7
9,700,000	Throg Sec 'Cap'	97	−5	..	..	..
30.5m	Throgmton Trust	75½	−1½	6.6	8.8	17.2
20.3m	Trans-Oceanic	171	−6	7.6	4.4	30.2
17.8m	Tribune Inv	70	−3	2.1	3.0	49.8
14.6m	Triplevest 'Inc'	61	..	6.8	11.1	13.9
3,180,000	Do Cap	136	−6	..	..	..
41.6m	Trustees Corp	141	−3	7.4	5.2	27.3
6,827,000	Tyneside Inv	106	−8	5.8	5.5	26.1
54.9m	Utd Brit Secs	124	−7½	6.7	5.4	27.9
60.8m	Utd States Deb	80½	−3	5.3	6.0	28.9
14.9m	Utd States Gen	183	−6	9.2	5.0	27.6
8,550,000	Viking Res	89½	−½	1.7	2.0	55.9
9,792,000	W'bottom Trust	204	−5	7.6	3.7	43.3
74.8m	Witan Inv	90½	−3	3.5	3.8	..
2,444,000	Do B	86	−4	0.1	0.1	..
10.7m	Yeoman Tst	178	−6	11.5	6.5	22.6
7,300,000	Yorks & Lancs	32½	−½	2.3b	7.0	23.6
5,655,000	Young Co Inv	87	..	5.6	6.4	24.9
SHIPPING						
94.9m	Brit & Comm	293	−4	14.1	4.8	8.6
13.3m	Fisher J.	175	..	2.3	1.3	8.6
66.7m	Furness Withy	249	−3	12.8	5.1	6.9
1,890,000	Hunting Gibson	115	+10	0.2	0.1	..
8,524,000	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	2.8	7.6	15.1
25.7m	Manch Liners	225	..	7.6	3.4	20.5
128.6m	Ocean Trans	109	−3	12.6	11.6	3.7
122.2m	P & O 'Dfd'	86½	−2½	9.8	11.5	4.8
MINES						
133.9m	Anglo Am Coal	570	−25	38.1	6.7	..
700.1m	Anglo Am Corp	318	−32	21.0	6.6	..
373.1m	Ang Am Gold	£17	−11/16	104	6.1	..
300.0m	Anglo Am Inv	£28	−2	274	9.9	..
12.4m	Anglo Transvl	£7	−¼	72.5	10.4	..
12.4m	Do A	£7	−¼	72.5	10.4	..
285.1m	Asarco	£9⅞	−1	20.5	2.2	..
5,965,000	Beralt Tin	32	−2	11.7	36.6	..
70.3m	Blyvoors	294	−21	89.7	30.3	..
3,965,000	Botswana RST	22	..	..	..	..
9,660,000	Bracken Mines	69	+2	26.3	38.1	..
36.4m	BH South	118	−½	..e	..	..
85.2m	Buffelsfontein	£7¾	−7/16	107	13.8	..
148.8m	Charter Cons	145	−5	12.6	8.7	..
267.3m	Cons Gold Fields	181	+1	13.7	7.6	..
1,170.5m	De Beers 'Dfd'	356	−40	32.9	9.2	..
262m	Doornfontein	268	−9	31.3	11.7	..
3,649,000	Durban Rood	372	−2	..e	..	..
857,000	East Dagga	23	−2	15.1	65.6	..
366.8m	E Driefontein	673	−13	52.0	7.7	..
12.4m	E Rand Prop	314	−22	..	..	..
2,061,000	El Oro M & Ex	59	−1	1.7	2.8	..
28.6m	Elsburg Gold	95	−7	6.1	6.5	..
784.4m	F S Geduld	£12¾	−13/16	182	11.5	..
4,234,000	Geevor Tin	175	..	7.6	4.4	..
148.1m	Gen Mining	£18	−1	142	8.0	..
10.9m	Grootvlei	96	−7	18.8	19.5	..

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
—	Hamersley	165	−5	..	..	..
6,590,000	Hampton Gold	123	−1	5.3	4.3	..
82.5m	Harmony	307	−19	33.1	10.8	..
127.4m	Hartebeest	£11½	−¼	158	13.9	..
104.8m	Jo'burg Cons	£14¼	−½	104	7.0	..
58.0m	Kinross	278	−24	32.9	11.8	..
149.0m	Kloof	493	−48	25.1	5.1	..
8,000,000	Leslie.	50	−5	12.6	25.1	..
57.8m	Libanon	477	−12	62.3	13.1	..
18.8m	Lydenburg Plat	75	−8	4.0	5.3	..
320.3m	MIM Hldgs	182	−10	5.7	3.1	..
7,000,000	MTD (Mangula)	35	..	7.9	22.6	..
3,645,000	Marievale Con	81	−2	35.0	43.2	..
7,364,000	Messina Trans	67	−7	..e	..	..
—	Metals Explor	23½	−6	..	..	..
15.9m	Middle Wits	165	−12	15.8	9.5	..
120.6m	Minorco	264	−13	8.2	3.1	..
33.7m	Nthgate Explor	315	−70	..	..	..
—	Peko Wallsend	448	−22	..	..	..
123.7m	Pres Brand	£13⅛	−1/16	86.5	9.8	..
104.6m	Pres Steyn	£7¼	−1¼	46.1	6.4	..
11.7m	Rand Mine Prop	95	−7	8.9	9.4	..
142.5m	Randfontein	£30 1/16	−1 11/16	282	9.4	..
567.9m	Rio Tinto Zinc	244	−16	14.4	5.9	..
130.8m	Rustenburg	106	−9	4.7	4.4	..
9,333,000	Saint Piran	80	−3	3.1	3.9	..
68.2m	St Helena	£7 9/16	−7/16	114	15.0	..
145.8m	Selection Tst	460	−10	28.1	6.2	..
34.0m	Sentrust	150	−12	15.0	10.0	..
4,026,000	SA Land	61	−4	..	..	..
—	South Crofty	68	−4	6.3	9.5	..
118.8m	Southvaal	457	−33	13.5	3.0	..
7,732,000	Sungei Besi	210	−10	14.8	7.1	..
28.6m	Tang Cons	165	−5	10.0	4.0	..
1,338,000	Tanjong Tin	90	..	9.8	10.9	..
3,702,000	Tharsis Sulph	250	..	10.0	4.0	..
93.1m	Transvaal Cons	£12¼	−1	61.4	4.8	..
24.7m	Tronoh Mines	240	−5	16.3	6.8	..
42.1m	UC Invest	216	−6	20.3	9.4	..
171.8m	Union Corp	282	−20	24.2	8.6	..
235.7m	Vaal Reefs	£12 13/16	−9/16	96.6	7.8	..
9,544,000	Venterspost	189	−19	15.7	8.3	..
8,106,000	Wankie Colliery	32	..	6.6	20.5	..
94.7m	Welkom	284	−28	37.5	13.2	..
306.4m	W Driefontein	£21 9/16	−1 9/16	241	11.0	..
3,142,000	W Rand Cons	121	−21	11.0	9.1	..
61.6m	Western Areas	153	−9	9.5	6.2	..
167.5m	Western Deep	£7½	−¼	67.9	9.1	..
145.2m	Western Hldgs	£19¼	−1⅝	230	12.1	..
269.6m	Western Mining	130	−11	1.8	1.4	..
63.9m	Winkelhaak	533	−38	77.1	14.5	..
37.1m	Zambia Copper	14	−1½	..e	..	..
OIL						
—	Ampol Pet	64½	−2½	..	..	..
2,990,000	Attock	86	f ..	..	..	..
7,110,000	Brit Borneo.	158	−2	10.2	6.5	15.9
3,393.8m	BP	876	−26	35.1	4.0	9.5
103.6m	Burmah Oil	72	−3	..	..	..
3,498,000	Century Oils	65	+1	4.0	6.1	9.6
5,993,000	Charterhall	21½	−½	..	..	..
598.3m	C F Petroles	£22½	+½	111	4.9	3.5
9,700,000	KCA Int	36½	..	..e	..	17.1
66.1m	Lasmo	138	−8	..	..	..
27.7m	Do Opt	370	−5	..	..	..
74.0m	Do 14% Ln	£98¾	−¼	1400	14.2	..
25.4m	Oil Exploration	196	−8	3.2	1.6	27.5
10.0m	Premier Cons	16	−2	..	..	..
60.4m	Ranger Oil	£8¼	−1½	..	..	..
5,020.6m	Royal Dutch	£41⅛	−2½	147	3.5	7.4
3,014.9m	Shell Trans	565	−11	26.6	4.7	6.2
64.5m	Tricentrol	164	−10	2.2	1.3	17.6
96.6m	Ultramar	232	−6	..	..	7.9
20.6m	Do 7% Cnv	138	−1	10.8	7.7	..
PROPERTY						
6,670,000	Allied Ldn	63	−3	2.8	4.4	14.2
44.4m	Allnatt Ldn	222	−4	6.5	2.9	22.6
9,981,000	Apex Props	278	..	5.9	2.1	49.9
5,527,000	Aquis Secs	22	+½	1.0	4.8	24.4
11.8m	Beaumont Prop	85	−2	5.9	6.9	21.1
18.3m	Bellway Hldgs	66	−1½	4.4	6.6	..
22.5m	Berkeley Hmbro	136	..	5.2	3.9	31.2
66.0m	Bilton Percy	277	..	9.4	3.3	19.5
436,000	Do Accum	173	..	0.3	0.2	..
29.1m	Bradford Prop	237	+2	10.2	4.0	8.9
33.5m	British Land	43	−1	..e	..	..
39.8m	Brixton Estate	112	..	3.1	2.8	29.9
42.1m	Cap & Counties	55½	−½	2.6	4.6	27.1
35.3m	Chesterfield	380	−3	6.0	1.7	41.1
689,000	Chown Secs	15½	f ..	..	..	..
5,200,000	Churchbury Est	325	−3	7.0	2.2	39.7
17.9m	City Offices	67	−3	2.7	4.1	25.8
2,242,000	Control Secs	38	−4	1.3	3.3	71.7
6,533,000	Corn Exchange	225	−10	3.2	1.4	40.8
6,326,000	Country & New T	31	−2	1.3	4.4	6.8
11.5m	County & Dist	115	+1	1.3	1.2	21.4
18.2m	Daejan Hldgs	112	−5	4.5	4.1	11.5
39.6m	Eng Prop	37½	−1½	3.4	9.1	13.8
3,433,000	Estates & Gen	19½	..	1.8b	9.3	16.3
15.2m	Evans of Leeds	95	−1	2.0	2.1	20.4
93.7m	Gt Portland	214	−6	4.8	2.3	39.3
4,880,000	Guildhall	80	−2	4.0	5.0	16.0
78.1m	Hammerson 'A'	620	−5	8.3	1.3	66.9
36.5m	Haslemere Ests	242	−10	5.0	2.1	24.3
466.2m	Land Secs	256	−6	8.1	3.6	39.6
16.2m	Law Land	46	−3	1.5	3.3	..
12.9m	Ldn & Prov Sh	129	−1	1.2b	1.0	62.5
8,868,000	Ldn Shop	75	−4	4.5	6.0	22.4
10.8m	Lynton Hldgs	125	−3	3.5	3.0	19.8
146.9m	MEPC	137	−6	2.6	1.9	42.5
7,371,000	McKay Secs	280	..	2.7	6.8	39.6
1,369,000	Marler Estates	39	h −2	..	..	..
3,570,000	Midhurst White	47½	..	..	..	..
32.3m	Muckiow A & J.	125	−2	6.5	5.2	22.7
1,306,000	Municipal	270	−15	7.7	2.9	15.7
17.5m	Peachey Prop	82	−5	3.0b	3.7	..
5,434,000	Prop & Rever	320	−5	7.8	2.4	38.3
16.8m	Do A	320	−5	7.8	2.4	38.9
36.9m	Prop Hldgs	310	−2	10.0	3.2	39.2
29.4m	Prop Sec	116	−2	2.1	1.8	..
2,341,000	Raglan Prop	4½	..	..	..	..
2,820,000	Regional	80	−2	1.7	2.1	24.9
31.8m	Do A	74	−1	1.7	2.3	23.1
12.3m	Rush & Tompkins	113	−3	4.4	3.9	13.0
31.0m	Scot Met Props	104	..	3.2	3.1	39.4
149.0m	Slough Ests	116	−3	3.8	3.3	26.6
82.7m	Stock Conv	278	−12	3.1	1.1	24.6
43.5m	Sunley B.	272	+2	6.6	2.4	..
34.4m	Town & City	13½	..	0.0a	0.1	..
10.5m	Trafford Park	127	−3	6.2	4.8	16.9
9,858,000	UK Props	23½	+½	0.5	2.1	19.5
2,929,000	Webb J.	15½	..	0.7	4.4	7.6
963,000	W'mster & C'ty	29	..	1.5	5.1	11.6
RUBBER						
4,686,000	Anglo-Indonesia	102	..	4.2	4.1	..
3,089,000	Bradwall FMS	59	..	2.6	4.4	..
7,980,000	Castlefield	266	+8	5.0	1.9	..
12.2m	Chersonese	54	−1½	2.1	3.9	..
180.0m	Cons Plant	44	−½	3.0	6.8	..
516,000	Doranakande	68	..	2.2a	3.2	..
1,694,000	Grand Central	11½	..	0.8	7.2	..
99.3m	Guthrie Corp	346	−8	22.7	6.6	..
191.1m	Harrisons Malay	114½	h +½	6.1n	5.3	..
168.7m	Highlds & Low	113½	−2	4.5	3.9	..
967,000	Hongkong	215	+5	11.0	5.1	..
1,068,000	Killinghall	250	−2	17.5	7.0	..
21.7m	Kulim Malaysia	56½	+1	2.1	4.1	..
28.8m	Ldn Sumatra	181	−1	6.1	3.3	..
10.7m	Majedie	77	−1	1.0	1.3	..
16.0m	Muar River	56	−1	0.7	1.3	..
27.0m	Plant Hldgs	67	h +½	3.3	4.9	..
8,886,000	Sungei Krian	85	−3	2.3	2.7	..
TEA						
2,773,000	Assam Frontier	295	−1	14.9	5.1	..
4,476,000	Assam Inv	98	−3	10.6	10.8	..
7,985,000	Camellia Inv	315	−5	3.0	1.0	..
6,859,800	McLeod Russel	250	..	20.9a	8.3	..
1,171,000	Moran	335	..	29.9	8.9	..
1,380,000	Surmah Valley	150	+5	10.0	6.7	..
9,934,000	Warren Plant	116	−6	11.1	9.4	..
MISCELLANEOUS						
36.4m	Algoma Cen Rly	£11⅛	+½	26.0	2.3	17.9
3,324,000	Calcutta Elec	75	..	14.9	17.9	..
—	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£45	..	490	10.9	..
1,181,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	33	..	350	10.6	..
36.9m	Gt Nthn Tele	166	+6	193	2.9	14.8
145.5m	Imp Cont Gas	360	−10	14.9	4.1	8.5
—	Mid. Kent Wtr	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
873,000	Milford Docks	112	−16	4.1	3.6	..
2,184,000	Nigerian Elec	210	+3	20.1	9.6	..
—	Sunderland Wtr	£32½	−½	350	10.8	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 27.10.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Chnge over week
	Latest	%	%	
The Times Industrial Share Index	214.18	6.52	11.96	−6.55
Largest Coys.	217.92	6.25	11.48	−6.86
Smaller Coys.	202.09	7.40	13.50	−5.33
Capital Goods	260.27	6.92	14.73	−6.86
Consumer Goods	221.19	6.92	11.14	−5.05
Store Shares	194.35	6.58	5.20	−6.16
Largest financial shares	214.96	6.51	—	−6.10
Largest financial and industrial shares	217.36	6.30	—	−6.53
Commodity shares	289.34	5.67	14.61	−19.17
Gold Mining shares	306.90	18.19	17.07	−19.12
Industrial debenture stocks	80.42	6.42*	—	+0.07
Industrial preference stocks	36.73	12.30*	—	−0.11
3½% War Loan	29⅝	11.55*	—	−⅛

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	232.08 (14.09.78)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1978	232.08 (14.09.78)	184.85 (02.03.78)
1977	222.98 (14.09.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (03.05.76)	118.83 (27.10.76)
1975	156.92 (18.11.75)	81.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield
• Ex-dividend.

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—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies-

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Centacom Staff
737 6525

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If you are looking for a more satisfying job and want to further your career, consider becoming one of our senior Medical Secretaries.

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£3,500

Assist the editors of a large editorial team in all facets of magazine production—learning the business as you go. Be the link with contributors (and their agents) and tackle queries from the public. Dynamic atmosphere and an opportunity to enter publishing. Call me now with your secretarial skills, Annabel Quitman, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

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Energetic organising office secretary required for charity, near Liverpool Street. Simple book-keeping experience an advantage; must be able to work on own initiative in small, friendly office. Varied work. Interesting and rewarding. Salary £3,800.

Phone 01-247 1497

ADVERTISING AGENCY, W.8.—Assistant required for directors of small agency. Good typing essential (shorthand lovely if you've got it!). Some telephone work and client contact. Good prospects for adaptable person with initiative and sense of humour. £3,750 p.a.—Call Sheila, 01-727 5141.

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£3,500-£3,800 p.a.

To work for the financial controller and chief accountant in a large modern Kensington Hotel.

Interesting and varied work in a friendly environment.

Free lunches and 17 days' holiday p.a.

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He needs to be organised, required to liaise with clients. Common sense and good humour needed for this job with pressure. £3,750 + L.V.'s.

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Required by Senior Executive, lot of client contact, ideal for someone who enjoys meeting people. Busy involved job.

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BUYING DIRECTOR needs SECRETARY P.A. £4,000 £204 P.A. L.V.'S

Will be arranging air travel and hotel accommodation, running office in bosses absence needs to be able to use own initiative for this job with involvement.

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RESEARCHER needs SECRETARY P.A. £4,250

Lots of administration and research duties. Excellent job for someone with probing mind. 4 weeks holiday.

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Smart presentable person who can be relied on to liaise with clients and staff at all levels. Maintaining busy diary and to cope under pressure. 4 weeks holiday season ticket loan. CHOOSE YOUR HOURS.

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Handle your own projects: such as production of mail shots and promotional material, and carry out some market research surveys. They will train you to use a mini desk-top computer, and you may be travelling around the UK gathering information. This leading firm will train an ex-secretary (with typing) and provide excellent promotion facilities. Call immediately Pauline Keer, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

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TV MARKETING DIR. seeks articulate, together asst./admin. PA, 20+. This unusual posn. includes close liaison with Press, TV and Advertising Cos.—734 5566. G1 Cons.

Two young disco premiers who deal with group repertoire within W1 record company need a bright secretary (18/20) with initiative and good typing, able to deal with telephone queries and keep things ticking over in the office when they are out. £3,000 + a.a.e. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 2186.

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Aged 18+
Salary £3,500

for this commercial company situated close to Liverpool St. Station. Excellent fringe benefits. Would suit college leaver or persons seeking second position. For further details (Rec. Cons.) phone:

D. T. Selection
Miss Stevens
623 8401

The Middlesex Hospital

Mortimer Street, London, W.1

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You do not have to start work until 10 a.m. and you finish at around 6 p.m. The office that goes with this job is equipped with an electric typewriter. The Hospital also has a subsidised canteen, swimming pool, squash and tennis courts plus an active social club. We are situated close to five London Underground stations, so travelling would be no problem.

The salary is: Higher Clerical Officer, £3,226 to £3,806 per annum.

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Be fully trained by prestige Company to present and sell their fabulous range of office furniture. Based in luxury showroom, there is also plenty of administration to follow through, from orders to deliveries, plus some secretarial back-up for Managing Director. Interested? Call Gwen Tanner. 734 0911.

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A key role—in a multi-national company—assisting on all matters of expatriate executives. You'll help sort out children's schooling, family accommodation, visas, travel, have your own junior to assist with secretarial routine, flexi hours, social club, STL and a very generous salary for your P.A. expertise. Hear more from Bina Sterling on 222 0284 now.

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As PA to the Chairman of an advertising company handle international liaison with top level management re marketing of their products. Also handle all the personnel functions and provide full secretarial back up. Free films monthly. Call now with your secretarial c.v. Gwen Tanner. 734 0911.

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and, only 50 per cent secretarial as you will become involved on the marketing side for the young M.D. Eventually go out to meet clients, preparing quotations for them—and as a break from the commercial world, help boss run a salmon fish farm. Sumptuous offices with Italian furniture, leopard skins and aquariums—so don't miss it. Call Denise Turner, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

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Handle all the administration from following up ads in the National Press to typing resumes of applicants, doing searches and retrieving information from a word processor—for which you have a week's training. Audio is preferred, although there is little typing and far more client contact. Phone today. Pauline Keer. 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

SECRETARY/PA, £4,500 p.a. for American oil company, W1, with superb offices and company benefits, seek for their American lawyer a confident and poised assistant with a talent for organising self and charming boss. For further details and appointment, please telephone: Jane Rennie, 01-240 2621. Strand Adelphi Staff Bureau Limited.

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ADVERTISING ADMIN. DIRECTOR seeks young, resilient P.A. capable of coping in a crisis and dealing with people at all levels.—734 5266. G1 Cons.

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to the Board of Governors of th
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The Committee Secretary is routinely responsible for
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Committee Secretary attends and takes notes at
committees with the exception of the medical com
responsible for preparation of Agenda and papers f
He/she will prepare draft minutes in the first insta
Other duties include:
extraction of minutes for committee files
preparation of committee calendar
arrangement of house visits by members of the Boar
necessary documentation for election of committees an
The Committee Secretary is a member of the house
and is expected to help in meeting the overall dema
this office, particularly during holiday and sickness
hoped that the successful applicant will take an i
general work of the house governor's office and w
to participate as far as routine duties permit. W
contained within the normal office hours but appli
prepared for some variation from time to time.
Application forms and job descriptions fro
Department, Royal Marsden Hospital, Fu
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Closing date 10th November, 1978.

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Small expanding jeans co. in N.W.6 needs person Friday with ability and personality to cope with the many and varied activities associated with the administration of a busy office. This position would be most suitable for an experienced typist, between the ages of 20-30, who enjoys telephone work, dealing with the public and is prepared to assist in any aspect of the business. Free lunches. Salary in the region of £3,000.

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A vacancy will arise in December for a Secretary to assist the Convener and other members of the academic staff with secretarial and administrative duties. Applicants should be experienced secretaries with an "A" level standard of education, sound secretarial skills and a flair for organization.

Starting salary will boon scale Starting salary will be on scale to £4,107, according to qualifications and experience, and excellent conditions of service include long holidays and pension scheme. Application form and further details from the Assistant Personnel Officer, Houghton Street, WC2A 2AE. Tel. 01-405 7686, ext. 724. Closing date for applications 17 November.

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We offer a selection of top positions ranging from the travel business, advertising, retail, hotels and much more. If you are a secretary, an accounts person, or just have typing or clerical skills, and you are fed up with travelling to work, then call Sandra Gibbons at 221 5072 now, for further assistance on changing your career. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

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This top London travel company needs your drive and enthusiasm to assist their Marketing Executive with the production of all the new brochures for the forthcoming year. You will be handling photographers' assignments dealing with press and publicity and much more. Your shorthand skills (rusty will do) are all you need for this "in" into the travel business. Interested, then call Sandra Gibbons, 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

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637 0125

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. fringe benefits. Joyce
ss Staff Bureau. 589 8807/

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Initiate information to the media as assistant to an outgoing promotions Manager. Liaise with advertisers and printers and get involved in a new way of life. This is more than secretarial so create a career and ring Mandi on 828 8055.

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Things happen when you organise this delightful director. With your secretarial skills you'll get into the career of your choice, become involved with many successful projects, be in touch with the latest market information and the latest investment strategies. You'll be a welcomed asset to this untraditional company. So ring Carolyn now on 828 8055.

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Do you want to use your initiative? Do you want responsibility? Do you want appreciation? If your answer is yes then take this opportunity!—All it takes is your secretarial forte coupled with your organisational ability to be on the road to success—So ring Rosemary on
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Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
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£4,500

As office manageress of this international market research team, you'll be actively involved with their survey systems. This operation is world wide thus any foreign languages are a plus. Your typing and an interest in the medical world will take you far. I'm Coralie. Ring me on
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£4,500

Be a sparkling PA/Sec to this active MD. Liaising with overseas clients, dealing with telex, travel arrangements and diary. Assist him in every facet of his day and so get rich quick—Call Barbara on
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London SW1V 1LT.

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£4,200

With your meticulous regard for connoisseur values you'll soon be at the top. As P.A./Sec. supreme to the eminent Director of this prestigious company, you'll be handling admin., client contact and important negotiations. Place yourself in the grace and elegance of these stately surroundings. When you call Carolyn on 828 8055.

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£4,500

Be a big star behind the scenes as PA/Sec to two frantic air time sales executives. You'll arrange and attend meetings, look after correspondence and travel arrangements and liaise with clients too! Make the TV World your stage when you set the scene by phoning Nadia now on 828 8055.

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Start by reading this ad and finish in PR when you join this lively company as person Friday. Organise press conferences and deal with all telephone and face to face liaison. Typing is all you need so pick that phone up now and call Tina on 828 8055.

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London SW1V 1LT.

SECRETARY/ADMIN. assistant, 18+ to do a variety of duties in small E.C.2 bank. Shorthand useful, typing essential, £3,500. Secretaries plus. 283 9953. The Secretarial Consultants.

GERMAN/ENGLISH secretary with shorthand in German for City bank, mid 20s, £4,500+ five weeks hols. Subsidized mortgage etc. Secretaries Plus. 28 39953. The Secretarial Consultants.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY (English and French) needed urgently. Salary £4,500 plus bonus. Phone: Estelle, 588 5911. Alangate Emp. Agy

£4,500-£4,800 P.A./Sec. for W.1 lawyer with varied V.I.P. interests. Tips Hilton Agy., 580 7011.

A BRIGHT RAY OF SUNSHINE, 26-30ish needed to fortify dynamic Media Director on fast moving exciting dept. of top Advertising Group. Must have good secretarial skills, be able to tackle a few figures, and generate initiative. Calm strong approach to daily challenge. Not less than £4,500+ p.a. Fringe benefits, 4 weeks hols. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

AUDIO SEC. 20's, for Manager medium-sized international trading division WC1 chemical co. Telex experience useful and ability to handle a lot of liaison work on the telephone. £4,000 p.a., LV's, super fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

PUBLISHING! A lucky break for Secretary, 20ish, to join Arts Editorial Dept. of famous W.1 Publishing House. Good formal skills and the enthusiasm to enjoy pressures arising from fascinating business expansion. To £3,500 p.a., free lunch, super fringe benefits, discount, 4 weeks hols. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807 0010.

SECRETARIAL

TRAVEL COMPANY

£4,250

Variety, opportunity and responsibility are yours as you handle your director's diary and appointments. Deal with the overseas clientele and companies. Get involved in personnel. Your sec. skills will be used only occasionally so create this your way today by ringing Lorraine on 828 8055.

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Churchill Personnel Consultants
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

ASSISTANT TO M.D.

£4,500 + +

You'll love this exciting opportunity to step into an executive role as PA/Sec to this charming MD. All you need is to combine your flair for languages with either your trading or shipping background. Accept the challenge then call Rosemary now on 828 8055 to find out more.

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Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

THE ELITE

£4,500

The executive suite is the setting for your success story. He's away frequently so organisation and controlling the office are the obvious immediate responsibilities. You're happy with the challenge with your confident PA/Sec background so call today in confidence—Maj on
828 8055

01-828 8055/7361
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Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

I'M THE PRINT

£4,000

The M.D. of this Scandinavian company rewards your secretarial expertise as you assist him in his day to day responsibilities. Your knowledge of any Scandinavian languages would be in your favour. Lots of company perks, so call Coralie on
828 8055

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Churchill Personnel Consultants
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London SW1V 1LT.

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£4,000

You can polish your halo as P.A. Sec., at Director level, in this charitable association. With a junior to help, arranging meetings and liaising with members is an important element of your day. The atmosphere is relaxed and your boss is a paragon. Ascend at once and phone Nadia on 828 8055...

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SKY HIGH!

£5,000 + +

Organise the young MD. With a variety of interests in his plush coffee and cream W.1 offices. Secretarial duties are minimal. You'll arrange meetings, entertain business associates, get out and about and enjoy organising. Don't waste time call me I'm Julie on 828 8055.

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Churchill Personnel Consultants
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London SW1V 1LT.

THE CAT'S WHISKERS

£3,750

Yes, you, as very much the confidential P.A. to the remarkable Admin. Manager of this original American Company. With your secretarial skills you can show off your initiative when you assist him with all aspects of personnel. Receive a comprehensive training in this fascinating field. This very involving admin. position will be yours when you call Carolyn on 828 8055.

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Churchill Personnel Consultants
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

Telephonist's Success

TO £3,800

B stands for board—a PMBX switchboard within a really unique personnel consultancy. You will never be alone situated in an ultra modern reception. Occasionally assisting with reception and clerical duties. As the company expands worldwide you can expand your friendly personality for a completely satisfying day. Name your price when you phone Clare on 828 8055.

01-828 8055/7361
Churchill Personnel Consultants
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

MATURE SHORTHAND Secretary urgently required for prof. gentleman in S.W.7 Part-time/mornings only. Good salary offered to suitable applicant. Ring 584 8434 after 6.30 p.m.

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSHOP, West End, requires typist/bookkeeper (no experience necessary) for 15-20 hours per week, friendly atmosphere. 01-629 5441.

MEDICAL SECRETARY, preferably with some nursing experience for City private practice. C. £3,500. M. & S. Agency, 629 6821.

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST/Telex for small Australian legal office in City, aged 25+ Tel. 01-606 2073.

YOUNG SECRETARY required in busy academic Gastroenterology Unit, to 31st December, 1981. Applicants must be competent shorthand-typists. Suitable post for college leaver. Salary not less than £2,632 plus £354 London Weighting, on scale rising to £3,104 plus £354 London Weighting, with allowance up to £281 for special skills.—Apply in writing, giving details of age, education and experience (if any), to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT, quoting Ref. G.3.

BOOK IN for publishing secretarial jobs at Covent Garden Bureau. 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

P.A. SEC. £4,350. Consultant requires P.A./Sec. for responsible, challenging position. Must be able to work on own initiative and run office in his absence. L.V.s, flexi-hours, 4 weeks' hols.—Phone Isabel Harrison or Karen Gilbey, 629 1904. A1 Staff (Emp. Agy.)

TV/ENTERTAINMENT Company require Secretary/P.A. with shorthand, for Director. Salary negotiable. Jean McKenzie.—01-734 6151.

SECRETARIAL

COUNTY BOUNTY

£4,000 +

People contact will play an important part of your day as Senior PA/Sec. Two enlightened men will well appreciate you—and your secretarial ability as you organise and arrange their days. Gain in all ways, salary, job satisfaction and promotion by ringing Mandi on 828 8055.

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Churchill Personnel Consultants
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

IN THE BEGINNING!

£4,000

As you like to be "in at the beginning" and add your energy to a new and growing venture—stake your claim today and take advantage of this exciting offer. Rely on your PA/Sec track record as you provide backup to this young financial consultant who is just setting up his own company. Be the first to the phone and call Anna on 828 8055.

01-828 8055/7361
Churchill Personnel Consultants
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

LANDSLIDE

£4,500

Brighten up your life as PA/Sec to a sporty MD. A wide spectrum of administration will ensure a day filled with variety—people, perks and phones. Your secretarial talents will provide rapid appreciation and satisfaction so be number one and ring Mandi on 828 8055.

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Churchill Personnel Consultants
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

BY APPOINTMENT

£3,800

This Royal organisation is just waiting for a PA/Sec to get involved in the organisation and the Director's day, handle confidential matters—there's a little typing information to interpret—committees to organise all from your rest in these modern bright offices. Set the seal on a new future by ringing Maj on 828 8055.

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Churchill Personnel Consultants
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road,
London SW1V 1LT.

BOOKKEEPER/SECRETARY

£4,500

A position with style for a person with tact and diplomacy—dealing efficiently with prestige clients and keeping books up to Trial Balance are the principal elements of your daily involvement. Contact Gino Rizan on 01-828 8055.

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Our rate system ensures you are paid according to your ability. You will benefit from the friendly and helpful care you will receive and jobs we hope you will enjoy.

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PERSONNEL CAN BE PAINFUL . . .

. . . when sickness strikes and you are asked to find a temp. secretary at the last minute. Let us come to your aid-first! Our temps will have a therapeutic effect in the gravest of crises.

For an immediate cure, ring Jo Dyson.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street, EC2U 8DD.
01-606 1611.

STEADY WORK in the Victoria area throughout the winter. Secretaries and copy typists required immediately for interesting, long-term assignments which will keep you working for several months. Short-term assignments also available. Why not call me, Vicki Would, on 222 1694, or call in at our offices, Drake Overload (Agy), at 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

NO TYPING. Immediate short-term temporary work for young people with A levels and good telephone manner. Prospect Temps (Staff Agy.), 629 1331.

Part-time Vacancies

PART TIME RECEPTIONIST, ideally with experience of PABX, for very busy up market Knightsbridge Co. 8.30-2.00 p.m. Free lunch and 4 weeks' hols. £2,500+.—Jaygar Careers, 730 5148 (24 hrs.). Recruitment Consultants.

CURZON STREET. Well-spoken part-time secretary required for partner in firm of Chartered Surveyors. About 6-12 hours per week, flexible Audio or Shorthand. Ring S.M.J. 499 9863.

CHARITY CHAIRMAN needs PA/Secretary. Hours by arrangement. Up to £4,000.—Tel. 629 9323. Directors' Secretaries (Agy).

GENERAL VACANCIES

COPY EDITORS

Experienced freelance copy editors required for publishing company producing illustrated reference books. Work available immediately until next spring, possibly longer. State rates, availability and specialist subject areas.

Box 2988 K, The Times

RECEPTIONIST, with extrovert personality required for lady's luxury home centre in Covent Garden. Must have good selling ability. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m.-6 p.m. or 12.30-9 30 p.m. Salary £70 p.w. +.—Ring Pat Gibb, 836 6844.

SHIPBOARD HOTEL MANAGERS. Large Miami-based cruise line, operating several passenger vessels year-round in the Caribbean, needs shipboard hotel managers. Shipboard experience and/or food and beverage experience necessary.—Send detailed resume to P.O. Box 01-6139, Miami, Fla. 33132.

HARRODS FINE ART require an assistant who is prepared to take some responsibility and preferably has some experience in Antiques and Fine Art. Please ring. Joanna Harding, 01-730 1234, Ext. 3050.

General Vacancies

WOULD YOU WORK WELL IN WINCHESTER?

Engineering company requires a company accountant, possibly ACMA or ACCA, or a chartered accountant looking for a change from professional practice or a pleasant working environment in a pleasant county town.

This is an excellent opportunity with considerable career scope, reporting direct to the managing director and production manager.

For full details and immediate interview contact:

RELIANCE EXECUTIVE
730 8526 (Agy.)

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Are you looking for a career with continuous training and excellent prospects of early management if so then read on. . . .

We are recruiting for major magazine publishers who are in need of either experienced people or young trainees to work as Advertising Sales Executives on either business or leisure magazines. These positions involve selling the idea of advertising to major U.K. companies and their advertising agencies and are both fast moving and demanding.

The ideal applicant whether or not they have experience will have a sound education, an outgoing personality and be determined to succeed.

For an immediate interview phone Andrew Swift: 01-629 7282.

GG Graduate Girls
Graduate Men
7, Princes Street, London W1R 7RB Tel: 01-629 7282

SALES AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES

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Good experience in consumer or speciality sales will be well rewarded by this American Electronics group. Opportunity is vast due to their tremendous expansion rate. Age 23-26. Salary to £10,000.

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An excellent opportunity for a young person with a strong personality and proven marketing or sales potential. This world wide American network can offer you a very interesting career future. Age 25-30. £6,000 plus bonus plus car.

For further information call Mr. D. Last, 637 9922.
Prime Personnel Consultants

MOTORBIKE PUBLICATION EDITORIAL STAFF with PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

of working on motorbikes required for new publishing project. International Company, with excellent salary and conditions. Experienced journalist preferred but would consider trainee with the right practical experience. Write with full c.v. to:

Box 2989 K, The Times

FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

for soft drink industry and food processing in Tropical West Africa. Well experienced in formation and production control of powdered crystal drinks/jelly crystals / fruit juices / squashes / canned food/soups and sauces. Yearly renewable contract. Salary £10,000 p.a. Free flat/transport/air fares.

Tel. 01-499 6631
Ref. Food Technologists

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Certified Accountants require Senior Staff, qualified or unqualified. Suitable applicants will receive company car and excellent salary according to experience.

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01-723 1805

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GOLF SECRETARY

Required by North London club. Some knowledge Club Administration desirable. No accommodation available but good salary paid to right person. Apply in writing giving full personal details, experience, etc., to the Captain, Highgate Golf Club, Denewood Road, London N6 4AH.

BUSINESS CAREERS 17-21

We are recruiting a number of well educated individuals (with or without commercial experience) for Executive Trainee Appointments with blue-chip clients in stockbroking, international underwriting, timber trade, company finance and insurance. Immediate interviews. Please ring Covent Garden Appts., 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.

CHARTERED LIBRARIAN

New post with major City client providing wide-ranging current affairs and commercial information service. 21 plus, probably c. £4,000 to start, with excellent prospects.

COVENT GARDEN APPOINTMENTS
53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696

TEACHER of shorthand and typewriting required urgently by secretarial college in the West End. Ability to teach commerce and or bookkeeping with either or both these subjects is an advantage. The post is temporary in the first instance and could be either full-time or part-time. Please write or telephone Mr Fairhurst, Language Tuition Centre, 26-32 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 01-637 0681.

TEACHERS required for Infant Department in School in Stamford Hill. Salary £2,600 p.a. Phone 01-800 8612.

PA, 20 plus, to City financial consultant with ability to communicate with clients. £50.00 per p.w. Tel.: Mr Edge on 01-638 8409.

ANTIQUE DEALER requires assistant, Pimlico area. Experience preferred but not essential.—Telephone 730 1018.

EXTROVERT ORGANIZER to run extra curricular programme for central London language school. Attractive terms would suit adaptable newly qualified teacher—01-670 6906 (evenings only).

PUBLISHER based East Suffolk

seeks assistant, age 25-35, with independent school education and university degree.
Applicants must have a clean driving licence; be prepared to travel in the U.K.; have experience of interviewing, and be capable of planning and writing promotional literature. Salary range £3,750-£5,350. Typed c.v. and handwritten covering letter in the first instance to:

Box 2408 K, The Times

RENTALS

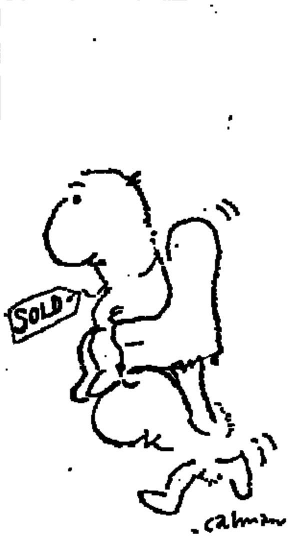
GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
seek an experienced
INTERVIEWER
for Hampstead Office—£3,500.
and an
ASSISTANT NEGOTIATOR
for new Central London Office—£4,000 p.a.
PLEASE TELEPHONE
435 2311

HARRODS FINE ART

require an assistant who is prepared to take some responsibility and preferably has some experience in antiques and fine art.

Please ring Joanne Harding on
01-730 1234, ext. 3050

ACCOUNTS PERSON, 20s, to handle day to day admin. on air charters. Minimal typing. EC3. To £4,000 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy.), 110 Strand, WC2. 836 6644.



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Whatever you've got to sell, be it Victorian bric-a-brac or a Pirelli calendar, advertise in The Times 'For Sale' and 'Wanted' columns by ringing 01-837 3311 (or Manchester 061-834 1234).

It's where whatever's for sale sells and wants are found.

Book 4 insertions and you get a fifth free of charge.

THE TIMES

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 005361 of 1978
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Group A Mr. Registrar Hunt. In the Matter of BERGER JENSON & NICHOLSON Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that by an Order dated the 24th day of October, 1978, made in the above matters the Court has directed a Meeting to be convened of the holders of the 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Stock Units of £1 each of the above-named Berger, Jenson & Nicholson Limited (hereinafter called "the Company") for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving (with or without modification) a SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Company and the holders of its said Stock and that such a Meeting will be held at Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2 on Tuesday the 21st day of November, 1978 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at which place and time all such Stockholders are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the said Meeting can obtain copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, forms of proxy and copies of the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the above-mentioned Act at the registered office of the Company situate at Berger House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6NB or at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors at the address mentioned below during usual business hours on any day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) prior to the day appointed for the said Meeting.

The said Stockholders may vote in person at the said Meeting or they may appoint another person, whether a Member of the company or not as their proxy to attend and vote in their stead.

In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority will be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members of the Company.

It is requested that forms appointing proxies be lodged with the Registrar of the Company, Hill Samuel Registrars Limited, at its offices situate at 6 Greencoat Place, London, SW1P 1PL, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the said Meeting but if forms are not so lodged they may be handed to the Chairman at the Meeting.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Terence Bernard Collins or failing him Victor Clement Thompson or failing him Norman William Reed Telstead to act as Chairman of the said Meeting and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1978.

HERBERT SMITH & CO., of 62 London Wall, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

No 005178 of 1978
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court in the Matter of CARRIAGEWAY CIVIL ENGINEERING Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the Sixth day of October 1978 presented to the said Court by Gabriel Brick Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the Sixth day of November 1978, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

WINDSOR & CO., 670 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 0AH.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the Third day of November 1978.

EDUCATIONAL

Instite of Laryngology and Otology

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary, which becomes vacant at the end of January, 1979. It is hoped a new appointee may be free to take up post by that time, or as soon as possible thereafter. The Institute is a postgraduate medical school of the University of London, and a constituent part of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation. Salary according to experience in Grade III (£7,506-£9,263) of the national scales for University Administrative staff, plus London Allowance of £450. Previous administrative experience is essential, and some knowledge of University administration is highly desirable. There are no application forms, but further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary's Office at the Institute, 330-332, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EE. (Telephone 01-837 8855 Ext. 122).

Applications, with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent under confidential cover to the Chairman of the Institute at 12, Bedford Row, London WC1R 4DN not later than 24th November, 1978.

KING'S COLLEGE, TAUNTON

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE WOODARD CORPORATION

SCHOLARSHIPS in the form of a free place or half-fee places throughout a boy's time in the school, as well as Major SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP, CLASSICS EXHIBITION, and other EXHIBITIONS, which may be increased where need is shown are awarded after examination on 21st-24th May, 1979. Age limits 12-14. MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS, up to the value of a half-fee place (plus free music tuition) are offered annually in March to boys under 13 and to girls/boys who would like to enter the Sixth Form. Some preference is given to string players. Apply Headmaster.

Walsall—Queen Mary's Grammar School

HEADSHIP

Applications are invited for the Headship of this Voluntary Aided School for Boys. The post will become vacant on 1st September, 1979, on the retirement of the present Head, Mr S. L. Darby. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors (Mr B. G. W. Rogers, LL.B.), 15 Bridge Street, Walsall, West Midlands, to whom applications should be submitted not later than 17th November, 1978.

OWING TO EXPANSION the Margery Hurst Secretarial College require a mature teacher of Pitman Classic shorthand and typewriting.—Telephone The College Secretary, 01-637 8803.

SECRETARIAL COURSES.—Intensive.—Mrs. Thomsett s, Oxford 721650.

TRAINEE TEACHER of shorthand and typewriting required for well-known secretarial college in Hampstead. Please telephone or write to the College Secretary, St. Godric's College, 2 Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London NW3 6AD. Tel.: 01-435 9831.

ARABIC.—Learn to speak, read, write.—Alpha 609 3604.

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIPS

G.C.E. DEGREE and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free Prospectus.—W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel.: 0865 54231 24 hours

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

University of Bradford

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATING

Applicants with a good Honours Degree in Modern Languages who wish to prepare for employment as career linguists are invited to apply for the one year full-time Postgraduate Diploma course beginning in October, 1979. Applicants must choose two of French, German, Russian and (subject to viability) Spanish and if accepted will be able to specialize in either Interpreting (in the two foreign languages), or Translating (in the two foreign languages), or in Interpreting and Translating (in their stronger foreign language). Successful applicants are nominated for DES State Bursaries (or in suitable cases may be eligible for TOPS awards).

The closing date for applications is March 31, 1979. For details and application form please write to The Postgraduate Admissions Secretary, Modern Languages Centre, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

University of Salford

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited from candidates from any Scientific or Engineering discipline to work in the research group concerned with all aspects of the development of heat pumps under the direction of Professor F. A. Holland.

The appointment is tenable for two years from a date to be arranged as soon as possible. Commencing salary is £4,382 per annum with USS.

Application forms obtainable from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT (tel 061-736 5843, ext 211), to whom completed applications should be returned not later than Friday, 15 December, 1978, quoting reference CE/61.T.

The University of Sheffield

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited from men and women postgraduate geographers for the post of

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 159, Local Government Act 1972 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 1974.

1. From Monday, 13 November 1978 to Friday, 17 November 1978, (inclusive) and Monday and Tuesday, 20 and 21 November, 1978: between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. any person interested on application to the Treasurer's Department (Room 589), County Hall, S.E.1 may inspect and make copies of the accounts of the above-mentioned Council for the year ended 31 March 1978 and all books, deeds, contracts, bills, vouchers and receipts relating thereto:

2. At the County Hall at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday 22 November, 1978 in Room 145 and after that date in Room 397, at the request of any local government elector for the area to which the accounts relate, the district auditor (Mr J. C. Nicholson) will give the elector or his representative an opportunity to question him about the accounts, and any such elector or his representative may attend before the auditor and make objection to any of the accounts.

Dated this 30th day of October 1978.

J. C. SWAFFIELD,
Director-General and Clerk to the Council (7251)
The County Hall, SE1 7PB.

DOCKLANDS LAND BOARD AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 159, Local Government Act 1972 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 1974:

1. From Monday 13 November, 1978 to Friday, 17 November, 1978 (inclusive) and Monday and Tuesday, 20 and 21 November, 1978, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., any person interested, on application to the Treasurer's Department, Greater London Council (Room 589), County Hall, S.E.1. may inspect and make copies of the accounts of the above-mentioned Board for the year ended 31 March, 1978 and all books, deeds, contracts, bills, vouchers and receipts relating thereto:

2. At the County Hall at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 22 November, 1978 in Room 145 and after that date in Room 397, at the request of any local government elector for the area to which the accounts relate, the district auditor (Mr J. C. Nicholson) will give the elector or his representative an opportunity to question him about the accounts, and any such elector or his representative may attend before the auditor and make objection to any of the accounts.

Dated this 30th day of October 1978.

O. L. BECKLES,
Acting Secretary to the Docklands Land Board (7252)
164-168 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—The Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women—Miss A. M. Cockroft (deceased).

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref.: 105960-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

PERSONAL also on pages 25 and 26

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671 2534

(continued on page 25)

Commercial Properties & Services to the Business World

Industrial schemes for London

A large industrial scheme for West London is planned for a site just off the Fulham Road, in Hammersmith. The scheme is to be carried out at a cost of about £5m jointly by Barclaytrust and Second London Wall, who have acquired the former Tate and Lyle sugar refinery in Winslow Road, W6.

The site, which is within 100 yards of the Hammersmith flyover, covers about 5½ acres and planning consent has been obtained for 145,000 sq ft of industrial and warehouse space. The site also has a long frontage on to the Thames.

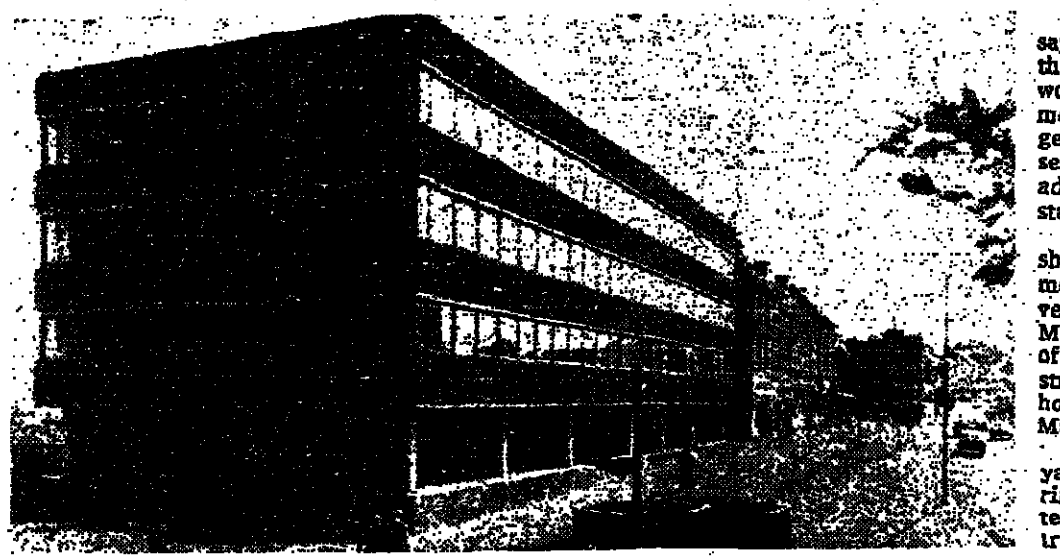
Units, which will be mainly factories, will be from 4,000 sq ft to 20,000 sq ft. A recently built office block of 8,100 sq ft is being retained and is to be let now at a rent of £40,000 a year. Demolition of the remaining buildings is to start immediately and the new industrial units will be ready for occupation in phases from July, 1979.

Grant and Partners, who advised the developers in the acquisition of the site, have been retained as letting agents with Healey and Baker. Berry Templeton acted for Tate and Lyle.

Another industrial development is planned in the London area. Dimsdale Developments (South East) have been appointed by the Greater London Council as partners for the scheme which is planned for 46-47 Summerstown, Wandsworth, SW17.

The site, which almost adjoins the Wimbledon Stadium, extends to about half an acre. Detailed planning consent has been obtained from the London Borough of Wandsworth for 12,870 sq ft of light industrial and warehousing space. Construction is due to start towards the end of the year, with completion in about six months.

Architects for the scheme are Eric Askew and Partners. Folkard and Hayward, who advised Dimsdale on the site, have been retained as letting agents. This is Dimsdale's fifth joint partnership scheme with a local authority and comes closely after the announcement last week that it has been selected by the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames for an office scheme of 11,000 sq ft on a riverside site in Kingston High Street.



Norfolk House, Sidcup, Kent, let by Bovis Property Division to a Norwegian company.

Over in Lewisham, G. E. Wallis and Sons, in conjunction with the Lewisham Borough Council, have started work on an industrial estate of 40,000 sq ft at Thurston Road. The development is specifically designed for the small industrial user and will have 15 single-storey factory units which can be let in multiples of 3,000 sq ft upwards.

Healey and Baker, the letting agents, report that already four units are under offer at the asking rent of £2.10 a sq ft and that further lettings are expected shortly.

A price of £500,000 is being asked for the factory in Park Royal, London, owned by Landis and Gyr, manufacturers of electricity meters, which has become surplus to their needs folowing the development of their new and larger factory, also in Park Royal.

The property for disposal is a freehold factory and office complex in Victoria Road which provides 133,000 sq ft of factory space, with 30,000 sq ft of ancillary offices on seven floors, on a total site area of 1.3 acres. The property will be available next year and is considered to have considerable development potential.

Richard Ellis, the agents, say that it is understood that the local planning authority would encourage the development of an office scheme together with an element of service industry. The site is adjacent to North Acton tube station and Western Avenue.

In Rotherham, South Yorkshire, Commercial Development Projects, the main development subsidiary of the Marshall Construction Group of Elland, have begun construction of their new warehouse industrial estate at Masborough Street.

The site is less than 100 yards from the Rotherham ring road and about a quarter of a mile from the central shopping area. One unit of 9,490 sq ft has been let to the Sellers Group, and electrical wholesaling company.

A second unit comprising three units of 3,359 sq ft each, which can be amalgamated, will be available for occupation next April at rents of about £1.30 a sq ft. Letting is through St Quintin Son and Stanley, of Leeds, and Simon Houlston and Partners, of Sheffield.

Haslemere Estates have appointed Sinclair Goldsmith together with Strutt and Parker as letting agents for the new Haslemere Heathrow Estate. The estate comprises 277,000 sq ft of warehouse and industrial space and is located near Cranford between the M3 and M4. Remaining units on the estate are available from 18,000 sq ft up to 100,000 sq ft, and rents of £2 a sq ft are being asked.

Two out-of-town office lettings have been announced by Bovis Property Division. The larger of the two is Norfolk House, at Sidcup, Kent, a new three-storey office block of 20,000 sq ft, which has been let to Det Norske Veritas, the Norwegian seismic survey company, at a rent of £5.50 a sq ft.

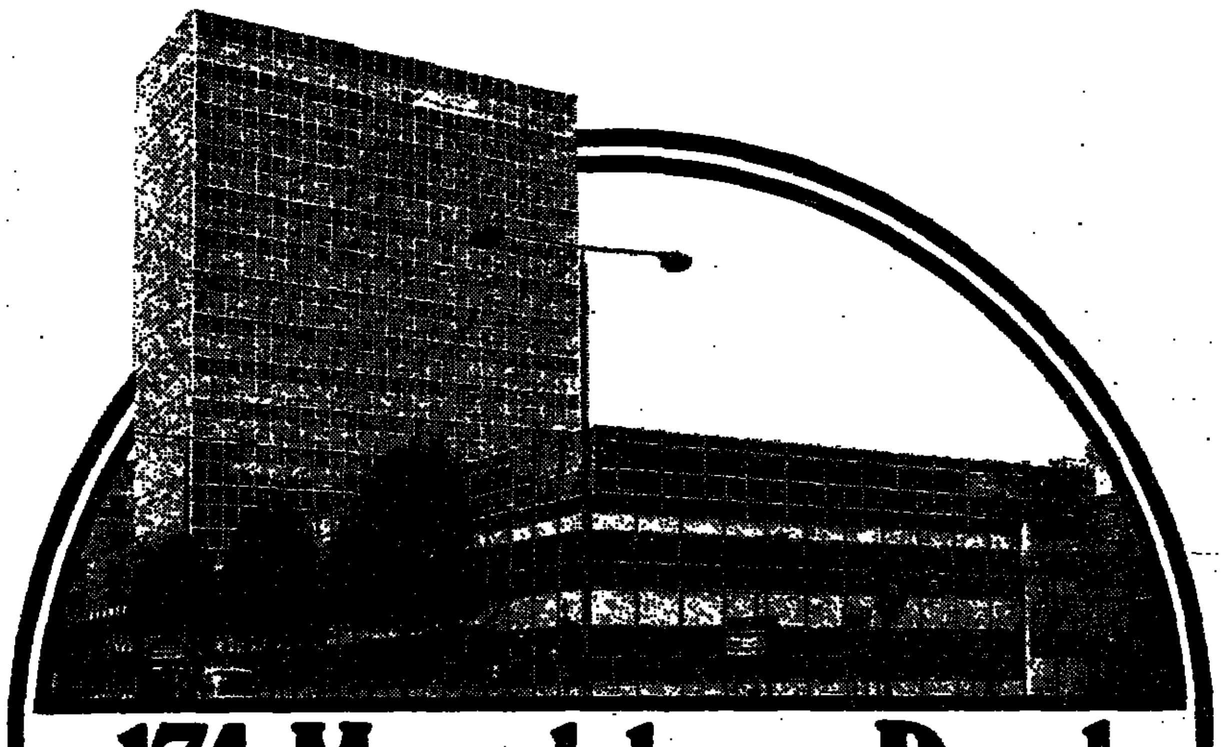
Joint letting agents were Clive Lewis and Partners and Hales and Partners. The other is in Brighton, an office scheme of 7,500 sq ft at 42 Bond Street. This has been let to EDG Engineering International, a United Kingdom subsidiary of an American company, at £4.25 a sq ft. The letting was through Stiles Horton Ledger.

In London, the Bedford Estates have sold the freehold of 2 and 4 Tavistock Place, WC1, to European Ferries for a price of more than £1m. The sale was through Chestertons and Humberts. The properties were rebuilt by the Bedford Estates in a scheme wi retained the original facad but provided all mode amenities. No 4 Tavistoc Place has a floor area of about 5,463 sq ft and was let to Kongsberg UK, a Norwegian company, at a rent of £30,000 a year.

No 2 Tavistock Place, which has an area of 6,106 sq ft, was sold with vacant possession. European Ferries was represented by Nigel King and Partners and Richard Saunders and Partners.

A new office development has recently been begun by Apeils Group Holdings at 80-98 Beckenham Road, Beckenham. Due for completion in the middle of next year, the scheme will comprise a detached office building based on a Georgian design with brick elevations and Portland stone window surrounds and cornices, together with fluted columns and pediment to the main entrance.

It will have a net area of 9,500 sq ft and ground and first floors with parking for 20 cars. The architect is Malcolm Ward, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, and letting is through Richard Brundenell, of London. Rent is expected to be in the region of £6 a sq ft.



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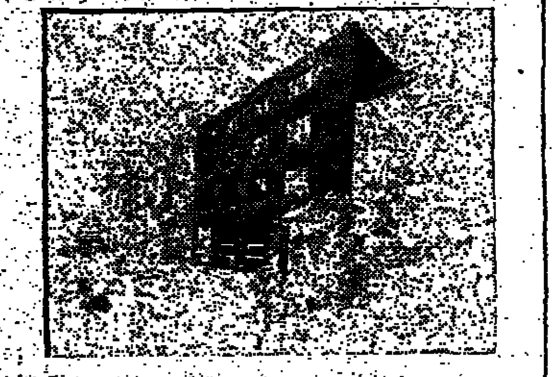

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

Britton in Robin's Nest (ITV, 8.00)

nd now the good news. Not only is that the name of Richard oe's new series which begins tonight (BBC 2, 6.50) but it alerts you to the happy fact that from today, BBC 2's general amming starts 90 minutes earlier than usual. For this, we the end of the Open University term to thank. What appen when the next term begins is not al lthat clear ; nall just have to wait and see. Not any old rubbish is being alled into the schedules to fill the extra time. I have been ing the advance details and I see a new serial, a performance La Scala of Simon Boccanegra, an earlier slotting-in of r the Boat Comes In, and coverage of the Test matches in alia. Presumably because the BBC's coffers are fast ying, some repeats are planned too, but this is not necessarily thing. Not everybody is watching the same programme at ame time.

Stilgoe's new series should smooth the feathers of those eptive viewers who complain that most of the news we get levision (or, come to that, on radio or in newspapers) is The programmes will have rose-coloured spectacles and ers no. There will be songs and jokes and sketches about eek's news and what Mr Stilgoe thinks ought to have the week's news. He is a witty chap, musically gifted and ly's fool. I look forward to seeing how he blends all these rable qualities.

ike the sound of Bryn Campbell's new series about ography (BBC 2, 11.15) which ought to iron out the worry s on amateurs' brows and even make their wallets a little er. It could also help them to produce better pictures, the ary aim of the exercise. Leading photographers will appear ch of the six programmes beginning with (tonight) Ernst , whose mastery of colour is legendary.

ll Balcon begins a sequence of readings tonight (Radio 4, 0) from the memoirs of Tatyana, eldest of Tolstoy's four hters. They have been specially translated by Derek Coltman have never, in fact, previously been heard in an English on. We are promised a vivid picture of family life in a e peopled with eccentrics.

is week's composer (Radio 3, 9.05 every day) is Shostakovich ll the works will present him as both composer and pianist. y we hear his Piano Quintet. Tonight (BBC 3, 8.00) it is rn of another clever Russian to entertain us. Vladimir enazy, at the Fairfield Hall in Croydon, conducts the sh Chamber Orchestra in works by Bartok and Dvorak (his iful Serenade for Strings) and then moves over to the for Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 27 (K595). Making up rogramme is the same composer's Flute Concert No 2, with am Bennett as soloist.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.38 am, For Schools, colleges (until 10.45): 9.38, Everyday Maths; 10.00, Merry-go-Round; 10.23, Exploring Science (oil).

10.45, You and Me: puppets for children.

11.00, For Schools, colleges (until 12.10): 11.00, Engineering Craft Studies (joining, welding); 11.22, Music Time; 11.45, General Studies (before the Romans).

12.45 pm, News and weather.

1.00, Pebble Mill: American singing star Johnny Ray is the special guest today.

1.45, The Flumps: animated cartoon.

2.01, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00): 2.01, Words and Pictures; 2.18, Twentieth-century History (Hitler's Germany); 2.40, Going to Work (craft apprentice).

3.15, Songs of Praise: from Keswick, Cumbria (r).

3.55, Play School: Eileen Humphrey's story Mr Ebenezer's Painful Garden.

4.20, The Mole and the Carpet: cartoon.

4.25, Jackanory: Rosemary Leach starts reading Jill Murphy's The Worst Witch.

4.40, C B Bears: cartoon. The Wild, Wild Wilderness.

5.00, John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel.

5.05, Blue Peter: With the Parachute Regiment on an assault course.

5.35, Ivor the Engine: story of a train.

5.40, News, with Richard Baker.

5.55, Nationwide: news and features.

6.50, It Ain't Half Hot Mum: Army concert party in wartime Burma. Tonight: hands across the football field.

7.20, Tycoon: mystery series with Diane Cilento. Tonight: enter two strangers.

8.10 Panorama: Charles Wheeler reports on the controversy in Israel over the impending withdrawal from Sinai.

9.00, News, with Richard Baker.

9.25, Film: Adolf Hitler—My part in his Downfall (1972). Screen version of Spike Milligan's book about his wartime adventures, with Jim Dale as Milligan and Milligan as his own father. A strange kind of comedy.

11.05, Tonight: story of a 17-year-old girl who went on drugs, stole and embezzled and now wants to do social work.

11.45, Weather/Regional News. BBC 1 variations: WALES: 1.45 pm, Pili Pala; 2.18, Let's Look at Wales; 4.40, Siangdifang; 6.50, Heddiw. SCOTLAND: 10.00 am, Around Scotland (schools).

BBC 2

10.05 am, The Role of the Nurse: films for students. Today: in the children's ward (r).

10.30, Sisters and Brothers: a programme for trade unionists (r).

11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.

2.15, Let's Go: useful advice for the mentally handicapped (r).

2.30, Roads to Conflict: documentary about the Israeli-Arab dispute. Part 4: The Mandate Begins (r).

3.00, Knitting Fashion: all about crochet and hand-knitting.

3.30, Making Toys: Today—the cuddly type (r).

4.00, The Object of the Exercise: the story of PT in schools. Today: Dance. Closedown at 4.25.

5.35, News, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

5.40, Laurel and Hardy: Brats.

6.00, World Gymnastics: the final day at Strasbourg brings the Individual Apparatus Finals.

6.50. And Now the Good News. . . . First of new series which Richard Stilgoe aims at the *optimists* among us (See Personal Choice.)

7.15, News and weather.

7.20, Sing Country Extra: Special edition, with stars from the International Festival of Country Music at Wembley.

8.05, Whatever Happened to Uncle Fred? Cartoon.

8.10, Des O'Connor Tonight: The entertainer's guests are the American comedian Rip Taylor, British comedian Ted Rogers and actress-singer Gemma Craven.

9.00, Monty Python's Flying Circus: the first of 13 repeat showings.

9.30, Discoveries: only Pliny has described (very sketchily) the tomb of King Mausolos of Caria (the original Mausoleum.). Now, with experts' advice, it is reconstructed.

10.30, Word for Word: Robert Robinson and Vicky Payne looks at the uses and abuses of the English language.

11.00, The Price of Freedom: South Vietnamese political dissident Doan Van Toai is interviewed by John Tusa.

11.15 Exploring Photography: hints on how to take better pictures. First in a new series. (See Personal Choice.)

11.40, Weather.

11.55, Closedown: Rosalind Shanks reads Olga Benjamin's poem Flood.

THAMES

9.30 am, For Schools (until 12.00). 9.30, Finding Out (fortune tellers). 9.47, How we Used to Live. 10.10, It's Your Future, 10.35 Writers' Workshop, 11.05, My World. Real Life (the airport).

11.17, The Messengers (sound in film), 11.39, Making a Living.

12.00, Mice and Mendelson: story of an Orkney pony.

12.10 am, Hickory House: songs and stories for kiddies.

12.30, What about the Workers? Are worker cooperatives the answer to industrial democracy? (r).

1.00, News, with Peter Sissons.

1.20, Thames News: with Robin Houston.

1.30, About Britain: Converting conifers into planks and carboard at the Border Forest Park in the North of England.

2.00, After Noon: Rice dishes. Some ideas from Mary Berry.

2.25, Film: The Fallen Idol (1948)* Carol Reed's masterly study of hero worship, with Bobby Hendrey as the boy and,

Bernie Winters (ITV, 7.00).

as his idol, Ralph Richardson.

4.20, Clapperboard: Chris Kelly looks at Hooper, a film about a Hollywood stunt man.

4.45, The Tomorrow People: inter-galactic fantasy. Today: 10 minutes from disaster.

5.15, Mr and Mrs: quiz show for married couples.

5.45, News.

6.00, Thames at Six with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.

6.25, Help! Joan Shenton's advice for viewers.

6.35, Crossroads: A brush-off for Dr. Butterworth.

7.00, Bernie: Bernie Winters in a series of comedy sketches, including one about a werewolf.

7.30, Coronation Street: Ray Langton is rebuffed in his efforts to placate his wife.

8.00, Robin's Nest: comedy series about a restaurant. Tonight: a bistro in Brighton for the Tripps?

8.30, World in Action.

9.00, The Sandbaggers; last of this very watchable series about the British Intelligence service. More about Neil Burnside's romance.

10.00, News.

10.30, Film: Night Hair Child (1971) "Oliver" star Mark Lester as a very nasty boy in a psychological thriller, also starring Britt Ekland and Hardy Kruger.

12.15 am, Close: Bartok's music and a painting by Munch.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport.
6.10, Farming Week.
6.30, Today.
7.00 and 8.00, News.
7.30 and 8.30, Headlines.
8.45, John Ebdon: BBC Sound Archives.
9.00, News.
9.05, Start the Week, Richard Baker.
10.00, News.
10.05, Wildlife.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: Elephant.
11.00, News.
11.05, All Life's A Miracle. Religion's role in illness.
11.50, Announcements.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, Top of the Form (7) Midlands.
12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour.
2.45, Listen With Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play. God the Father by Valerie Windsor.†
4.35, Story: The Little Nugget (6).
5.00, PM Report.
5.55, Weather.
6.00, Six O'clock News.
6.30, Dr Finlay's Casebook.
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, From Our Own Correspondent.
7.45, Play: When I Became a Man by William Marlowe.†
9.15, A Sideways Look at . . . by Anthony Smith.
9.30, Kaleidoscope.
9.59, Weather.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, Call for the Dead.
11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Tolstoy Remembered by Tatyana Tolstoy (1).
11.15, The Financial World.
11.30, News, Weather.
12.20-12.23 am, Inshore Forecast.

VHF: 6.50 am, Regional News, weather. 7.50, Regional News, Weather. 10.05, Schools. 10.45, Schools. 12.55 pm, Regional News, weather. 2.00, Schools. 5.55, Regional News, weather. 11.00, Study on 4: World Powers in the 20th Century (5). 11.30, Close.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Music inspired by Shakespeare.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Respighi, Cimarosa, Verdi, Britten.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Composer: Dmitri Shostakovich.
9.40, Talking about Music.†
10.10, Mozart's Music for Mechanical Organ.†
10.45, Sydney String Quartet: Sculthorpe, Whettam, Beethoven.†
11.45, BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: Wagner, Strauss, Schumann.†
1.00 pm, News.
1.05, BBC Lunchtime Concert: Reger, Mozart.†
2.00, Music for Organ, New College, Oxford, by Marchand, Bach, Durufle, Alain.†
2.45, Matinee Musicale.†
3.45, Benson and Hedges Gold Award 1978, second prizewinner.†
4.25, New Records: Bach, Mendelssohn.†
5.15, Bandstand.†
5.45, Homeward Bound.†
6.30, News.
6.35, At Home.†
7.30, Historic Performance: Debussy String Quartet in G Minor (1931).
8.00, English Chamber Orchestra, part 1: Bartok, Mozart.†
9.00, Prague 1968: Talk, Eduard Goldstucker.
9.20, English Chamber Orchestra, part 2: Mozart, Dvorak.†
10.15, Interpretations on Record: Purcell's Dido and Aeneas.†
11.15, Jazz in Britain.†
11.45, News.
11.50, Schubert Song.†

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, weather. 5.02, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House.† 1.45, Sports Desk, racing. 2.30, David Hamilton.† 2.45, 3.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Sports Desk, racing results. 7.02, BBC Northern Radio Orchestra.† 7.30, Alan Dell. 7.30, The Dance Band Days. 8.02, The Big Band Sound.† 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, Pop Score. 10.30, Star Sound. 11.02, Brian Matthew: Round Midnight. 2.00-2.02 am, News.

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates The Golden Hour. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Paul Gambaccini. 5.30, Newsbeat. 6.30, Mailbag. 7.30, Alan Dell (joins Radio 2). 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 2. 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 10.00, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, George Hamilton IV. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, ATV Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Prince of Foxes, Tyrone Power, Orson Welles, Wanda Hendrix. 4.20, Thames. 5.15 Donna Summer's Disco Party. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Left, Right and Centre: Dick Taverne. 11.00, The New Avengers. 12.05 am, Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames. 1.18 pm, Channel Lunchtime News, What's On Where, Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Blue Lagoon. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Channel News, Weather. 6.10, The Beachcombers. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Botanic Man. 7.30, Thames. 10.28, Channel News, Weather. 10.32, Film: Psychomania. 12.05 am, Channel Gazette News, Weather in French, Close.

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Dodo. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Spanish Main (Maureen O'Hara). 4.20, Thames. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Botanic Man. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Reports Politics. 11.00, Film: McCloud Meets Dracula. 12.30 am, Close.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farming Outlook. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Family. 3.20, Heart to Heart. 3.50, Andy. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. Weather. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Calendar: The Music Makers. 11.00, Barnaby Jones. 11.55, Close.

Border

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Wildlife Cinema: Anhinga Country. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: I Love A Mystery, Ida Lupino. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge: Bamber Gascoigne. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.20, Cartoons. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Mr and Mrs. 7.30, Thames. 10.30, Film: Lisa Bright and Dark. 12.10 am, Border News, Weather. 12.13, Close.

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 10.10, Lets Look at Ulster. 10.30, Thames. 12.30, Make It Count. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, See You Monday. 2.25, Regions Report. 2.55, Film: Rangers. 4.18, Ulster News. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, Laverne and Shirley. 7.00, Thames. 10.40, Review. 11.10, In Search of . . . Ancient Aviators. 11.35, Bedtime. 11.45, Close.

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, The Electric Theatre Show: Kenneth Williams. 1.00, Thames. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: McMillan and Wife—Requiem for a Bride. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Brian Connell Interviews: Sir Frederick Ashton. 11.00, Film: Satan's School for Girls (Roy Thinnes, Pamela Franklin). 12.25 am, Reflection. Close.

HTV

9.30 am, Thames. 10.10, Am Gymru. 11.05, Thames. 12.30 pm, Make It Count. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Report West. 1.25, Report Wales. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, The Regions Report. 2.55, Film: Peter Falk, Columbo. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report West. 6.22, Report Wales. 7.00, Thames. 10.35, Film: Debbie Reynolds, Shelley Winters, Dennis Weaver, Agnes Moorehead in What's the Matter with Helen? 12.25 am, Weather. Close.

HTV CYMRU/WALES. As HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 2.00, Hamdden. 6.00, Y Dydd. 6.30, Yr Wythnos. 10.00, News, Report Wales. HTV WEST. As HTV General Service except: 10.13 am, History Around You. 1.20 pm, Report West. 6.22, Report West.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, Thames. 1.25, News, Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Regions Report. 2.55, Film: The Great American Beauty Contest (Eleanor Parker, Bob Cummings, Louis Jourdan). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Batlink. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.25, Crimedesk. 6.30, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Late Call. 10.35, The Detectives. 12.20 am, Close.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30, Make It Count. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Southern News, Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: The Purple Plain, Gregory Peck, Win Min Than. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Southern News. 10.35, McCloud Meets Dracula. 10.00, Farm Progress. 10.30, Weather, Education, the Death of Love. Close.

Westward

9.30 am, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Westward News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Blue Lagoon, Jean Simmons, Donald Houston. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary, Sports Desk. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Botanic Man. 7.30, Thames. 10.28, Westward News, Weather. 10.30, Film: Psychomania. George Sanders. 12.05 am, Faith for Life. 12.10, Close.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. North-East News, Weather. 9.30, Thames. 12.30 pm, Last of the Wild. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, North-East News, Lookaround, Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Family. 3.20, Generation Scene. 3.35, Cartoon. 3.50, Lassie. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.30, Police Call. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Fallen Idol (Ralph Richardson, Michele Morgan). 12.15 am, Epilogue. 12.20, Close.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Thames. 12.30 pm, Old House—New Home. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Grampian News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, The Region's Report. 2.55, Film: City of [illegible] Men, Jeanne Crain, Dale Robertson, Richard Boone. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today, Weather. 6.05, Laverne and Shirley. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35, Film: X, Y and Zee, Elizabeth Taylor, Michael Caine, Susannah York. 12.30 am, Grampian Headlines. 12.35, Close.

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Modern family house, very close City/West End. 3 bedrooms, 2 recepts., k. & 2b.; garden, c.h. £90 p.w.

S.W.1
Exceptional furnished home with 4 bedrooms, 2 recepts., k. & 3b.; patio plus use of private gardens/tennis court, c.h. £180 p.w.

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We do not claim to be magicians, we do try harder to find good tenants for good properties. If you wish to let a flat or house in London, please telephone us to discuss your requirements. We have long-established contacts with many banks, companies and embassies and we need good properties for responsible applicants.

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NEAR BAKER ST.: Mews cottage. 2 bedrooms, £95 p.w.

W.3: 2nd floor flat, overlooking gardens. 3 beds., large recept., lift, balcony. £110 p.w.

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HOMEGUIDE
186 SLOANE STREET, S.W.1
235 6158

HAMPSTEAD.—Good quiet road in N.W.6. Attractive 3 bedroomed house. 30ft. reception room, big living room/kitchen with all appliances, bathroom, c.h. Fitted carpets, plenty of furnishings. South facing garden. Available immediately for 1 year. £100 p.w. Woodcocks. 01-794 1161.

FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE, approx. 300 yrs. old. Modernised. C.H. 3/4 beds. Maintained garden. Green belt. Easy reach London. Noak Hill, Romford. Rent £80 p.w. neg.—Tel. Sole Agents. 554 6235.

LUXURY FLAT to let in S.W.1. 2 and 3 bedroom units, serviced, colour TV, telephone. Short/medium term lets. From £200 p.w. Returnable deposit required. 235 0356, office hours.

CHELSEA, S.W.10.—Stunning 2-bedroom flat. Superb furnishings. Avail. 6/8 mths. £100 p.w.—Around Town Flats. 229 9966.

CANADIAN ACADEMIC seeks flat 3 rooms, 8 months, £45 p.w. Box 2791 K, The Times.

S.W.15. 4 bed. home, dining, study, lounge, F. Furn. C.H. and Garage. £320 per month plus rates. Tel.: Arrange Events Ltd. Ascot 22701 anytime.

STANMORE. Luxury flat overlooking park. 2 beds, 2 recepts., garage, c.h., £75 p.w. excl Rumsey (0794) 516723.

RICHMOND.—Beautifully furnished s/c flat, 2 beds, c.h. tel. Col T.V. £63 p.w.—Phone 940 4620.

KEW. Three bedroomed furnished house, central heating and garage £80 p.w.; two bedroomed furnished flat, quiet position close Botanic Gardens, £216 p.m.—Halletts, 940 1054.

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OAKLEY ST., S.W.3. Enormous spacious house with 60ft. gdn. 5/6 beds, 3 baths, shwr. room, 3 recept., furn./unfurn. 4-8 mths. £350 p.w. Mistral, 351 3131.

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UNFURNISHED

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Elegant apartment, 4 spacious bedrooms, 2 baths and shower room, drawing and dining rooms. Large kitchen. Carpeted throughout. Long lease. £300 p.w. inc. C.H./C.H.W.

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839 6365.

NATHAN WILSON & Co
[illegible]
64 ROSSLYN HILL
HAMPSTEAD
01-794 1161

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MARBLE ARCH: 2 Large family flats. 3 dble. large recept., 2 bath. American kitchen. £250-£350 p.w. incl. maid service.

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REGENT'S PARK.—Extremely well furnished town home in private road. 3 dble. bedrooms, 2 large recept. with grand piano, 2 baths., fully equip. kitchen. Must be seen. Long/short let. Century 21. 486 6921.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Superb newly dec. and int. designed 4th floor flat in prestige block. 4 beds, 3 baths, dble recept., American kit. Long let. Plaza Est., 584 4372.

BARNES, 5 beds, 2 baths, close to common, all appliances available, 1-2 yrs. 1st Dec. £125 p.w. No sharers. Tel. 876 0931.

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KENSINGTON.—Immaculate brand new, interior designed flat. 1st floor, lift, porter, 4 beds, dble. recep., 3 baths, £350 p.w. Aylesford & Co., 01-351 2383.

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ST. JOHNS WOOD. Furnished first floor flat, c.h., garden, 2 bed., 2 recept. £100 p.w. Tel. 286 5372.

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DULWICH.—4 bed. town house, garage/garden, completely redecorated, close to amenities and rail connection Victoria/London Bridge. £90 p.w. inc. Long let. Phone: 670 2819/3470.

S.W.3.—Superb 3-bed. flat, garden, c.h. No agent. Immaculate reference required. £140 p.w. 06284 5831.

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Super Mews House with garage. 3 beds., 28ft. living room, large kitchen/breakfast room, bathroom. Gas c.h. Minimum 3 mths. £350 p.w.

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£56. 3 rooms, k. and b. in N.1 st. of Regency houses.

£70. 2 rooms, k. and b. in Chelsea, for quiet-as-a-mouse tenant.

£75. 3 rooms, k. and b. in Upper Wimpole St. (where all the doctors are).

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FERRIER & DAVIES
584 3232

BARONS COURT, W.14.—Spacious, luxury flat. Ideal Diplomat or Co. Exec. 2 receptions, 2 bedrooms and dressing room, luxury bath, 2 sep. w.c.s, ultra mod. kitchen. Convenient shops, transport. £160 p.w. neg.—Phone 01-385 9459/385 1645.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, W.2. Tastefully (and newly) furnished 4th floor flat with 3 double bedrooms, recept., k. & b. Gas C.H. 6-12 months. £110 p.w. 229 9769.

BAKER ST/Regents PK. Lovely furn. home. 25ft recept. room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, bath, sep. cloak, roof garden. C.H. £360 p.w. Cavendish Consultants. 289 3176.

W.1, NR. REGENT'S PARK.—Modern flat, 3 beds, 5th floor, lift. Minimum let 6 months.—935 3786.

W1, HARLEY ST. Luxury 2 bedroomed flat, short/long let. 65 Harley St. Ltd. 828 8163.

RUCK & RUCK 584 3721.—Quality furn. flats/houses for long lets needed urgently and available. Ideal tenants looking.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flat, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b. £110 p.w. inc. c.h. Long let.—730 8939.

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HOLLAND PK.—Beautiful flat. Suit 1 person. £56 p.w.—727 3103.

W.1, off Cavendish Square.—Lux flat, attract. fully furn., L-shaped recept., dining, dbl. bed., k. & b., £275 p.w.—[illegible]

CENTRAL LONDON. Luxury flats, Short/long lets luxury serviced apartments. Winter rates now available. Prices ranging from £85 p.w.-£300 p.w. inc. For further details please phone 01-937 0077/4424.

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WIMBLEDON. Large 3 bed., 2/3 recept., ground floor flat with own drive and garage. Large terrace overlooking grounds. Long let. £120 p.w.

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ST. GEORGE'S SQ., S.W.1. Very attractive 1 bed. flat. Newly furnished and dec'd, fully equipped. Suit couple. Long let. £50 p.w.

01-949 2482

TOP BUSINESS EXECUTIVE requires comfortable room with own bathroom, during winter months, Central London area. Weekends only occasionally.—01-405 6944.

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RESPECTABLE STUDENT requires position as P.G. with family in Central London. Michael. 01-346 8240.

BAYSWATER.—Serviced block, close to Hyde Park. 2/3 bedrooms, reception, kitchen, 1-3 bathrooms, c.h., tel., colour TV, long/short let. From £150 p.w. Waterpoint Ltd. 589 1103.

REGENT'S PARK.—Unique mews cottage. 2 double bed, k. & b., recept., fully equipped, newly decorated, garage. References essential. £100 p.w. 256 3045.

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For further details on our selection of quality properties, please phone.

229-9769

CHESTERTONS

HAMILTON TERRACE, N.W.8: 2nd flr. flat in period house. Excellent conversion. Mod. furniture. 1 dble bed., dining rm./guest rm., bath and shower. Kit. Washer dryer. Gas C.H. Avail. now 1 yr. £145 per week. 01-286 4811.

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CHESTERTONS

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OLD BROMPTON RD., Kensington, S.W.7.—Lovely newly decorated fully modernised 3rd floor flat. Double bedroom, recept., k. and b. with shower, c.h. £65 p.w. Flatland. 828 8251.

SUTHERLAND ST., S.W.1.—Pretty newly decorated flat. 1 dble. bed., recept., kit. and bath, c.h. £65 p.w. 6 mths. Andrew Milton & Co., 584 4501.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE APARTMENTS LTD., have a large selection of quality flats and houses in W. and N.W. areas. From £65 p.w. Please ring 581 3351.

WANTED.—Double flat/bedsit by visitors for 9/12 months. Furnished. C.H. In Central London. £30 p.w. neg. 486 4444 ext. 464 (Mr. Ward).

ORMOND GATE, S.W.3.—Spacious flat on two floors. 1 2 large recept., 2/3 large bed., dining hall, k. & b., w.c., c.h., c.h.w., use of garden, etc. £160 p.w.—Willett, 730 3435.

WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W.2. Furn. 3 bed., 1 recept., K. & B. £105 p.w. 399 9381. C. & L.

CLOSE HARRODS. Charming quiet 3 bed house. Suit company or holiday let. Permit parking. £98 p.w. Ring 581 3752.

HOUNSLOW.—Luxury town house. 860 Conway. 908 9956.

LITTLE VENICE.—Very spacious 1 bed., 1 bath, 1 recept., £1,600 p.a. F. & F. for sale £6,500. 493 9041. C. & L.

H.2.—Immaculate semi-detached house. 3/4 beds, 2 recepts., 3b., & k., large garden. Ideal family, no sharers. Excellent value. £90 p.w. Phillips Kay & Lewis. 629 8811.

Kenwood
23 Spring St. London W2

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3rd floor flat in modern conversion with lift. 2 bedrooms, reception, kit and bath. Col TV. Telephone, etc. Available 1 year plus. £100 p.w.

2nd floor flat in block with lift and porterage. 1 double bedroom, reception, kitchen, bath, col TV. Telephone, etc. Available now. 6 months plus. £75 p.w.

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01-589 5481

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Very attractive 1 bedroom flat. Modern well-equipped kitchen, new bathroom. c.h.w. 3 mins. Hyde Park. Only £85 per week.—Tel. 373 6956 or 937 3245 any time.

HASKER ST., S.W.3.—Super family house. 3 beds, 2 recepts., kit. with machines, bath., patio. Newly decorated, c.h. £220 p.w. Andrew Milton & Co. 584 4501.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE luxury serviced apartments. Short/long lets. Central London. Luxury Flats Ltd. 01-937 0077/4424.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — Terraced house, 4 double beds, 3 large recept., kitchen, 2 baths, CH, patio. Long let furn. £250 pw. Unfurn. £200 pw Waterpoint 589 1103.

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PARK LANE. The most spacious apartment in an exclusive luxury block has now become available. This exceptional flat furnished throughout to the highest possible standard comprises 5 dbl. Bed. 3 bath (1 en suite), double recept., and kitchen/diner. The block is well serviced with lifts, efficient 24hr. port.. C.H./C.H.W. Rentals for 1 year renewable £500 p.w. (short lets by arrangement). Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.

George Knight & Partners
9 HEATH ST., NW3 6TP
Telephone 01-794 1125
Messages 01-794 9287

HAMPSTEAD. An elegant flat of fine proportions which is impeccably furnished to provide: living room, with arch to study, dining room, 2 double bedrooms, fully equipped kitchen and pink bathroom. Own ch. £175 p.w.

WEST END. The many oriental rugs and beautiful crystal chandeliers give an air of opulence to this particularly fine flat in a handsome block. Reception Hall, enormous yet elegant living room, 35ft x 30ft with most attractive paintings, colour T.V. and full stereo equipment, second living room, 5 very comfortable and fully fitted bedrooms, 3 luxurious bathrooms, sauna leading to dressing room and a large modern kitchen to please the ardent cook. Fully furnished and highly recommended at £350 p.w. to include central heating and hot water.

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A partly furnished flat comprising 1 single and 2 double bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, light well-equipped kitchen. Full porterage. Available now for long let. £120 p.w.

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LITTLE VENICE, W.9

6 minutes from Marble Arch
A MAGNIFICENT FURNISHED HOUSE

Comprising 5 double bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, superb kitchen, separate laundry room, beautifully furnished and equipped to the highest standard.
AVAILABLE NOW £340 p.w.

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KENSINGTON, W.8.—Furnished flat in purpose-built block, minimum let 1 yr. 1 double bedroom, lounge, kitchen and bathroom, £65 p.w. 3-bedroomed flat £85 p.w.—Phone 01-937 7087 or 937 6868.

CHELSEA.—Beautiful s/c. flat overlooking gardens. Large recept., 1 bed., luxury k. and b., elec. c.h. Suit quiet couple. 1 yr. min £75 p.w. 352 9057.

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KENSINGTON, attractive dble room with bath and cooking facilities. T.V. Maid Service. £50 p.w. Tel.: 370 5899.

KENSINGTON. 3 luxury flats in modern blocks with landscaped gardens. 2, 3 and 4 beds, each flat has large recept. with balcony. American Kit., 2 baths. Maid Service avail. Long or short let. Quintess, 584 9175.

BELGRAVE SQUARE. 3 bed., recept., 1½ baths., superb flat in mod block. Long/short let. £200 p.w. o.n.o. Other flats/houses avail. Eaton St. James 584 9351.

WC1. Off Queens Square. 3rd floor flat 1 dble. bed, k. & b., recept. Company let. £60 p.w. Hunters & Co. 837 7365.

HIGHGATE. Elegant newly furn. and dec. 2 bed flat and box room, superb recept., large kit., french windows on to 100ft. garden. C.H., phone. Ideal family or prof. M C £68 p.w Church Bros. 430 0385.

CLAPHAM COMMON.—1 double bedroom, garden flat, c.h., etc. £35 p.w. Tel.: 622 0576 eves.

(continued on page 26)

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When *thousands of advertisements* are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion *of you do not.*

". . . Shall mortal man be more just than God? Shall a man be more pure than his maker?"—Job 4: 17.

BIRTHS

BLYTH.—On October 23rd, in Oslo, to Daniela (née Beermann) and Hamish—a daughter (Gabrielle Saskia Stella).

BROOM.—On October 23th at Bad Soden, W. Germany, to Joanna (née Smith) and John—a son, brother to Rui, and Orlanda.

ELLIVERS.—On 27 Oct., at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to Katharine (née Baker Baker) and Iain—a son (James Iain McLaren).

FISHER.—On Oct. 28th, at Norton Hall, Lincs, to Lucy (née Sadleir) and Peter—a son, brother for Zoe.

HAMBLIN.—On October 23rd, at Pembury Hospital, Kent, to Ailsa (née Macdonald) and Bryce—a daughter (Emily Claire).

HAYES.—On October 27, at Welbeck Clinic, to Valerie and Jim—a son, James Edward.

KLIER.—On 21th April, 1978, at Northwick Park Maternity Hospital, to Zvia (née Parnass) and Michael—a son (Simon Leor Shelomo).

LEA.—On October 23th, to Gerry and Julian—a son.

MACHELL.—On 27th October, to Elke (née Siebert) and Raymond—a daughter (Stephanie).

PARSONS.—To Sarah and Michael, on Monday, October 23rd, at Guy's Hospital—a daughter (Zoë).

BIRTHS

STAPLES.—On Oct. 23, at West London Hospital, to Regine (née Foussat) and Quentin—a daughter (Nathalie).

BIRTHDAYS

HILARY.—On your 31st, all my love—John.

MARRIAGES

McMILLAN : YOUNG.—On Oct 28, in Weymouth, James McMillan, of Barnes, S.W.13, to Catherine Young, of Shortlands, Bromley, Kent.

TREVOR : TIPPING.—On Oct 28th, in Dundee, John A. Trevor of Wallington, Surrey, to Rosalind Tipping of Dundee.

WHALLEY : LAMB.—On 26th October, at *Guildford, Nigel Lorne* Sydney, of Birtley House, Bramley, to Suzanne Chappelle, of Cranleigh, Surrey.

DEATHS

ABINGDON AND LINDSEY.—Elizabeth (Bettine), on October 24, 1978, in London, widow of the Eighth Earl of Abingdon and the 13th Earl of Lindsey, daughter of Major General the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stuart Wortley and sister of the late Lady Loraine. Cremation took place privately at Golders Green Crematorium on October 27.

BRISTER.—On Oct. 27, 1978, peacefully at home, John Somers, aged 6? years, of Ladywells, Savernake, near Burbage, the dearly loved husband of the late Jo Brister, dear father of Simon and dear brother of Joy Badderley. Funeral, Friday, 3rd Nov. Service at Kingsdown Crematorium, near Swindon, 3 p.m. No flowers, please, by request.

DOBRY.—On 27th October, Margaret Dobry, wife of George, mother of Josephine and Anthea, of 1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple. Body will be given to St Bartholomew's Hospital for Medical Research. At or near the appropriate time a Funeral and Thanksgiving Service in the manner of Friends will be held at a place and time to be announced. Family flowers only please: instead, donations if wished to any project of donor's choice to provide terminal care of cancer or other patients: all cheques to Michael Dixon, 70 Orbel St., S.W.11, as Trustee of a Fund for this purpose.

FORBES.—On 27th October, 1978, peacefully following a long illness at home, 69 Berkeley Court, N.W.7, Gladys Irene Forbes, wife of the late Col. Oswald B. Forbes, C.B.E., E.D. Funeral service at St John's Wood Church, N.W.8, on Thursday, 2nd November at 3.00 p.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to: Leverton & Sons, 212 Eversholt Street, N.W.1. (387 6075.)

GADE.—On October 28th, peacefully, at his home on Lundy, Captain Felix William Gade, aged 88, loving husband of the late Rene and devoted father of Rosalind and Mary. Funeral service at St. Helena's Church, Lundy, on Tuesday, October 31st, at 10 a.m., followed by interment. Memorial service to be notified later. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to the Gade Memorial Fund, c/o Mrs. Cherry Richardson, Longfield, Billinge End, Blackburn, to fulfil his wish to provide a useful memorial of benefit to the island.

GRANT.—On 26th October, 1978, peacefully in hospital, George C. Grant (Jack), of 10 St. Paul's Road, Cambridge, aged 71 years, beloved husband of Ida and father of George and Madeline. Private cremation: memorial service at St. Columba's Church, Cambridge, on Wednesday, 1st November, at 2.15 p.m. No flowers by request. If desired, donations to Christian Aid.

ING.—On October 25th, 1978, at Brecon House Nursing Home, Sherborne, in her 90th year, Eileen, widow of Lt.-Colonel G. H. A. Ing, C.M.G., D.F.S., and of Lt.-Colonel C. H. Manger, M.C., mother of the late Lt.-Colonel W. A. B. Manger, M.C., Betty Wilson and Mary Joliffe. Funeral on Tuesday, October 31st, at 2.15 p.m. at St. Nicholas' Church, Sandford Orcas. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1.

KNIGHT.—On Friday, 27th Oct., peacefully at home, Cecil, beloved husband of Joy and dear father of Penny and Simon. Funeral, private. Family flowers only.

LEADBITTER.—On October 26th, 1978, Eirene, widow of the Rev. Mr. Leadbitter, mother of Mina Lethbridge and a loving grandmother. Funeral service Exeter and Devon Crematorium, Tuesday, October 31st, at 2 p.m. No flowers but donations if desired to the Distressed Gentlefolk Aid Association, c/o The Treasurer, The Lodge House Committee, The Lodge, 22 Spicer Road, Exeter.

LEAH.—On October 27th, 1978, in hospital and of Flat 2, The Croft, Mile End Lane, Stockport, Edgar Bannon Leah, aged 7? years, dearly loved husband of the late Florence Helen, dearly loved father of Anthony, Gerald and Philip, and a much loved grandfather and father-in-law. Funeral Service at Trinity Methodist Church, Bramhall Lane, Stockport, on Wednesday, November 1st at 12.15 *p.m., followed* by committal at Stockport Crematorium at 1.00 p.m. No flowers please, but if desired donations may be sent to the Coronary Care Unit, Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport. Enquiries to Barretts of Stockport. Tel.: 061 480 3?66 and 061 483 5935.

LEATHART, DOROTHY ELLIOT.—Beloved wife of the late Julian Leathart of the Nuffield Nursing Home, Wexham, peacefully on 25th October after a long illness. Funeral at Woking Crematorium on 1st November, at 1.30 p.m.

McKENZIE.—On October 27th, 1978, Edna, dearly loved wife of Murray and mother of Ailsa and Iain. Service at St. John's Church, Caterham, on Thursday, November 2nd at 12 noon. No flowers or letters please, by request.

SHARLES, GRACE.—On 27th October, 1978 in Oxford, beloved wife for fifty years of the late F. F. Sharles, dearly loved mother of Eileen Ballance and Kathleen Ambrumenil and a loving Grannie. Funeral service at the Church of St. Michael at the Northgate, Oxford, on Wednesday, 1st November at 10.30 a.m. and Committal thereafter at St Giles Church, Ashtead, Surrey. Flowers to Bruce Ltd., Rogers St., Oxford, by 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday.

DEATHS

SHIDLOVSKY.—On 25th October, Mary, peacefully, at Kings Ride Nursing Home, Sheen. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens, London, on Tuesday, 31st October, at 9 a.m.

ST. JOHN.—Of Bletso, Elizabeth May, widow of Lord St. John of Bletso 1934, and also of Col. E. C. A. Sanford C.N.G. 1923. Peacefully on 26th Oct., 1978, aged 95. Funeral at Nynehead, Somerset, 1 p.m. Friday, 3rd Nov.

WALDER.—On October 26th, suddenly at home in London, David, beloved husband of Elspeth and father of Isobel, Kate, Alex and Rupert. Member of Parliament for Clitheroe. Service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Friday, November 3rd at 11 a.m. Family flowers only. Memorial service in Clitheroe to be announced.

WHITE, NORMAN LEWIS, F.R.C.S., father of Michael, Peter and Jeremy, on 4th October, at his home, Fern Cottage, Norton Green, Isle of Wight.

WINN, THEO, widow of the Honourable Charles Winn, peacefully at her home, Swans Way, Southampton, New York, on October 22nd.

WYKEHAM.—On Oct. 26th, 1978, Jean, wife of William Wykeham, of Mottistone, *Isle of Wight.* Cremation private. Thanksgiving Service, Mottistone Church, Monday, 13th Nov., 2.30 p.m. No flowers. No mourning, please.

IN MEMORIAM

DELLER.—Dr. PETER JOHN RALPH, O.B.E., beloved husband of Patricia and devoted father to Caroline and Mark, died October 30th, 1977. Ever in our most loving thoughts.

YOW, MAY.—On 30th October, 1967, dearly beloved wife of Charles.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE OLD CLIFTONIAN Society A.G.M. will be held at the United Oxford and Cambridge University Club, 71 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 at 6.00 p.m. on Friday the 17th November 1978.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Royal Garden Hotel,
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MOTORBIKE publication requires editorial staff. Details: General Vacancies.

THE NENE VALLEY Research Committee requires an illustrator/draughtsman. See Pub. and Ed. Appts.

MALE POST GRAD. seeks accommodation. See Wanted for details.

TIME for a change? Accountants see General Vacancies.

FREELANCE Copy Editors. See General Vacancies.

KIRBY.—Biographer of H. C. Syers wishes contact Angela Theodora Kirby, nee Morant, or relatives. Tel.: 01-505 7765. Box 2790 K. The Times.

OLD BEDFORDIANS Club. A Special General Meeting will be held at 11.30 a.m. in the Memorial Hall, Bedford School, on Saturday, 18th November 1978, to fix the annual subscription to the club. A. D. Nightall, secretary, 37 De Parys Avenue, Bedford.

HYDE PARK GARDENS MEWS.—Super house and garage.—See rentals!

M. NICHLESS Nuts and Bolts, Midlands. Contact P. or V., Two's Company, on Box 2915 K. The Times.

11 SIGNAL GROUP (Volunteers) Dinner took place at Headquarters Mess, Royal Signals, Blandford, on 28th Oct., 1978. Presided over by Brigadier G. J. Curl. Principal guests were Major-General A. A. G. Anderson, Major General P. A. C. Baldwin, Brigadier R. J. Mears, C.B.E., Brigadier D. M. Woodford, *C.B.E.*, Brigadier A. Field, A.D.C., Col. H. G. Schultz.

TO MY SILENT ADMIRER.—We loved your divine poem and must arrange for you to visit Bombury very soon.—Amanda A-P-F.

CADILLA SEVILLE, 1978.—See Motors.

MAYFAIR.—Luxury serviced flats. Reasonable rent.—See Rentals.

LONDON WORLD TO LET?—See C. & I. Props.

LONDON School of Bridge, 38 Kings Road, S.W.3. 589 7201.

JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday afternoon a month. 01-240 0630.

HIGH QUALITY bespoke tailoring for men.—See Mr Harold Bailey advertisement in the For Sale Column.

SPECIAL NIKON OFFER from Euro Photo. See For Sale.

VIVITAR lenses and accessories. Unrivalled stocks from Euro Foto. See For Sales.

LOVELY GOVERNESS's Trap, black ad red. See For Sales.

LEATHERHEAD. Ideal family house. See London and Suburban Prop.

HAMPSHIRE.—Country style house.—See U.K. Hols.

PRESTIGE CAR SERVICE. In/out of Heathrow? See Service column.

S.W.15. 4 bed house. Bargain at £520 pm.—See Rentals col.

ATTENTION: S. WELLS, last known address 3 Rurlands, Putteham. Please contact Kellys Removals Ltd, Tel. 0483 60101, otherwise goods held in store will be sold November 30, 1978.

EXTROVERT ORGANIZER required. Good pay.—See General Vacancies.

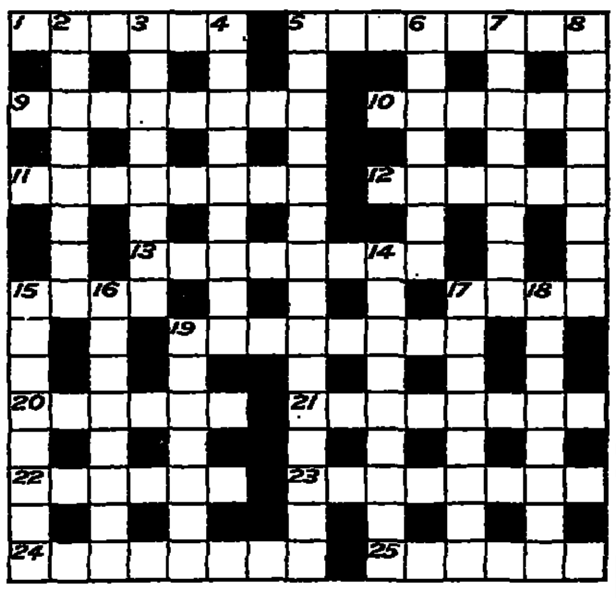
SITTING TENANTS requiring finance for purchase.—See Services.

JEN 737 registered Jensen.—See Motor Cars.

NICHOLLS, Marylyn. Thanks for the first 21 years, now for the next. Love Tony.

ARTISTIC, literary person seeking country accom.—See Flat Share.

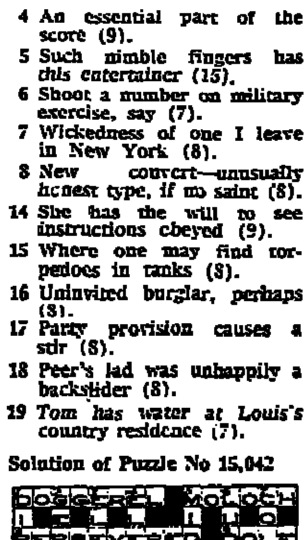
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,043



ACROSS
1 One Scotsman in knock-out oriental garb (6).
5 He engaged his followers like a shot (8).
9 Story about state backing. Can't be relied on (8).
10 Blue one thousand dollars in fashionable function (6).
11 Scholar unknown before Babel (8).
12 Tom's first crude drinking-place (6).
13 Lend rasp to modify architectural feature (8).
15 French has said it's the opening passage (4).
17 Old port subject to inflation (4).
19 Study by Greek woman playwright (8).
20 A second-class way to travel away from home (6).
21 Chesterton's man whose child should go far (8).
22 Where bargains are scaled forsooth (6).
23 Fabulous racer dashed round to the island (8).
24 Dear rum, a change for a freebooter (8).
25 Alf, we hear, was a *runner* here (6).

DOWN
2 Thought one mine contained silver and copper once (8).
3 Cipher student interested in the Oral? (8).
4 An essential part of the score (9).
5 Such nimble fingers has this entertainer (15).
6 Shoot a number on military exercise, say (7).
7 Wickedness of one I leave in New York (8).
8 New convert—unusually honest type, if no saint (8).
14 She has the will to see instructions obeyed (9).
15 Where one may find torpedoes in tanks (8).
16 Uninvited burglar, perhaps (8).
17 Party provision causes a stir (8).
18 Peer's lad was unhappily a backslider (8).
19 *Tom* has water at Louis's country residence (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,042



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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 23 AND 25

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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SEE RENTALS

THE LONDON ARCHAEOLOGIST'S Magazine now available.—See For Sales.

SCHOOLS-INDUSTRY LINKS: Six month secondment to teach Economics at Aldenham School? See page 11.

ECONOMICS. *Graduate required to* teach at Aldenham School. See page 11.

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A SPECIAL REPORT

SAUDI ARABIA

Caravan of progress steadies its pace

by David Watts

Saudi Arabia does not give he impression of a country easing up on its rush to development. Its cities are till endless panoramas f huge gantries, half-completed buildings, fly-vers still in mid-air and arking lots crammed with ew plant and equipment.

But the euphoric and omewhat chaotic honey-moon is over. Saudis with their oil wealth and foreign workers and technology ave settled to take a more ober view of each other. ut if some of the high-speed glamour of the devel-opment has worn off, so ave the more acute pres-sures such as congestion in he ports and spiralling land rices.

The flow of goods and equipment is now more rdered and inflation hovers elow double figures, a emarkable improvement on he years from 1975 to 1977 hen inflation peaked out about 70 per cent and was ill running at 36 per cent the final quarter of 1976.

The Saudi Government, aving understood the pres-sures and the causes of infla-tion, has succeeded in bring-g its enormous develop-ent programme under con-rol with a series of severe easures which have largely oth trimmed the national sign and relaxed its pace.

A significant indication of e success of this process the recent announcement at, after a cut in the tion's budget for the past veral years, the present nancial year will see the st increase in government ending since the 1975-76 idget. Since that year the tional expenditure has en held at 110,000m rials hile for the next 12 months at will rise to 131,000m rials.

The new figure has been ade possible by new gov-ernment regulations concern-g foreign workers, success-l Draconian measures to ar the port backlog which used a sharp drop in the ices of many goods, ser-es and commodities, not-ly cement which has drop-d from 34 rials a bag to 5 rials a bag.

Though apparently insignificant in themselves, new decress covering foreign workers have had a considerable impact in stabilizing wage rates and in restoring some sanity to the cost of accommodation, particularly in Jiddah, where at one time rents were going up about 600 per cent a month. Landlords were able to demand five years' rent in advance, so tight was the market.

Today, in Jiddah, the tables are turned and the daily papers once again have a regular quota of properties on offer. It is estimated that there are about 60,000 flats, houses and villas standing empty as their owners wait for an upturn in demand and the chance to ask higher rents.

This has come about primarily because of the Government's new regulations which stipulate that foreign companies, contracted to carry out a project must now hire their workforces outside the country, bring them in on a single, block working visa, provide housing for them, take responsibility for their conduct while in the country as sponsors and then see that they leave the country as soon as the contract is completed.

Not only has this new law had the effect of reducing, or at least containing, the continuing upward spiral in the cost of day labouring rates, so crucial to construction work, but it has also reduced the number of illegal aliens in the country and had a considerable deterrent effect on those who were planning to arrive in Saudi Arabia to work illegally.

The regulations also provide that written permission must be obtained before any foreign worker may transfer from one job to another. This has reduced the number of workers who would job-hop from one construction site to another to improve their rates of pay. It has brought to an end the daily "poaching" sessions on construction sites when employers might find large numbers of the workforce seduced away to other sites practically before the day's work had begun.

The obvious inflationary pressure of ever-increasing daily rates for construction work has thus been removed; the drive against those living in Saudi Arabia without proper working credentials has reduced pressure on housing costs and controlled the number of foreigners who stay behind after the annual Haj pilgrimage in search of work.

Saudi officials believe these measures, coupled with subsidies on basic foodstuffs and across-the-board reductions in government spending, have brought Saudi Arabia's inflation rate to about 9 per cent. This represents a considerable achievement for a country which is developing at such a rapid pace and puts it on a par with the advanced developed countries where the pressures have not been so acute.

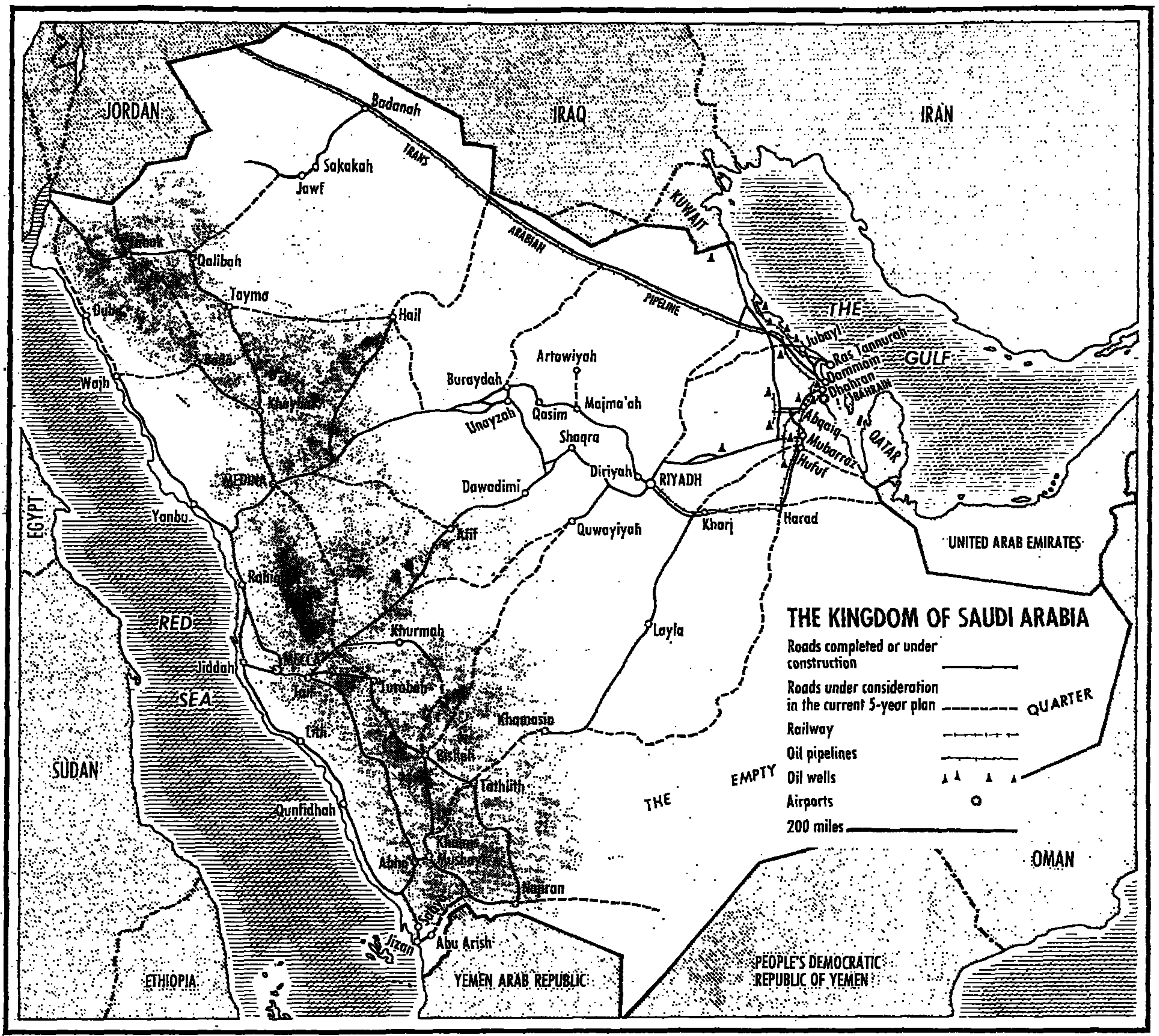
Oil production has been held at about 7,500,000 barrels a day, a figure exceeded in only one month this year. Saudi officials and foreign observers are confident that the economy faces a more settled period of progress.

Some questions remain about the primary stage of the country's industrialization programme which provides for the establishment of an industrial base under the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation.

The Saudis have been aiming for final agreement on the first petro-chemicals joint venture scheme with a foreign company by the end of this year. Joint ventures under study include plants for the production of petrochemicals, fertilizers, steel and aluminium.

Of these the petrochemicals plants are considered the keystones to development of viable industries. So far, however, agreement has proved elusive and there is as yet no immediate prospect of a go-ahead on what seems likely to be the first of the agreements, with Shell for an ethylene-based petrochemicals plant at Jubayl.

continued on page XVII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Possibly a quarter of the world's remaining oil reserves are in Saudi Arabia. Nicholas Hirst, *The Times* Energy Correspondent, analyses how this huge economic power has been used in the Organization of Petroleum Exporti Countries, and David Watts discusses the special relationship with the United States

Shaikh Yamani has hooded the Opec hawk

Saudi Arabia owes its pre-eminence within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to the scale of its annual production and the size of its reserves.

It supplies about 18 per cent of the world's and 13 per cent of the Western world's needs. Oil accounts for 90 per cent of its total revenue and it needs only to extract half its present rate of production to balance its budget and maintain a current account balance of payments surplus.

At the moment it is continuing to prove the existence of new oil faster than production is depleting its reserves. Estimates are that possibly one quarter of the total oil left in the world lies within Saudi Arabia. As a world power it is limited by lack of population and a very new and untried military strength.

Within Opec its economic influence has allowed it to dominate decision-making. On the one occasion recently when it was overruled, it was able, if not to win in the end, at least to bring about a very creditable draw.

In 1977 Saudi Arabian oil production was 8,800,000 barrels a day, the next largest producer was Iran with 5,200,000 barrels a day, then Iraq with only 2,100,000 barrels a day. Total production per day was 29,100,000 barrels. With Iran, Saudi Arabia is an invincible policy-maker; without Iran, a theoretical capacity of 11,200,000 barrels a day is still sufficient for it to be able to swamp the world market with oil should it so wish.

The Saudis' policy is explained by three factors: their passionate following of the traditionalist Islamic cause, a related anti-communism, and the need to import—particularly military equipment—from the West.

The interlocking of these strands explains why Saudi Arabia has, since 1973, been a consistent moderating influence on oil price rises, but rejected strongly the Camp David peace settlement negotiated individually between Egypt and Israel. Anti-communism restrains its hand on prices to support the West, but Islam forces it to reject a settlement which is not negotiated by the Arab nations acting together.

There have been fears that Egypt's unilateral negotiation with Israel and its subsequent condemnation throughout the rest of the Arab world would strengthen the pressure for sharper price increases at the next half-yearly meeting of the Opec conference in Abu Dhabi in December.

Saudi Arabia's own condemnation of the Camp David settlement was a little surprising in that the close relationship with the United States had been expected to result in a more considered response, falling short of outright rejection. The outright rejection, in turn, might have indicated a lessening of patience with the West and a consequent yielding of pressure for at least a 10 per cent rise in oil prices at Abu Dhabi.

But since the Camp David announcements Saudi does not appear to have changed its basic stance that the market will not stand a large rise. In real terms oil prices are probably only about 60 per cent of the level they reached at the second unilateral fixing by Opec members in January 1974. The strict limitation of attempts to maintain the price in terms of real purchasing power since then has been largely the result of the restraining influence of the Saudi Oil Minister, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

With fellow oil ministers such as Dr Mana Saeed Al-Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates, Shaikh Yamani's understanding of the effects on the West of too high oil prices, and the consequent disruption to world trade and to the Arabs' own interests, has allowed the effects of the crisis of 1973 to be lessened year by year. The last thing the Saudis want is to create a revolutionary climate in the West. Moderation, however, is not to be confused with weakness.

Shaikh Yamani has wanted to increase the power and revenues of Opec members without throwing the West into disorder and damaging their own interests. He saw participation as being better than nationalization because it would allow Opec members to continue to learn from the downstream abilities of the multinationals but would give power to influence prices.

After Opec voted to acquire 25 per cent participation in the operations of the oil companies in its countries, Shaikh Yamani became negotiator for The Gulf states. Had it not been for the Yom Kippur war, it may be that Saudi Arabia's gradual approach would have continued instead of the sharp rise in prices and gradual erosion through inflation that has happened since.

But before the war, Colonel Gadaffi of Libya had already shown that it was possible to break the ranks of the oil multinationals, gain majority participation and put up prices.

In 1973 Shaikh Yamani had been negotiating in Vienna with the oil companies for a substantial rise in prices before Egypt invaded Israel. The Yom Kippur war brought the demands of Islam far above any other considerations and the Saudis took the lead in the production cuts which allowed the first unilateral doubling of prices to hold firm and the second doubling to take place.

But by early 1974 Shaikh Yamani had realized that the second doubling of prices was too much. Rises since then have been a vain attempt to keep oil revenues up in real terms. Saudi Arabia's role has been to allow the West to creep out of the Opec induced recession. This was shown most strongly at the beginning of 1976 when the forces of the oil price rises had brought many Western economies almost to their knees and had threatened both economic and political stability.

The hawks within Opec wished for a 15 per cent rise spread over six months with a 10 per cent increase in January and a further 5 per cent later. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates wanted only a 5 per cent increase. The two sections split with Saudi an emirates sticking to ir cent and Iran and the going up by 10 per c

Saudi Arabia boost duction and at the ne yearly meeting the tier members agreed implement the furthe cent increase while came level to 10 per

By its moderation Arabia has muted the of 1973 on the West a possibly prevented the ing up of Opec. Wi increase in demand forces have been prices down and di have been widespreac has understood the position and prevente coming into effect s which could have h dollar causing furth ruption.

It has been respons the setting up of a s committee for lo thinking which could the focus for future sions with the W energy supplies. Arabia is looking fo dual rise in real p regular intervals wh increase Opec's wea not put too great on the West.

It is not alone in this as the best coun Yom Kippur war cre spur for the Opec to seize their powe quickly than they otherwise have don question of sovereign the oil reserves has solved by majority p tion by the host c The responsible mo of Saudi Arabia is l last as long as pea Israel continues.

American renovators carry out ambitious programme

It is difficult to imagine two countries today which have a greater interest in each other's security and success than do the United States and Saudi Arabia. The United States depends on Saudi Arabian oil to fuel its economy, while the Saudis would be almost defenceless were it not for the Americans who sell them much of their needs from processed and packaged rice to supersonic jet fighters.

But the relationship is not based solely on the pragmatism of the present. It has developed gradually over the years since the days of President Franklin Roosevelt and King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud. And the sense of fairness and recognition of mutual self-interest established by the companies which originally comprised the Arabian American Oil Company is reflected today in the numbers of young Saudis who do their advanced studies in the United States, and the American-trained Saudis who fill the key administrative and technical posts in the kingdom.

The relationship, on the American side, is presided over by a southern neighbour of President Carter, Mr John West, who was Governor of the state of South Carolina when the President was Governor of Georgia. He was the first person of such prominence to back Mr Carter for the presidency, and finds himself ensconced in the low, white American embassy in Jiddah as a result.

A white-haired, ruddy-faced man, he receives visitors just as he might in his southern home state. Outside the ambassador's office a low coffee table displays copies of one of His Excellency's home state papers, *The Camden Chronicle* — "covering Greater Kershaw and the world daily".

It is that warm, folksy, even homespun, relationship that the ambassador likes to cultivate with his hosts—"I tease my northern colleagues sometimes by telling them that the Saudis have that brand of hospitality that we call southern hospitality in the United States". For all the religious and cultural differences, the ambassador implies, he is actually closer to the House of Saud than some of his professional colleagues who have spent a career specializing in the Arab world.

Undoubtedly his stock is high at present because the Saudis, whatever their reservations about the Camp David agreements, are delighted that President Carter has become the first American President to make peace in the Middle East a policy priority, even to the extent of risking his own political future as he did in calling the Camp David meeting. Whatever the eventual outcome of the summit, President Carter will retain Saudi gratitude for bringing the parties together and compelling them to make progress.

But for Mr West the pinnacle of the American-Saudi relationship during his tenure has been clinching the deal to supply the Royal Saudi Air Force with the McDonnell - Douglas F15 fighter. Though the aircraft will have little more than a symbolic role in defence of the oilfields and in the overall strategic balance in the Middle East, failure by the Americans to agree to the sale would have had a significant negative effect on the relationship.

On the ground a large contingent of the United States Engineer Corps is involved in the construction of airfields, camps, sites and naval bases. But while the corps' task is primarily military, there is another side to its role which is very much in the tradition of the early Aramco days.

The corps provides medical, education and welfare services throughout the areas where it operates which tend to be in parts of the country not yet well served by such facilities.

Just as the defence sector involves some famous American organizations, so in the civilian sector there are well-known firms employing about 60,000 Americans in developments such as the ports and industrial areas at Jubayl in the east and Yanbu in the west.

In the United States itself there are about 13,000 Saudis getting the kind of advanced education that prepares them well for the joint ventures which are now so much a feature of international business in Saudi Arabia. Those 13,000 are only the latest of a steady stream of young Saudis who have trained in the United States since the early 1940s.

But the most remarkable example of Saudi-American cooperation has its headquarters in an unimposing house in the centre of Riyadh. This is the office of the Saudi-Arabian-United States Joint Commission on Economic Co-operation, founded in June 1974 to help Saudi Arabia's economic and technical development. The original agreement called for the two sides to work together to promote "programmes of industrialization, trade, manpower, training, agriculture, science and technology", but it is manpower training which now has the largest amount of funds and the highest priority.

Funding has followed the pattern laid down when the commission was established. The Saudis deposited about $120m with the Treasury Department in Washington to finance the commission's development, and since then as each new project has been planned Saudi funds have been deposited in advance, usually to cover the first two years' work.

Manpower trained in the skills required for modern industry is the main asset that the Saudis lack, and with this in mind the commission has begun training teachers in vocational skills and designing and building nine new vocational training centres to add to the 15 already in use. So far the design stage has been completed, and construction of the new centres will begin soon with the assistance of staff from the United States Department of Labour.

It is an ambitious programme because not only does it aim to create the country's first reserves of skilled manpower, but it must also try to help in assimilating those young Saudis who have left the nomadic world of the Beduin but have not yet settled in more modern Saudi-Western society.

Another important scheme has been quietly to change methods of government. This has been done by statistics and data processing. Working from a computer in the Ministry of Finance, with remote units on the desks of ministers throughout the Government, it is now possible for any official to have the latest statistics on his desk unit within seconds.

But the most glam the dozen projects un is the $100m jointly solar research to us Arabia's other great esource, sunshine, ource of energy. ect is still in the stage, but the first may be an attempt t solar map of the cou dicating the solar v each area, with the regional meteo stations.

This project, amon will be part of a re its work by the joi mission at its annual in Jiddah next mo

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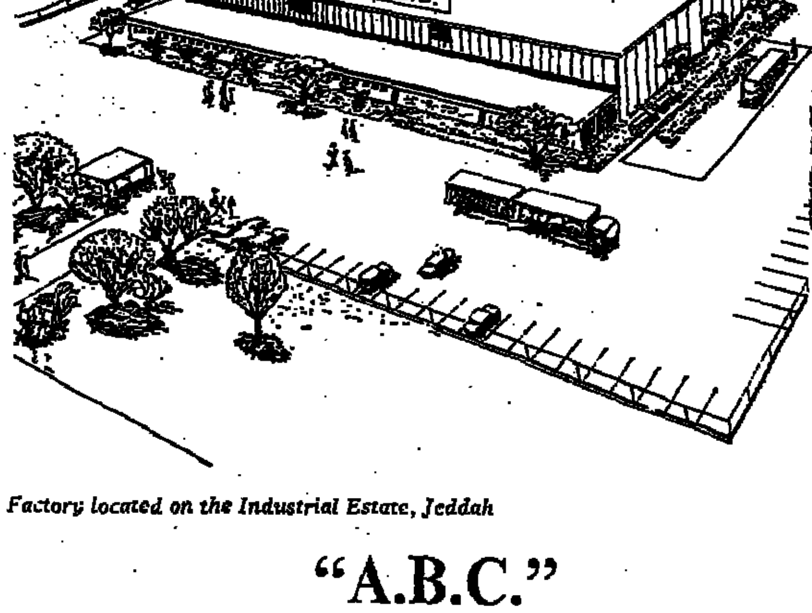

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Releasing the people's talents is an aim of third plan

y Rodney Wilson

lthough Saudi Arabia's econd development plan will ot expire until 1980, disussions on the kingdom's iird plan have already eached an advanced stage. he third plan will be for 980 to 1985.

A committee chaired by haikh Hisham Nazer, the linister of Planning, has ibmitted its final ideas for e new plan to the Council Ministers for approval, id the main outline of the an is expected to be cometed in a few months' time.

During the past year there is been much speculation government circles in iyadh about the possible ale of the plan and its ntents, but a picture is ially emerging of what ese are to be.

The committee of 14 inlved in working out the iird plan's objectives lieved that more should done to encourage the trepreneurial talents of udi citizens, so that as any people as possible could play a direct role in the country's development. In the second plan the emphasis was on big projects with state involvement, but although government spending will remain the driving force behind the third plan, it is hoped that private enterprise will account for an increasing part of the Saudi economy, especially in manufacturing, and not be confined merely to trading and construction as most of it is now.

In any case, as projects such as the port expansion programme and the road improvement schemes, scheduled under the second plan, are nearing completion there is likely to be a more potentionally profitable environment for the private sector under the third plan.

From 1980 to 1985 much of the emphasis will continue to be on industrial develpoment either closely related to the oil industry such as petrochemicals, or else using oil and gas as cheap energy sources. Most of this development will be at the huge complexes at Yanbu and Jubail, which it is hoped will be nearing completion by the end of the third plan period. Apart from this heavy industry, it is also hoped that there will be a growing range of light industry, geared primarily to the needs of the Saudi domestic market and other local markets in the Arabian peninsula.

Many of these light industries will be in smaller regional centres, especially in towns such as Abha, Jizan and Khamis Mushayt in the hitherto remote Southern Province. There they can take advantage of the new road system to supply not only the other provinces of Saudi Arabia, but also North Yemen, with its seven million consumers.

Living standards are rising rapidly in North Yemen, largely thanks to Saudi development assistance, and the increasing flow of remittances from migrant Yemeni labourers. There is no doubt that it is Saudi Arabia's Southern Province which has most to gain from close economic cooperation between Saudi Arabia and North Yemen.

The commission drafting the third plan is emphasizing for the first time the need for monetary policy to be consistent with Saudi-Arabia's planning objectives. The serious inflation in the kingdom in the mid-1970s made the spending targets projected in the second five-year plan almost meaningless.

The tight control over domestic money supply will be continued during the third plan period, to ensure that the economy does not become overheated, and the aim will be to expand money supply in line with the growth of the productive capacity of the economy.

It is always tempting for the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, the kingdom's central bank, to use more of its large overseas asset holdings of $29,000m to finance additional projects, apart from those being planned.

This temptation, according to the planners, should be avoided, and a long section in the third plan is expected to be devoted to the need for financial stability.

In retrospect it seems that with the second plan too much was attempted in too short a time. Instead of projects being phased to start at different times over the five-year period, many were started during the first 18 months of the plan, which resulted in severe port and road congestion. Manpower also proved to be a serious constraint, as had been expected by many, and there were too many potential employers competing to attract labour.

However, although the phasing of the second plan was mistaken, the targets were probably correct, and it would be wrong to regard the plan as a failure. Most of the projects planned are now not far behind schedule, and the growth rate of the economy has been well above that envisaged for the past two years.

In preparation for the plan a macro-model of the Saudi economy is being built with help from the British consultants Coopers and Lybrand. Input-output linkages have been determined, which should help to establish what the consequences will be of the strategy adopted in the plan for each sector of economic activity. In addition the greater understanding of the working of the economy gained from the input-output exercise means that the third plan should be more accurate in its predictions than the present plan has proved to be.

From the efforts being made to improve planning procedures it seems that Saudi Arabia has learnt much from the experience of the first two plans. No longer is planning to be undertaken on a piecemeal basis. Instead, by 1980 the country will have a fully integrated planning strategy.

Dr R. J. A. Wilson, of Durham University, is a specialist in Middle Eastern economics.

Friction on tenders being overcome

When Saudi Arabia opened up as a vast market for foreign companies and contractors after the oil boom the country's development plans provided a heaven-sent opportunity for companies affected by recession to compensate for the slump in business.

The projects were enormous and the amount of government experts available to monitor, assess and evaluate foreign contracts and bids was limited. The pressure to win contracts was strong, the Government wanted things done quickly and there was a seemingly endless amount of money to pay the bills. All that seemed to be necessary was for a foreign businessman, preferably with a Saudi contact, to fly into Jiddah or Riyadh for a few days and he would be able to leave with contracts enough to satisfy his wildest dreams.

The assumption was that here was a nation suddenly vastly wealthy with more money than skills and it was ripe for the taking: a market that was likely to be here today, gone tomorrow, and therefore one to be exploited rapidly and ruthlessly.

This gave rise to an attitude of mind that automatically led to contract bids that were fattened with greed encouraged by the belief that Saudi Arabia had no legal system equipped to tackle the intricacies of modern contract law.

On the Saudi side there was a lack of understanding of foreign business methods and no knowledge of the Pandora's Box that was being unleashed upon the country. The Saudis wanted to know precisely what the various projects were going to cost them even though completion might be years away and inflation totally unpredictable. Most contracts were fixed price and the contract details almost punitive, leaving little room for error, or profit, if the contractor stuck single-mindedly to the rule book.

Wage rates were liable to considerable variation; there were problems of supply, problems of delays of months in deliveries through the ports. A bewildering variety of variables had to to be included in each contract bid, not least of which was the agent's fee.

In the early stages the Saudis tended to plump for the most expensive, and best-known contractor carrying a respectable name with precious little regard for value for money. That situation existed until about a year ago when the Saudis, assisted by some excellent advice from Western companies, began taking a close look at contracts and throwing a remarkable number of them back.

Some foreign business managers claim that this was a ploy by the Saudi Government to cover the shortcomings of its second five-year development plan and camouflage the fact that large-scale retrenchments were having to be made. These charges are flatly rejected by the Saudis who point to a number of contracts which were subsequently re-let at much lower prices on similar specifications.

Despite the Saudi protestations, however, there was undoubtedly an element of laxity in their early evaluation of bids and they did not do enough looking around to find the best deal available. The rejection of some bids thus had an element of show business in it to warn everyone that things were going to change.

The best-publicized series of rejected cotracts were those for electrical and telephone contracts while earlier this year a series of health and hospital contracts worth about 90,000m rials were relet at about half the price, after investigation, and awarded to other companies.

The Saudis say that there have been abuses over contracts for the water desalination plant at Jiddah. One company made a proposal on the scheme for a 3,100m rials project only to have it refused. Nine months and considerable inflation later, the same company tendered to the same specification on the same project and offered to do the work for 2,600m rials. The contract was eventually awarded to the runner-up although the Government knew that the second choice company did not have the same level of technical experience. They were, however, prepared to carry out the contract for 12m rials less. "From the moral point of view we had to tell the original company bye-bye. We could not trust them any more", a spokesman for the Ministry of Planning said.

Foreign businessmen when discussing contracts complain that in the past the necessity for oiling the wheels of deals has been a factor in the bidding. Saudi requirements demand that companies build some self-defence into their tenders. By the nature of the market the companies had to plan for the "worst possible case", with a solid provision for projected inflation and to protect themselves against delays in the provision of basic services on the Saudi side where contracts call for such provision.

One defence contract proved a telling example of this: after the Saudis complained that advanced radar equipment for the air force had not been installed on schedule the contractor was able to show clearly why. The Government had promised that access roads to the radar sites would be laid down in advance of the arrival of the equipment but when the contractor reached the site he found that there were no roads, and his vehicles were unable to cross the soft desert sand.

But, though the Saudis have undoubtedly become more experienced about the handling of tenders and bids they have come to judge those submitted by Western companies, seeking to do the work on a profit-making basis, on unfair criteria since many of the large construction projects are now going to Far Eastern firms which may well be prepared to take on work at practically no profit or even at a loss in order to break into the market.

The Saudi-foreign business relationship, however, is now settling down. The more difficult days of high inflation rates are past and the Government has taken measures to eliminate other causes of friction. Contract arrangements are normally on the basis of a joint venture with the Saudis having control of the company in Suadi Arabia and playing a full financial and administrative role, thus eliminating the agent system of earlier years in which the agent's fee very often just for the use of his name, was one of the great imponderables. Now such fees must be clearly laid down in the contract.

Undoubtedly the Saudis have learnt from their experiences and applied the lessons quickly. The Saudis feel the same about the companies.

D. W.

Camp David: quiet power unenthusiastic

the Camp David agreeints were seized on with nething close to euphoria the United States they re received with someng rather less than enthusm in most Arab intries.

Since President Anwar lat proposed his visit to usalem, in an almost hand manner at the end a speech to the People's sembly in Cairo, the ab's fear has been that the come of the Israeli-yptian rapprochement uld be a separate peace ich would eliminate the ding Arab states from the ifrontation.

The other Arab leaders v only too clearly that Egyptians' overriding sire for a number of years s been to eliminate the angling military expendire which has always preided any real expectation it the Egyptian economy ild be dragged out of its wnward spiral.

he attractions of a arate peace are considere for both parties. Not y would Egypt be able livert at least some of its e arms expenditures to elopment projects but the prospect of a real peace, the Egyptians believe, would entice into their country the kind of large-scale American investment that they had hoped would follow the reopening of the Suez Canal. Of course, those hopes were not then realized but that has not prevented them being revived.

For Israel the prospect of an early, separate peace is even more attractive. Not only does it remove the real Arab war potential which Israel has always faced but that major achievement is achieved at a remarkably cheap price. As the Camp David agreements stand, there is no link between the achievement of the Egyptian-Israeli peace pact and the implementation of the other parts of the agreement, particularly the problem of the West Bank and Israel's settlements in the area.

From the beginning of the peace negotiations it has been taken as read that the return of Sinai could be accomplished with a minimum of difficulty. So it has proved so far—just as the other Arab states feared leaving no incentive to ensure a wide-scale peace agreement. The more President Sadat has protested that he has no intention of signing a separate peace treaty with Israel the more have the others been convinced that he intended to do exactly that.

They could have been expected to react negatively to almost any of the foreseeable results of the Camp David talks but what neither President Sadat nor the Americans bargained for was the obvious lack of enthusiasm from those countries which, until now, have been relied upon to support Egypt.

Of these countries Morocco and Sudan have always been leaders, the Moroccans, particularly, being almost always "more royalist than the king". The conclusion of the Washington talks, however, brought silence from both countries.

The one nation which has always kept quiet on such occasions, Saudi Arabia, made what was for Riyadh a rapid and distinctly unenthusiastic response. With good reason because, in spite of a letter to President Sadat covering the questions of the Palestinians and the future status of Jerusalem, for long a pet Saudi concern, there was little in the accords covering either the fundamental Palestinian question or the future of the Muslim holy places which Israel has made clear it intends to retain under its jurisdiction.

The Saudi statement, however, did not go so far as to condemn anything that President Sadat had or had not achieved. Whatever reservations they may have about the Egyptian President are secondary to their concern for the maintenance of what is somewhat optimistically known as Arab unity, their fear of being exposed and the necessity to maintain in power the present Cairo leadership for fear of what might replace it.

What delighted the Saudi leadership about the Camp David talks was the way in which President Carter brought them to a partially successful conclusion. But it is clear that Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, was left in no doubt by the less than cordial welcome during his visit to Saudi Arabia that Camp David was only a beginning and euphoria was premature. For there to be any lasting progress over the West Bank and the Palestinians, the participation of King Husain of Jordan has been a prerequisite. It would be inaccurate to say that the two kingdoms have identical views but the series of tough questions to the United States which King Husain posed in a television programme cover much the same areas that dominate Saudi thinking.

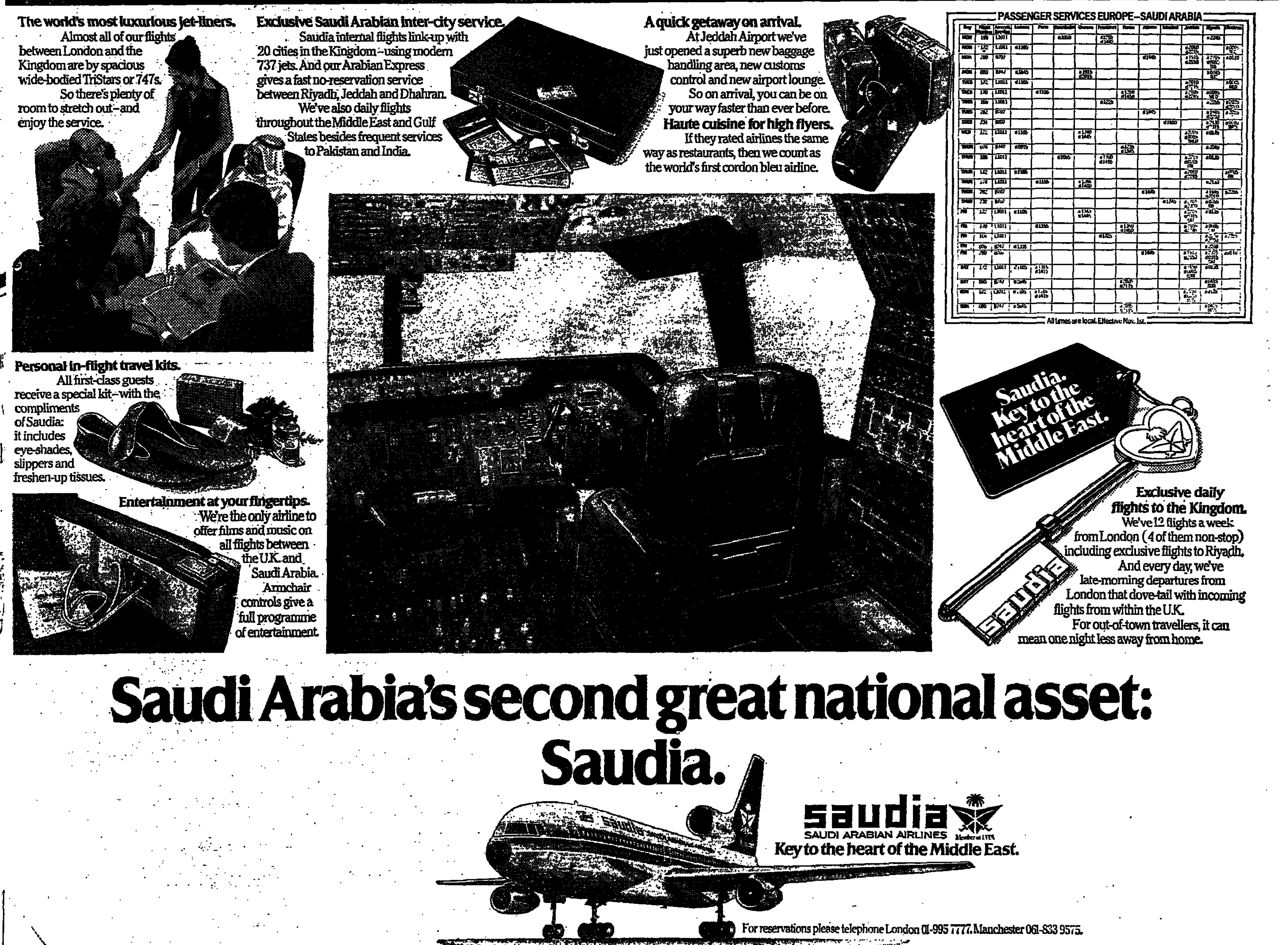
Among questions which he posed, in an atmosphere of cooling relations, were such points as: were Arab Jerusalem and its environs, now under Israeli rule, discussed at the talks; after the proposed five-year interim period on the West Bank who would exercise sovereignty; if Israeli forces remained on the West Bank, as indicated, by what right and with what justification?

The details of any agreement are of prime importance to the Hashemite kingdom, for the Saudis less so. Their concern is to reach an agreement on the Middle East in order to relieve the pressure on them and allow them to address other more important problems. The Camp David agreements have so far not done that. If anything the pressures on Riyadh have increased.

The Saudis have been besieged by an even greater than usual stream of supplicants pressing their cases and trying to win the backing of the House of Saud to their particular point of view. The Syrians came seeking a more robust opposition to President Sadat but the most significant of the visits was that by a surprisingly moderate Saddam Husain of Iraq, trying to upstage the Syrians as ever, but at the same time making a call for an Arab summit.

The Saudis, however, have yet to be convinced that such a meeting would not do more harm than good to their cherished vision of Arab unity which the Sadat initiative has done so much to disrupt. But if that disruption can prevent another Middle East war, in the long run no one will be happier than the Saudis.

D. W.



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Nicholas Hirst traces the latest steps in the nationalization plan for Aramco, Michael Prest examines the effects of the fall of the United States dollar on Saudi investments overseas and Frank Frazer, energy correspondent, *The Scotsman*, discusses the implications of the world oil surplu

Why Aramco nationalization is also 100pc participation

For three years the four American partners in the Aramco consortium have been negotiating with the Saudi Arabian Government over the full nationalization of its assets.

Aramco is the largest oil-producing company in the world. In 1977, according to its annual report, it produced an average of just over nine million barrels of crude oil a day accounting for nearly a fifth of total Western supplies.

Since the original partners began commercial operations in 1938, output has topped 30,000 million barrels, yet Aramco has continued to find more oil than it has produced. Company geologists estimate probable reserves at 177,600 million barrels. Possibly up to a quarter of the world's oil resources are within Saudi Arabia.

Given the size of the reserves and the scale of the output it is understandable that the Saudis should wish to control the company whose production has dominated their economy.

Yet until fairly recently they have shown little wish for 100 per cent ownership. The desire was for participation. In the early years after its formation in 1969 the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was to involved with increasing government revenues at a time of cheap oil and increasing production. *In the late 1960s* interest in controlling the companies operating in producing countries grew.

In a seminal lecture to the American University of Beirut in 1969, Shaikh Ahmed Saki Yamani, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia, spoke strongly for participation as a means of gaining both power over the resources and a knowledge of the refining and petrochemical interests of the multinationals. Participation was preferable to nationalization, Shaikh Yamani believed, because it would not damage the Arab states. At a later lecture he said that Saudi Arabia did not aim at obtaining more than 51 per cent.

Shaikh Yamani led the negotiations for the Gulf states for participation at the beginning of this decade and in 1973 Opec decided at a meeting in Teheran to seek 25 per cent participation leading to 51 per cent in 1982.

Since then Saudi Arabia, like the other Opec members, has realized that the oil companies need it far more than it needs them. The oil companies have negotiated as toughly as they could but they have come to realize, as have the host countries, that it is access to the oil rather than *ownership which is important* and that access on contract is workable without the companies owning any equity either in the oil that is produced or in the means of producing it.

The realization that the companies held too much power led to Opec enforcing price rises in 1973. It was coupled with a growing nationalism personified by *Colonel Gadaffi in Libya.* If it were possible to hold the West to ransom, bringing great economies into the deepest recession since the war, it was also possible to gain full control of the reserves.

The gradual approach by Saudi Arabia to this position is a tribute to the way in which the Aramco partners, Exxon, Standard *Oil of California*, Texaco and Mobil, have operated. Aramco was the first of the multinationals a generation ago to concede the principle that 50 per cent of the revenue from every barrel of oil should go to the host country. It has taken on a large proportion of indigenous labour. Saudi employees, which held nearly 46 per cent of the company's supervisory positions, had on average 11 years service so, before any discussions had started on participation. Saudi nationals had an important say in the running of the company.

Since 60 per cent participation was conceded after the events coinciding with the Yom Kippur war, operating control has passed to the Saudi operatives. The *100 per cent Saudi* ownership will not greatly change the present relationship.

The Aramco partners *operating as Stemco* will continue to receive 21 cents a barrel for their expert skills and will have a guaranteed supply of crude with a maximum of 7,700,000 barrels a day and a minimum of 6,500,000 barrels a day.

If the partners fail to lift 6,500,000 barrels, a system of penalties comes into action. Saudi Arabia's decision, retroactive from the beginning of 1978, to lift a higher proportion of heavy crudes (lifting has to be done 65 light/35 heavy) has been causing the partners severe difficulties, and negotiations have tried to alter the lifting conditions.

This battle is thought to have been lost. The problem for the companies is to get rid of the heavy crude, which, while there has been plentiful supply of lights in the market, no one has wanted. The result has been discounting.

The companies are keen to conclude the negotiations by the end of the year for tax reasons.

The American Revenue taxes companies on income received abroad. For three years since the principle of 100 per cent ownership was agreed, The Aramco partners have been operating without an agreement and an agreement is the first thing the Revenue wants to see before it agrees any allowances.

On completion Saudi-Aramco, as the wholly-owned company will be known, will face a number of problems. The government is allowing it a profit of only 50 cents a barrel, which is a poor return to finance increased production. To meet American demand alone, production may need to be increased to 14 barrels a day by but output may need t before then. Aramco present lifting 6,500,000 barrels fo partners. Petromin, Saudi state company, ing about 650,000 b and a further 600,00 through internal use.

Deals that have been with multinationals to downstream refinerie petrochemical plants create a requiremen another 1,500,000 bar day. If the partners *their full entitlement* Aramco would be ap ing the present capacity, particularly partners exercised right to increase their line with a formula c cessful new exploratio

Aramco is involved biggest gas-gathering in the world to cut o teful flaring. Unde ownership it will h meet the costs from low return. The Gove is determined that i be self-financing ye not appear to be gi the necessary money.

No doubt such diff will be sorted out. the partners, they receive compensatio their assets, will guaranteed access 7,700,000 barrels a d the chance to expk access to more.

Dollar decline forces 14 revaluations in 12 months

Few countries can be as exposed *to the depreciation* of the dollar as Saudi Arabia. Not only is the great bulk of Saudi trade denominated in dollars, but so are most of its external assets. Oil is priced in the currency, imports paid for in it, and as much as half of the country's foreign holdings is in dollars. Yet Saudi Arabia has also been staunchly loyal to the dollar throughout its trials, and has demonstrated extraordinary patience in the face of declining oil revenues rising import costs and capital depreciation of assets.

The Saudi problem quite simply is that there is no alternative. As the country's leaders have emphasized repeatedly, the United States remains the world's *biggest economy, and the* dollar therefore is potentially a much stronger currency. Beyond that, much of Saudi Arabia's trade is with the United States anyway and must involve large quantities of dollars. But the argument to which both Saudi and United States leaders have been most receptive is that the desert kingdom controls such a massive block of currency that disinvestment is likely to exacerbate the situation.

Nevertheless, the sometimes sharp decline of the dollar in recent months has forced the Saudis, however reluctantly, to revalue the rial repeatedly. Between July 26 and August 18 there were no fewer than five upward adjustments, during which the rate moved from 3.4 to 3.33 rials to the dollar. Since October 23, 1977, the rial has been revalued by a total of 14 times from its value 12 months ago of 3.52.

The crawling peg formula by which *these adjustments* are made is a closely guarded secret. The serious minded technicians of Citibank are said to have enlisted a computer to crack the puzzle, but so far the Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency (Sama), the country's central bank, has defied them all. The best guess being offered in banking circles is that the rial's real reference point is the International Monetary Fund's Special Drawing Right (SDR), which Sama likes to keep equivalent to between 4.20 and 4.30 rials.

Sama does not like these revaluations because it *tempts people to hold rials* as reserve currency, and increases the risk of the currency being subject to *the same pressures as the* dollar. A cool view has always been taken of using the rial as a medium of international payment and, as recently as July, a group of major banks was reprimanded by Sama for organizing a rial-denominated loan without consulting the Saudis first. Nevertheless, with rial Eurobond issues yielding 8.5 per cent, it is hard to stop bankers, particularly among Bahrain's offshore banks, from promoting the business.

More important, however, for Saudi Arabia's future from the viewpoint of the Government is the treatment of assets. The argument applies to internal and external capital. Sama takes the line that oil income should be seen as capital payment, not current transfers. Oil is the country's basic asset, proceeds from which have to be reinvested in further similar assets. Only income from assets other than oil—for *example foreign investments* —should therefore be treated as current income. By the same token, devaluation of the dollar threatens the book value of these capital assets.

One implication concerns *the somewhat esoteric debate* over the true size of Sama's external assets. Allegations that Saudi Arabia has deliberately understated its position in the IMF's statistics by as much as $20,000m missed this basic point that the nature of the economy made normal accounting definitions irrelevant.

Thus Sama includes under the heading "International reserves" in the IMF International Financial Statistics assets such as certificates of deposit and deposits with approved banks which normally would be considered short term.

A realistic round figure for Sama's external assets of all kinds is thought to be $70,000m, compared with $50,000m at the end of 1976.

An indication of the composition of foreign investments may be gleaned, however, from the global figures for oil exporters' surpluses published by the Bank of England. Last year's total surplus was $33,500m, of which about two thirds was probably Saudi. Of the full amount, $4,100m went to the United Kingdom, $9,200m to the United States, and $19,900m to other countries, $12,400m of which was aid of one kind or another. These figures include private investment.

Within the United States, $4,300m was put into Treasury bonds and notes, $400m was placed on deposit with banks, was *classified as* "o meaning essentially and property, and th a net disinvestme $800m in Treasury The comparable Kingdom figures $3,400m in foreign c deposits, $300m deposits, $400m othe ling investments, $2 government foreign c bonds, and a net from Treasury bi $200m.

What stands out c the conservatism o investment policy. I posits are placed approved list of s banks which have t the funds on the offered. Not all hav ted, but the list ren object of envy amor national bankers. British and Commc banks have been sn by Sama. Other inve such as Treasury b similar kinds of paper, are not only but also give Saudi *stake in the future* countries in which i vests. Finally, as equities go, Saudi Ar *repeated several tin* it has no intention of ing more than 5 per a company.

It could be, howev the boom in Saudi investment is over widely quoted remark beginning of this Mohammed Ali Al Khail, the Saudi Minister, said that of its falling current surplus, the country start to reduce fore vestments, which scribed as "temporar invest instead in Arabia itself.

Oil glut provokes pricing rethink

The world oil glut, which has *persisted for about a year*, appears to be leading Saudi Arabia towards some fundamental rethinking of attitudes on pricing and relationships *with other* countries, both oil producers and consumers.

There is no doubt that Saudi Arabia has had to pay a price for its voluntary role of buffer state within the Opec block. In the interests of maintaining unity in the organization at a time of slack market demand, it has been prepared to adjust downwards its own oil output so that less wealthy producing countries could maintain levels of income appropriate to their needs.

During the first half of this year Opec production *overall was down* about 8.5 per cent on the 1977 level, Saudi output was 17.5 per cent lower, averaging about *7,300,000 barrels a day* compared with the 9,200,000 barrels a day during the corresponding period of the previous years.

Official figures released in Riyadh showed that output in July and August dipped marginally below seven million barrels a day. It is still too early to predict if there will be an appreciable improvement in the later months of the year as a result of oil companies stockpiling supplies in advance of a price rise at the next Opec meeting in Abu Dhabi in December.

The financial consequences of the slump in oil demand *were reflected* in the recently-published International Monetary Fund figures on trade balances which showed that in the first quarter of 1978 Saudi Arabia had a balance of payments deficit of 1,112m rials compared with a surplus of 424m rials the quarter before. A few weeks later it was reported that the state was having to dip into *reserves to* finance part of the gas-gathering project in the Eastern Province and provide general support to the budget.

Saudi Arabia's current account has continued to weaken during the past year with the fall in the international value of the dollar, the world oil trade currency. Despite growing pressure within Opec to start basing oil prices on a basketful of currencies instead of the dollar, the Saudis have made clear that they are opposed *to the idea, whatever* advantages there might be in the way of short-term income boosts.

It would appear that the Saudis believe any movement by Opec away from the dollar would further undermine *the world's most* important currency and cripple hopes of Western economic recovery to which their own fortunes as a less developed nation are intrinsically tied.

The argument is similar to *the stance which Saudi* Arabia has taken at the last few Opec meetings when the price issue was under discussion. But most pointers *suggest* that the leading oil exporting country might be prepared to go some way towards meetings the demands of other member states for a price increase when the Abu Dhabi meeting is determining levels for 1979.

Mr Abdul Hadi Taher, head of the Petromin organization, said as much when he addressed the recent conference in Oslo on Norwegian-Arab *cooperation* in petroleum matters. Although he dismissed the possibility of any large price increase which could not be absorbed by the world oil market, he said that he believed a 5 per cent increase would be a reasonable outcome of the *December* meeting and it could be followed by more frequent increases of 2 per cent to 3 per cent over the next few years.

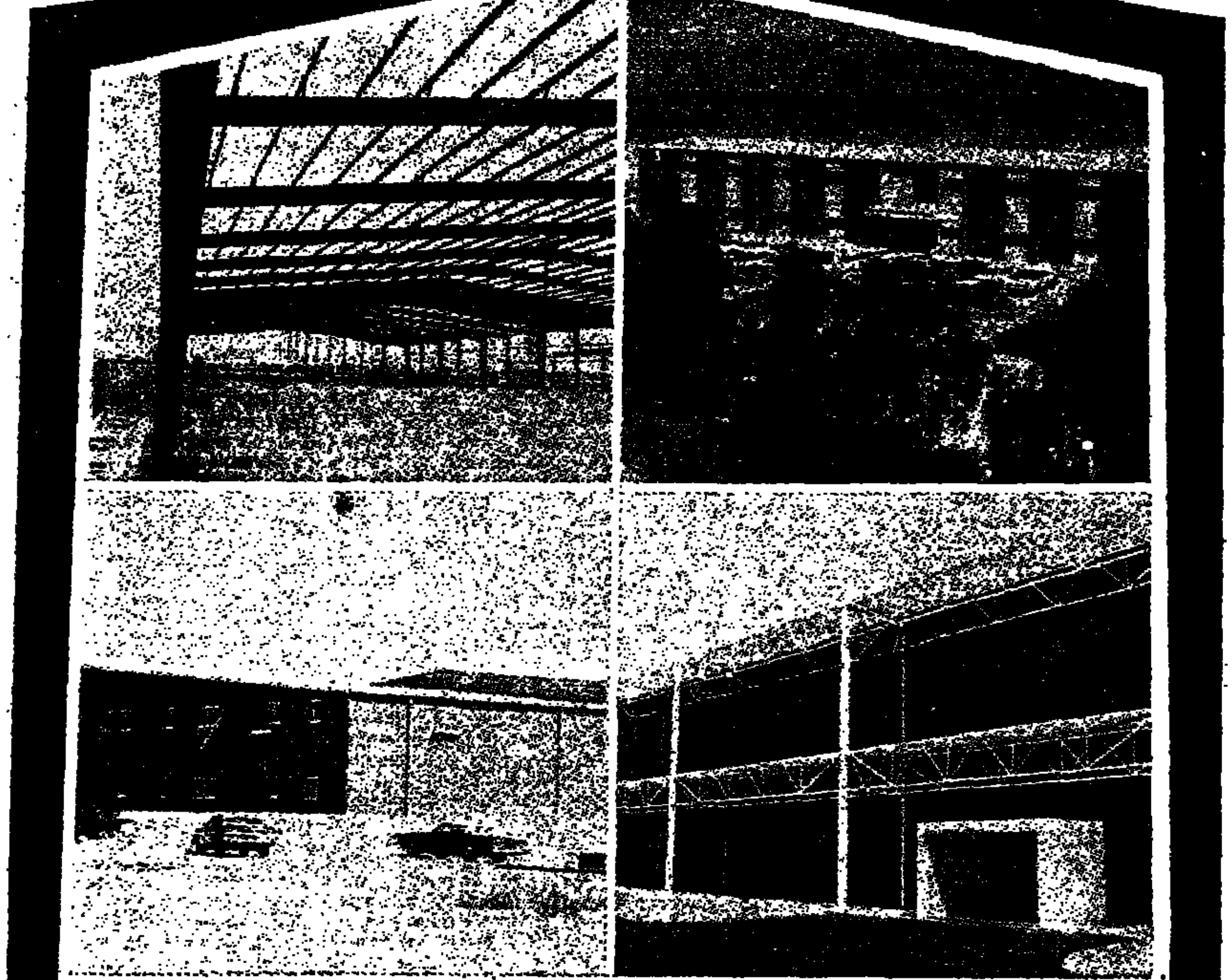
Given that any price rise is bound to have some dampening effect on demand, it remains to be seen if Saudi Arabia will be prepared to continue acting as the buffer state within Opec bearing the brunt of the slack world oil demand which Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and his ministry believe will continue at least until the end *of 1979.*

Their view, expressed by Shaikh Yamani during an address to this year's conference of the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, is that the period of glut will gradually be followed *with a spell when* supply and demand remains in balance. By the end of the 1980s, however, oil will begin to become sc output from new sou unable to match demand and the dec supplies from existing

With estimated res 150,000 million representing more quarter of the worl outside the Communi tries, Saudi Arabia clearly play a major filling the supply g will arise as outpu *other areas begins to*

But Shaikh Yama made it known tha is no question of his being prepared to ra duction levels to betw million and 23 milli rels a day, as sugg a report by the A Central Intelligence While he regards t targets as unrealistic, conceded that the *might be willing to* up to 14 million b day, compared wi present installed capa 11 million barrels a

Much could depend relationships which Arabia develops wi sumer countries. Yamani recently indi a party of Japanese ists that the door w for deals involving the of oil in exchange f nology that could ai pansion of indus kingdom. He ap anxious to Japanese th likely to g supply er *recipro* Saudi pen Er



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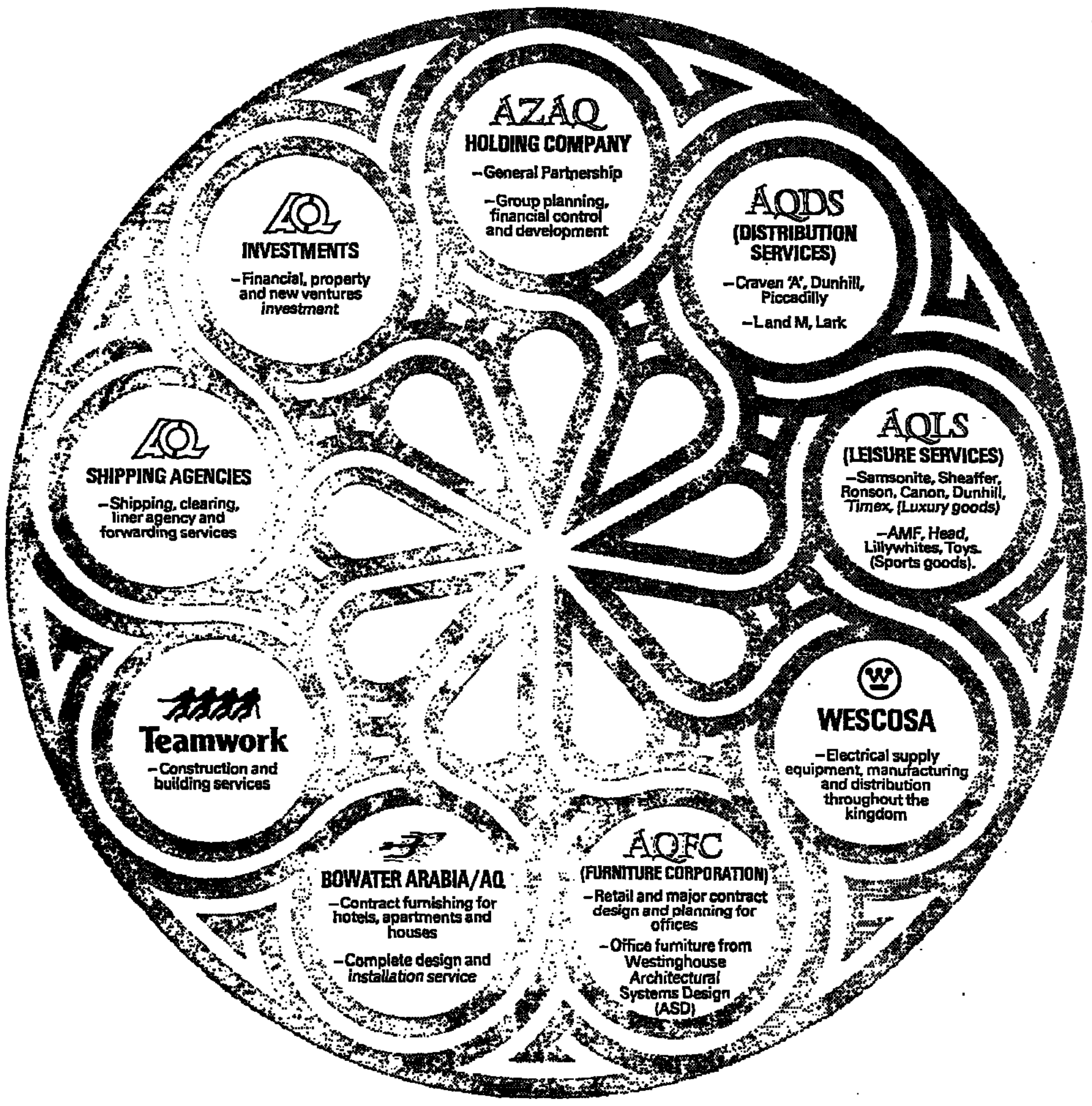

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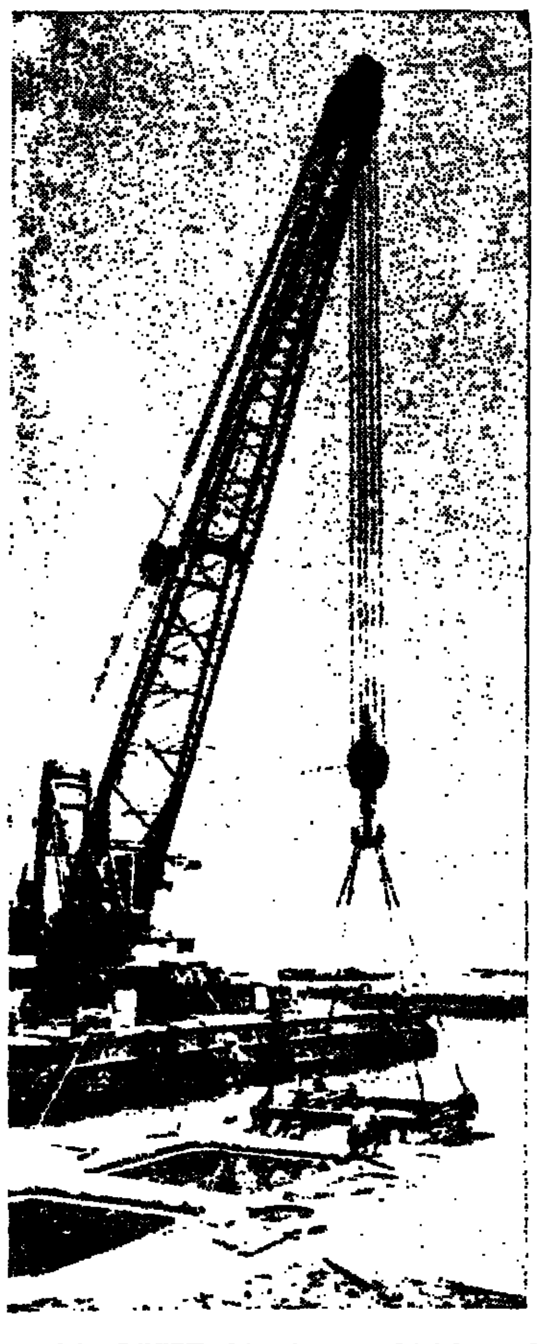

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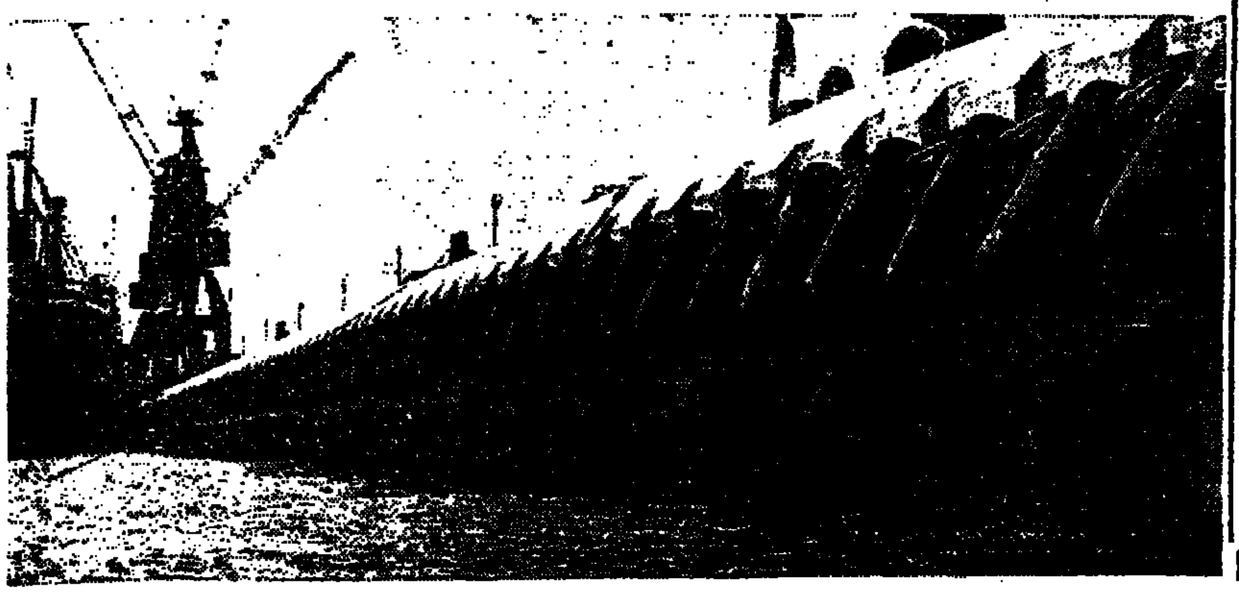


Timothy Sisley presents case studies of British and (on the facing page) American business interests

A singular way to penetrate a market

Many British businessmen in Saudi Arabia agree that the British share of the market is declining. Lack of capital, inadequate government assistance, too much caution when faced with a risk, and stiff competition often combine to hold British companies back.

But it is still a booming market, and there *is* a good deal of optimism in the British business community.

One British company which demonstrates this is Tube Investments. For some time it had local agents and no permanent representation in Saudi Arabia, but two years ago it decided to make more of a push into the kingdom.

As a supplier of goods, Tube Investments was obliged by Saudi law to import through a Saudi company. It made an arrangement with al-Naghi brothers, Jiddah merchants with a history of handling British goods, under which the latter would employ a manager from Tube Investments to work in Saudi Arabia and be given the exclusive representation for the company's subsidiaries.

The manager, Mr Rodney Little, has been in Jiddah for seven months. The Saudi company gave him a car and an office and left him alone. Mr Little says it is the only way a similar company could effectively penetrate Saudi Arabia : the limited number of established merchants are far too busy to give much time to a company which will not commit itself.

Most of Mr Little's work for Tube Investments—about 80 per cent of his time—is indirect selling to the construction industry. This involves finding out what architects or consultants need and arranging supplies from Britain or Canada. The direct business will grow, but probably never to more than half the indirect business.

His market is open, with no special favour for British products. Nor does some British involvement tend to generate more, as consultants can be so jealous of their impartiality that they will almost go out of their way not to recommend their own country's p without good reason.

One local pec which cuts two way extraordinary branc sciousness. Well-know Investments brand such as Raleigh almost sell themselv Raleigh has shown a cent increase in recently. At the sam *it is hard to persuade* of the advantages of he does not know.

The market is exp but is much more co as people shop aroun face of growing comp

British firm among pioneers in warehousing

Saudi Arabia is getting more choosy. One British company which believes this is Dexion, which supplies warehouse storage systems. It has set up an arrangement with a Saudi firm, Saudi Arabian Markets in Jiddah, that involves a loose 50 per cent sharing of costs and overheads.

The bulk of Dexion's business is in the eastern province, springing from a historical association with Aramco. Half its Riyadh sales are to government projects, and nearly all the Jiddah business is private. Last year Al-Khobar branch managed £1m free of bond sales, the same as Riyadh and Jiddah put together.

After only two years in the kingdom, Dexion believes it has about half the market in competition with German, Japanese, Indian, Pakistani and other British firms. Although the range of demand is more restricted than it would be in Europe, more advanced warehousing is catching on, particularly among companies with European or American management.

Nevertheless, except with Aramco and its offshoots in *the east, the kingdom is still* about 15 years behind the West in such things as palletization and the use of forklift trucks, in part because of the shortage of skilled manpower.

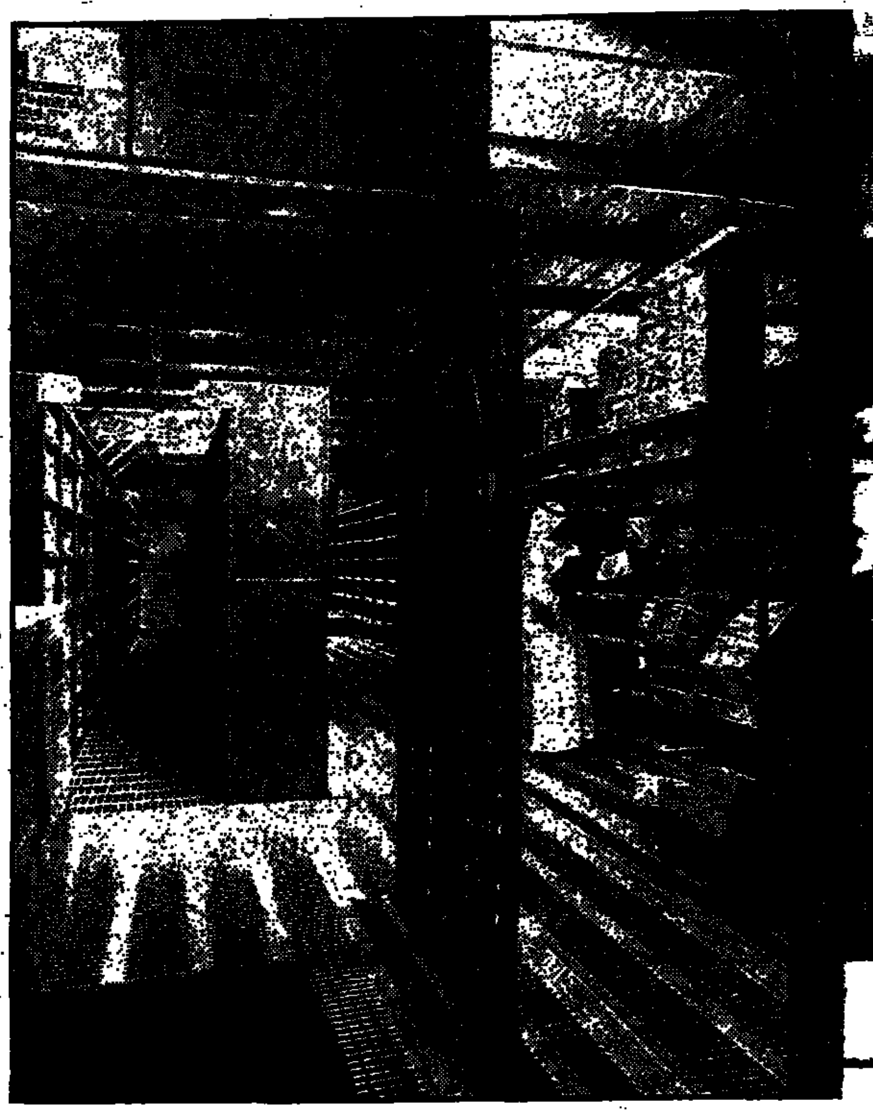
Attempts to improve the range of sales inevitably must cause some conflict of interest with Saudi Arabian markets. To hold a large selection of stock in its three warehouses means that there is less working capital to go around.

The Saudi company is not an agency, but it has distribution rights. The British management is seconded from and works with the Saudi company. A joint venture has been ruled out, as Dexion sees the benefits as only marginal. Instead, it provides the skill while Saudi Arabian Markets puts up the capital for letters of credit, port bonds or promotion. Dexion finds that its recommendations are usually taken.

The British Government has been helpful. Export credit guarantee cover, although somewhat slow in coming, has been quadrupled in the past two years.

Such difficulties as it faces are on two fronts. It is hard to keep non-British manpower, and there *is a high* staff turnover. More important, Saudis themselves are often unwilling to accept the changed conditions of a stabilizing market.

It is difficult to persuade them that the pause in the post-1973 boom is over. Adaptation from a world of easy pickings to one where competition is fierce is not easy to make, and it is hard to show people that they must cut their margins to maintain sales.



A Dexion storage system in Saudi Arabia. The company is making inroads into the Saudi market after only two years in the country.

A local senior partner is the secret behind contracts

Although Tarmac had worked in Jordan and The Gulf since the mid-1960s, it was not until 1977 that it entered Saudi Arabia.

As company policy is to go into developing countries with a strong local associate, it established a partnership with Saudi interests holding the majority share from the beginning. Saudi law insists on full capitalization from registration, and it took more than a year to set up Saudi Tarmac, a company with limited liability in the kingdom.

Soon afterwards it won a $78m government construction contract. Since then its contracts have been smaller, as the company finds its feet on a foreign land. Government cooling of the economy has also acted as a brake, although Tarmac's British managing director believes that government construction is about to pick up some of its old speed.

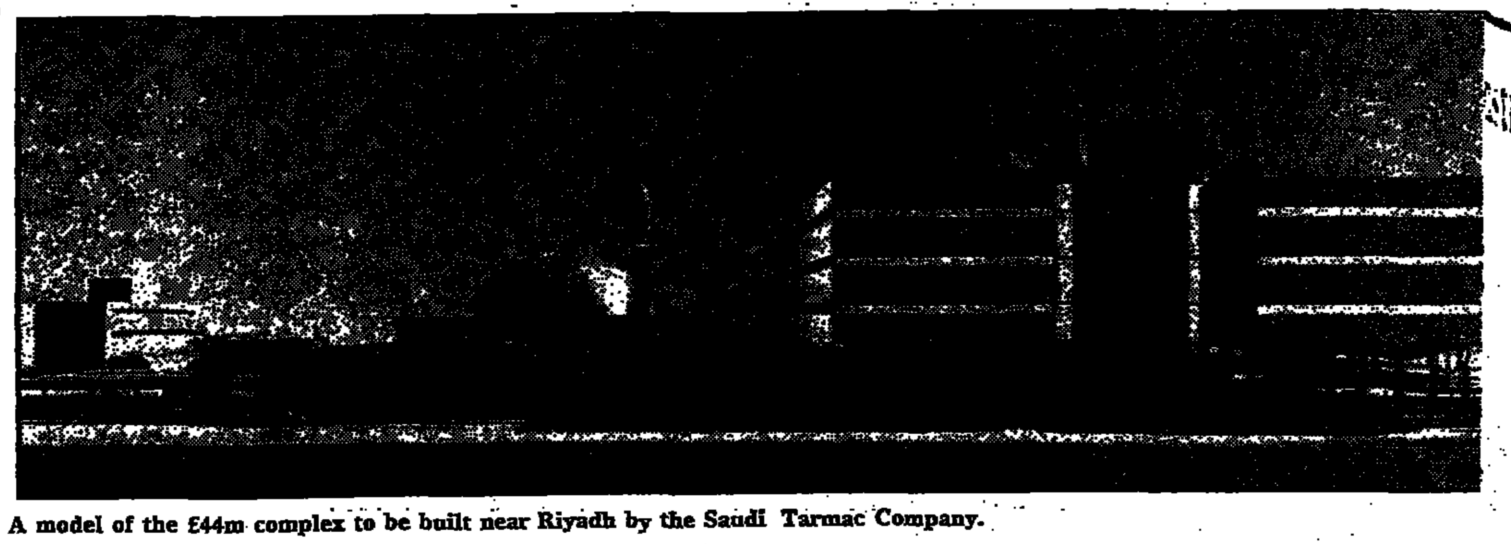
Of its nearly 700 employees, almost 100 of Saudi Tarmac's workforce is from the United Kingdom. Below general foreman level the labour is predominantly Indian. Recent action to enforce the law on illegal residence has meant, though, that despite Indian workers being imported in large groups there are inevitable delays.

The company sees a drawback to work in Saudi Arabia in the attitude of Western businessmen who do not appreciate the shift in development policies towards discretion of choice. Although incomplete basic services are often blamed for bottlenecks, Tarmac finds it is more often Europeans or Americans thinking the Saudis are a soft touch who are responsible for inefficiency.

In construction, as a consequence, the Saudis seem to be turning their eyes to other horizons and Far Eastern contractors are gaining ground as they are less fragmented among themselves *and receive more tangible* support from their governments.

One problem for companies with a British background is that the traditional dominance of Americans in consultancy has meant that American specifications are most usually followed mac goes to Europe United States as muc Britain for its mac and anywhere for i materials.

Tarmac has so far the requirement of performance bonds n burden. It is as g unheard-of for them called in capriciously. the firm grows, thou experience could mat of other British con that are limited by ha tie up a good deal of without British gove support.



A model of the £44m complex to be built near Riyadh by the Saudi Tarmac Company.

Rumjum rummages for pieces of its former prestige

A company which seems to be among those suffering from the scaling-down of Saudi Arabia's five-year plan is Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall (known as Rumjum). After eight years in the kingdom it is now reduced to a largely token presence in minor consultancy work.

Rumjum was invited in 1970 by the late King Faisal to devise the master plan for the six main cities of the west, including Mecca and Medina. It was Saudi Arabia's first regional plan in a comprehensive framework, and took three years of work which included training Saudis who returned to the ministries to implement it. But Rumjum was not chosen to carry out the five-year review.

It has had follow-up work which included landscaping 100 km of coastline in the Jiddah Corniche project, a 400m rials housing scheme in Medina which is not yet complete, numbering streets in all six cities and, in association with Jamison McKay and Partners, a public transport system for Jiddah, Mecca and Medina.

Rumjum is a practice of architects, engineers, quantity surveyors and town planners. It is now working in a professional association with the oldest-established purely Saudi company, Consulting Architectural Corporation, and may eventually form a joint venture partnership.

But although Rumjum is about to be commissioned for a 5m rials study of the old city of Jiddah, the decline in work after the economic brakes were applied 15 months ago has meant that it is doing much less for the Government. The same is true, after the recent decentralization of planning, of local government.

From a staff of 180 in its heyday two and a half years ago there are now only 12 in Jiddah.

The company sees many reasons for that. Fashions have changed and there is keener competition now. Despite good support from banks and the Export Credit Guarantee Department it is particularly hard for a British partnership to build up capital, and a shortage of cash has somewhat cramped its style. Against a modest British financial base, *it* is difficult for an international company to take a financial risk in proportion to its skill. At the same time, more effective government-to-government selling would have helped.

As a result of the ing number of Saudis home after training with the skills to predict and plan and creasingly circumspe cial attitude to devel Rumjum thinks that will come again. It encouraging move more rigorous specif in private industry, a that Saudis are now s back to examine t quirements more c Expedience planning not dead, is dying. I is therefore moving f ditional planning to t agement of designs, ing to provide mor comprehensive servic

Fixer's innovation is payment by results

teen months ago Mr mond Close retired from ars in the United States ign Service, formed a iership with a New corporate finance law- and a retired Washing- investment banker, set n offshore corporation went into business in h as a "marriage r" between the West Saudi Arabia. The com- , Manara, fixes deals.

hen he started, agents in i Arabia tended to be cted by Western com- s that had decided to the Saudi market. took their fees and tried to find a ministry ivate firm that wanted done or goods sup- Thus a firm could pay $5,000 a month and never win a contract.

Mr Close turned the process round. He researches needs in Saudi Arabia and then his American-based partners find the best company they can to fill them. Only when the contract is *signed does Manara* take a commission.

He and his partners have dealt in architecture, engineering, telecommunications and special services to the oil industry, with a peripheral interest in labour contracting. Fifty per cent of their business is government and the rest private.

The legal connexion also helps with those aspects of Saudi commercial law and practice that may be murky to foreigners—for example the royal decree at the beginning of this year limiting the activities of foreign companies in the kingdom and restricting Saudi agents' fees to 5 per cent.

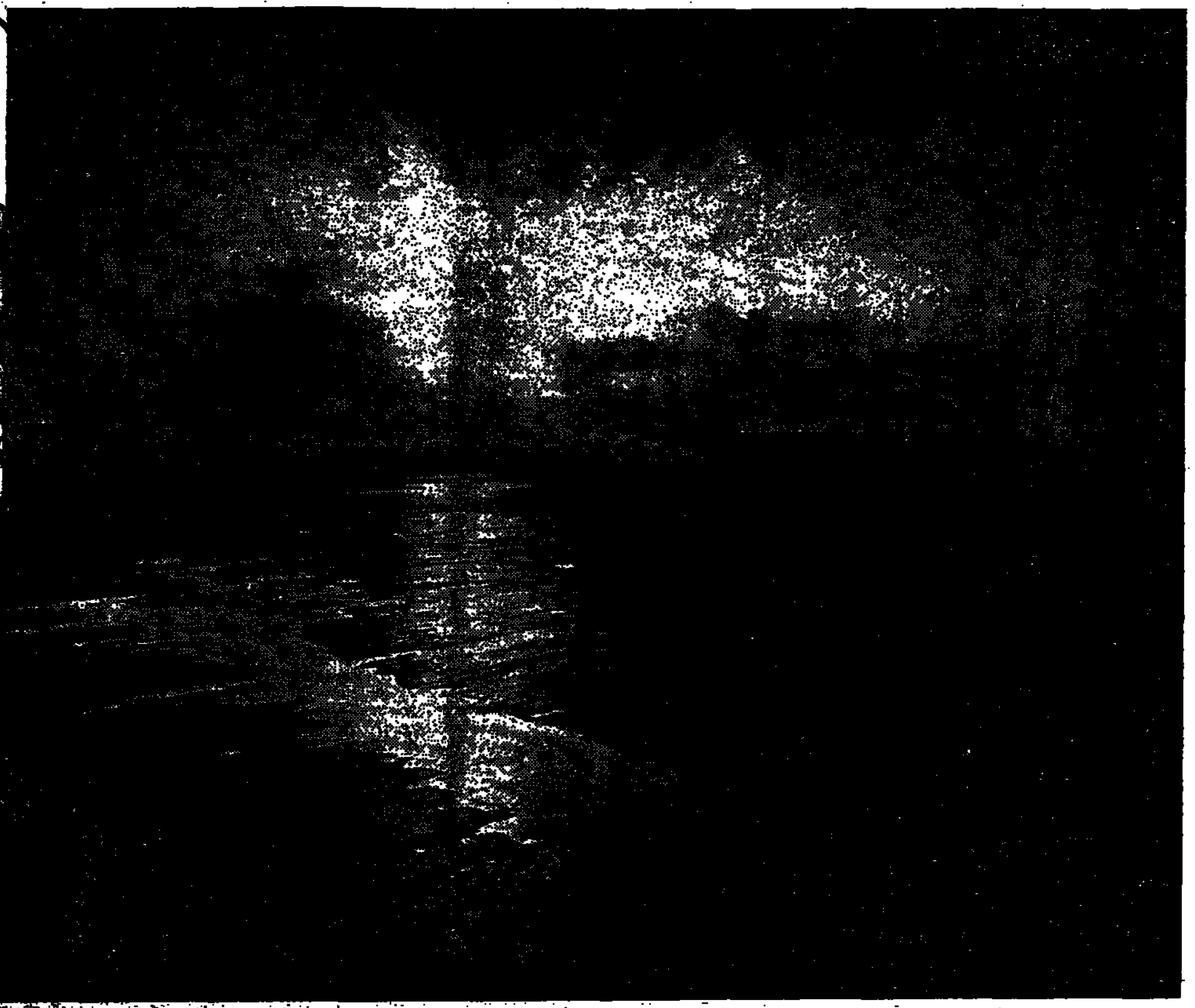
A perceptible trend is the growing number of Saudis *looking for joint venture* partners for enterprises in the kingdom. That is not as easy as it may sound, as the Saudi frequently wants an equity stake in the parent company. Mr Close claims a success rate of one in three for that sort of arrangement, and one in five for finding firms for contracts.

With only one man on the ground in the kingdom, the work is necssarily limited in government contracts to a few ministries: postal services; health; in furnishing, managing and staffing hospitals; education; in building and equipping schools for Jubayl and Yanbu, the new industrial cities.

There is also scope for creating demand and then satisfying it, in the best American tradition. Although he needs an ear to the rails, enough work comes of its own accord and one job leads to another.

Using contacts built up over 140 years of family involvement in the Middle East, Mr Close must be one of the few foreigners to find the Saudi bureaucracy accessible, if cumbersome. His American connexions mean that about 80 per cent of the *companies he procures* are American, but he *does* feel a sense among Saudis that they should diversify the nationalities they employ.

Although business in the kingdom is less frenetic now, and there is a growing body of experience shared with the West, Mr Close is confident that there is place for him for the foreseeable future. Indeed, the very severity of competition means that the demand for a dating service grows in proportion to the amount of people wanting a piece of the action. There is so much work to go around that he frequently cooperates with his only real competitor, in Riyadh.



aft silhouetted against a lowering sky at Jiddah airport. The airport is managed by Parsons, in a joint venture with Daniel Inter- nal's Saudi subsidiary.

Laying the groundwork for a new industrial city

l Arabian Parsons ges two of the king- ; largest projects; the Jiddah airport and the trial city of 150,000 built at Yanbu, on the Sea coast north of Jid-

e company has worked ie Kingdom for some . In its present form it fifty-fifty joint venture en Ralph M. Parsons sadena, the third larg- onstruction company in world, and the well- n Saudi businessman haith Pharaon's Redec.

sons was awarded the eight-year renewable management contract for Yanbu, believed to be worth 1,100m rials, in May. The timetable for the whole project stretches over 30 years. A hundred Parsons men are in Yanbu now, with a further *several hundred in* California working on the scheme.

Most of the work at the moment is laying the groundwork before the major construction contracts are given out. Housing for the workforce, port facilities, power and water and sewerage are being organized. The contracts are starting to flow—one $10m deal was signed earlier this month.

But the Saudis have been caught on large contracts and are being careful over Yanbu. The Royal Commission (an offshoot of Government set up to create Jubayl and Yanbu) is insisting on a greater number of small contracts being given than has happened in the past, making a good deal of complex planning necessary. Tight cash limits have also been *imposed and Parsons* has to account for every rial it spends.

Communications are a problem. There is only one telephone line at the Yanbu office, and having to deal with a worldwide network of plant and raw materials has meant that the transfer of the head office from Jiddah to Yanbu has been *put off several times.*

Parsons works under and closely with the Royal Commission. Although its staff is predominantly American, with some British, the Royal Commission is trying to put a Saudi counterpart, who is necessarily less experienced, in every position.

Bureaucracy is one difficulty. The Parsons employee has to go through the Royal Commission to the appropriate ministry in Riyadh for all information, and it can take months for even the simplest statistic to find its way back.

The *new 41 sq mile Jiddah* airport, which Parsons is managing in a joint venture with Daniel International's Saudi subsidiary, is to be the biggest airport complex in the world when it comes fully into operation in 1982. The value of the management contract, awarded two years ago, has not been disclosed.

Construction contractors with notable achievements

her enormous American any with a history of vement in the kingdom A. Jones. A construc- engineering complex. It been in Saudi Arabia the late 1930s, when is engaged in road and building on a fairly scale. Four years ago, h, it took off with a n government contract building medical facili- that has only recently completed.

1976 it was commis- d to build athletes' ac- nodation in Dammam, h and Riyadh for the Presidency of Youth Welfare, a $50m job now in its final stages. The new home of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency on Riyadh's Airport Road was built by J. A. Jones. The highest building in the city, it has two 10-storey towers also housing various development agencies. It cost between $50m and $75m (cost rises were responsible for the variation).

The company is the first contractor involved in site preparation for the Royal Palace in Dammam. It will be bidding for the building contract worth about $40m.

It is not clear what the local company's turnover is, but it is reckoned that its activities account for between 25 and 50 per cent of the American parent's turnover of nearly $600m. It, too, is a joint venture, with Saudi individuals holding 42 per cent of the stock and sitting on the board as active partners.

The position is different in the lower reaches of the *enterprise. A policy of* recruitment of Saudis has been, as many other companies find, far from successful, and J. A. Jones's 100 managerial and technical staff are mainly expatriates. The labour force, largely Korean, is almost entirely subcontracted.

Of the company's expatriates, no more than 50 are American. Of the rest, about 25 are British. The numbers are a reflection of what other firms report: it is simply easier to recruit high-calibre Europeans than Americans to work overseas.

Not only is it more in the *European tradition*, but American taxation on Americans working abroad and British taxation on Britons working at home make Britons more available.

American companies in the kingdom engaged in large projects face another problem from which most Europeans are free. Their government support is nowhere near as effective as the French, German or Italian, whom they find are not only active in selling but also have a more pragmatic view of employing otherwise idle labour.

Although American banks are helpful with capitalization, European banks have closer government links and are more easily persuaded to finance work abroad.

Steel fabrication plant an instant success

il-Soule is a steel build- fabrication plant at mam mainly serving ern Province construc- work. Although only ed in April, its perform- has so far surpassed ctations that the output ections this year have raised from 10,000 to 0 tons and next year 15,000 to 20,000.

is a fifty-fifty joint ure between the Al- il family and Soule Steel alifornia, and its estab- nent as a part of the dom's industrial potential was so well received that Dr Ghazi Algosaibi, the Minister of Industry and Electricity, spoke at its opening of how valuable its contribution would be.

Half its business is with the Government and half private. The Royal Commission accounts for much of the government sales for Jubayl. Aramco and its offspring and other large American corporations such as Bechtel and Morris-Knudsen take much of its production for work camp building.

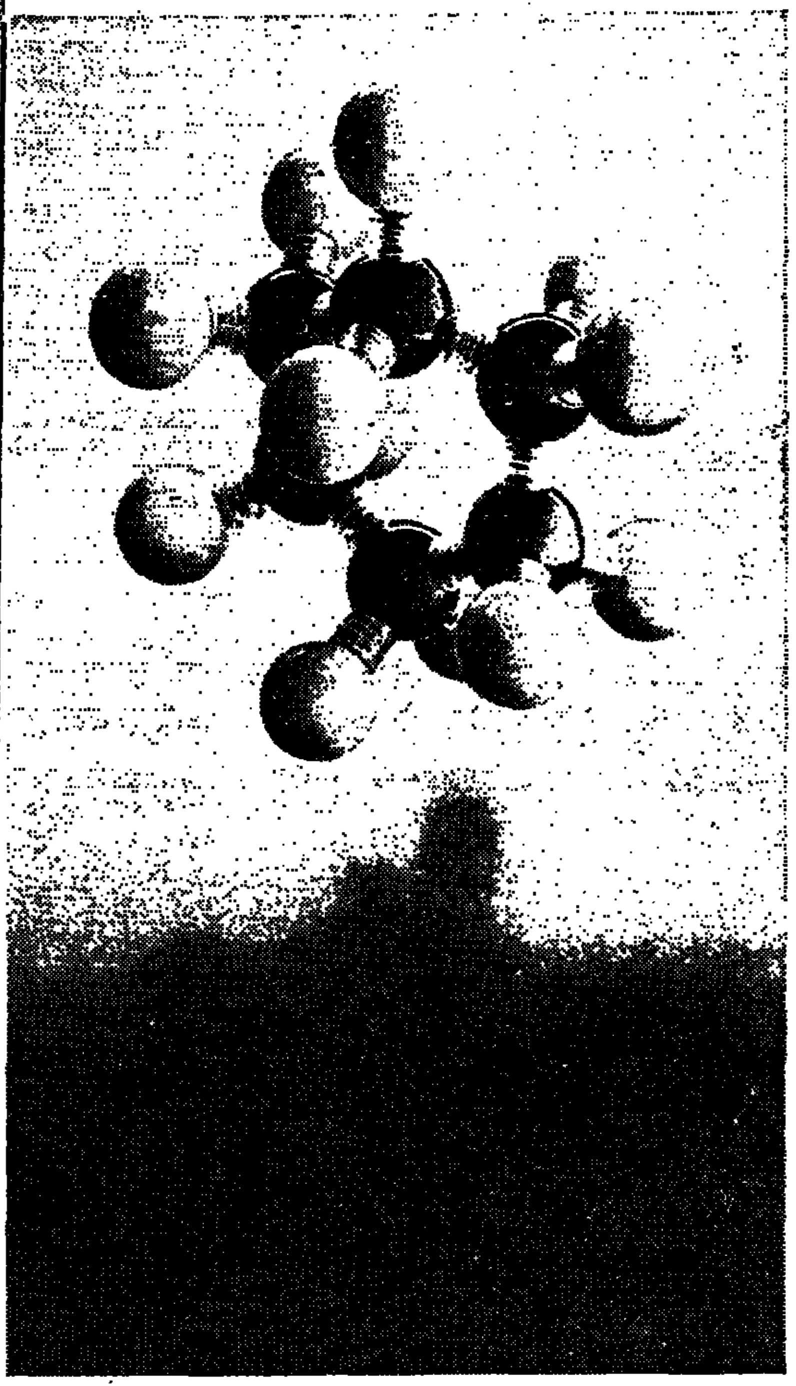
Zamil-Soule has no competition except imports, and can cut on-site prices by 10 per cent. Although its sales are predominantly in the east, it has just opened an office in Riyadh and will open another in Jiddah soon.

Saudis have taken well to the factory's products, and the company attributes much of its success to Saudis in *the Eastern Province*, where Aramco has held sway since the Second World War, being used to dealing with Americans.

Its 200 employees are of 17 nationalities. Most of the workforce is Filipino, with 12 of the management American and 16 British. Again, Zamil-Soule finds it easier to employ British managers and technical staff, citing the depressed building industry in Britain as the reason. It is now recruiting 58 more Filipinos to cope with expansion, and plans to *move to double shifts* and 24-hour production soon.

The company has had better luck than others in taking on Saudis and seven now work in management.

The drawbacks to progress are the inevitable ones of working in Saudi Arabia. It is irritating, for example, that no block visas are granted, but the difficulties of communication and transport of people and materials are even more serious. The company bought four heavy lorries for delivering finished products, and that involved establishing a repair and maintenance shop. This would not have been necessary in the West.



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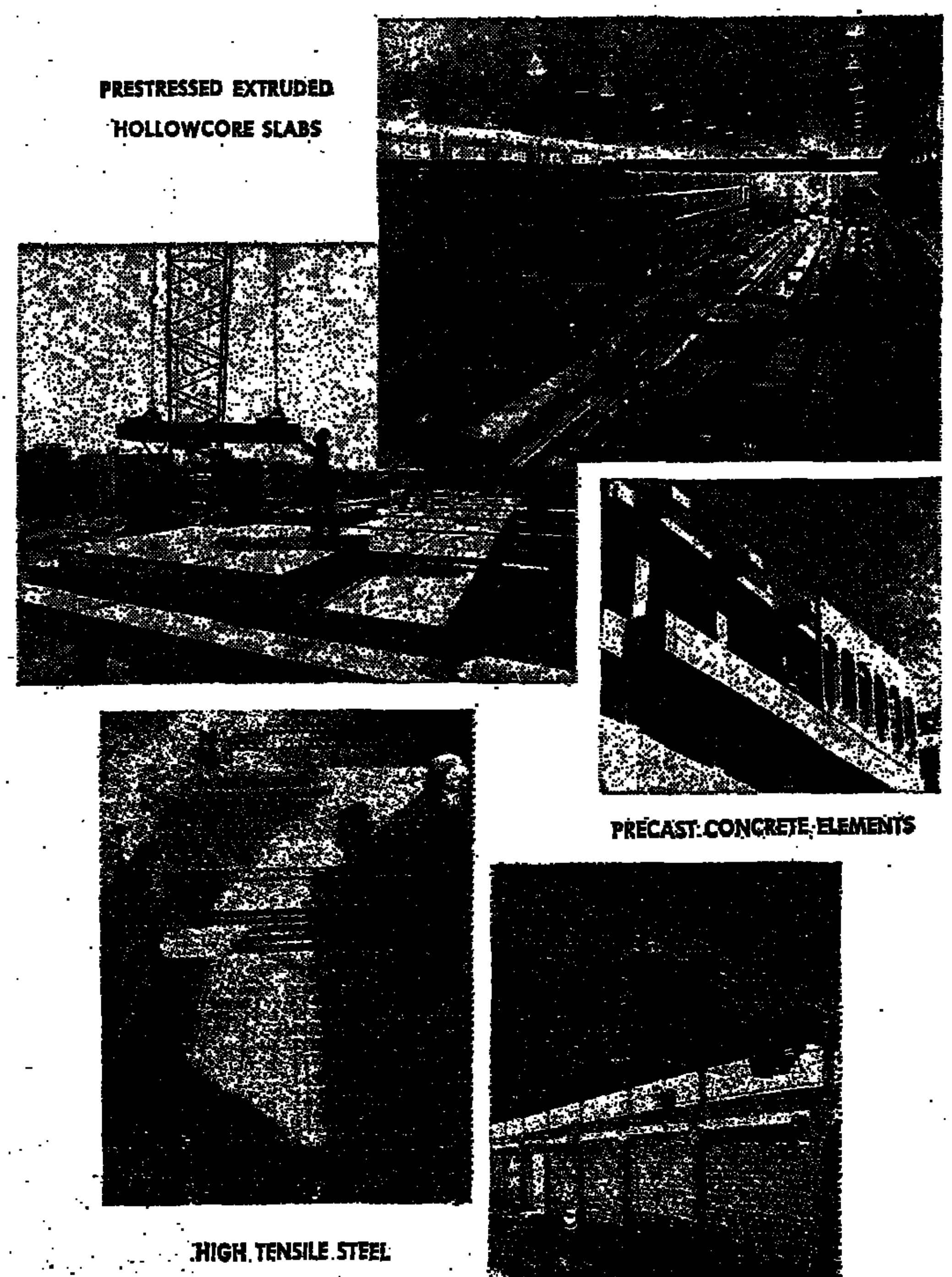

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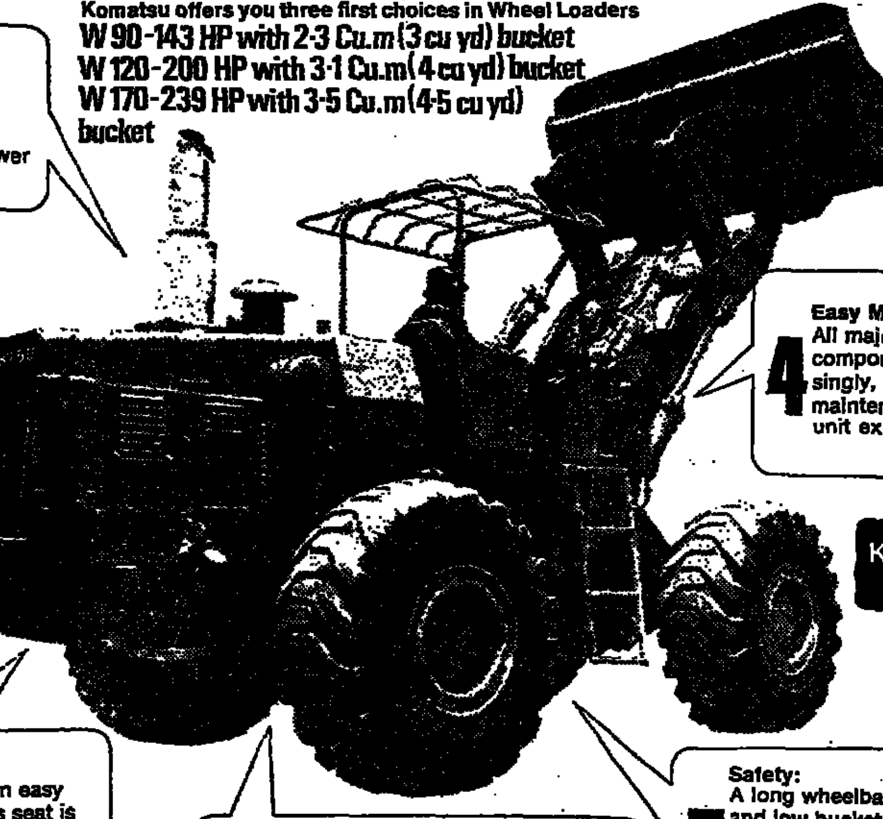

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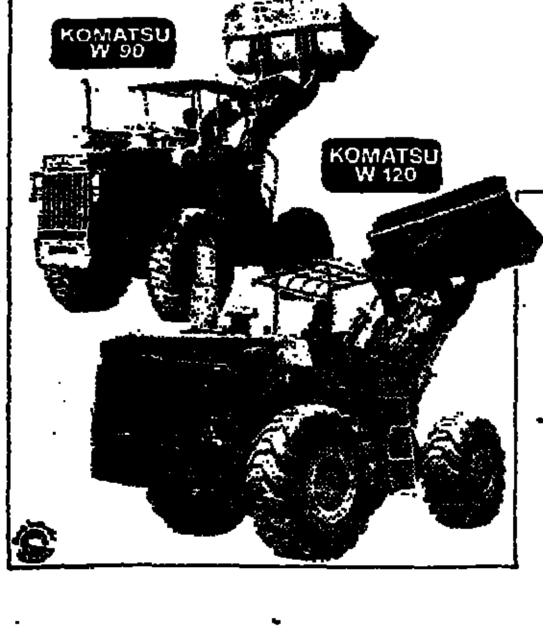

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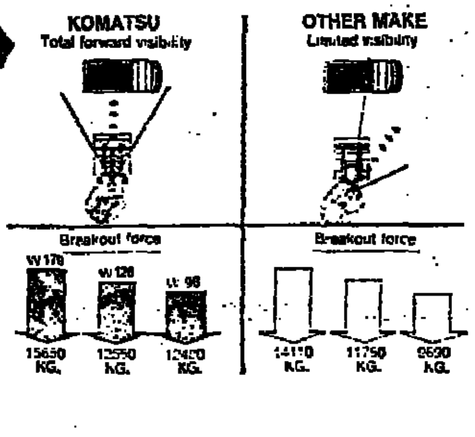

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Natural gas the basis of plans to diversify

by Frank Frazer

Schemes to gather and process natural gas form the cornerstones of Saudi Arabia's long-term plans to diversify from a state *depending almost totally on oil* sales towards a more self-sufficient industrialized economy.

The largest single item in the country's second development programme, covering projects started from *1975 to 1980, is the building* of a gas collection pipeline network and treatment plant in the Eastern Province where hitherto potential energy and petrochemical feedstock resources produced in association with oil have had to be flared because of the lack of handling facilities.

Since the plans for the gas system were first mooted, the capacity has been doubled to about 3,200 million cu ft a day involving investment of more than $12,000m. *This should* be sufficient to handle about 75 per cent of the available associated gas if Saudi oil output was to *rise* to a ceiling of 10 million barrels a day.

Official sources indicate that the construction programme is on schedule and the gas gathering system should be completed in 1983. The plant should provide sufficient dry fuel gas to meet the country's needs for industry, power generation and desalination units. *There will also be an output* of ethane for use in the proposed petrochemical complexes at Jubayl on The Gulf and Yanbu on the Red Sea.

The massive construction and engineering programme has led to a spate of major contracts being awarded in recent months to an international array of *companies*. In June the government agency Petromin signed orders worth more than *$400m for the 750-mile* western extension of the network which will carry feedstock gases to the processing *complex* at Yanbu.

Mobil Oil is to provide management and technical services during the construction period. The eastern section of the line is to be built by the Saipem group, of Italy, while the contract for the western part has been awarded jointly to Southern Engineering and Drilling, of Houston, and Lebanese Contracting and Trading. Two United States concerns, United Technologies of Connecticut and Bingham-Willamett, of Oregon, are *among the companies* which have received equipment orders for this latest part of the pipeline network on which work is beginning now.

Responsibility for constructing and operating the pipeline system in the Eastern Province has been placed with the Aramco, the Arabian American Oil Company, which earlier this year was restructured for the new role. To cope with the *massive* quantities of hydrocarbons which will be flowing through the area, Aramco has awarded an $18m contract to Fluor to design and *engineer a computerized data* acquisition and monitoring *system* which will provide information on the availability of oil, gas and natural gas liquids at more than 100 sites covering an area of about 50,000 sq miles.

The *continuous* monitoring equipment will feed information to a computer at Aramco's headquarters at Dhahran to give instant breakdowns of the types of products available at sites used for export purposes or internal processing activity. Construction of the system is scheduled to start next year and be completed by the middle of 1982.

Petromin and Aramco have been working together to coordinate the building of the gas handling network with the laying of a network of new crude oil and product pipelines to link refinery sites and storage areas. *Priority is being given to a* $58m line between Ras Tanura and Dhahran and another $160m contract has been *signed* to provide lines which will carry jet fuel and motor spirit to the new airport area north of Jiddah.

There are *also* plans for a pipeline linking Riyadh with al-Kharj and Qassim and another linking al-Kharj with al-Sulail and Najran. In the longer term there will probably be a products link between Yanbu and Medina and another crude line linking *Jiddah* with Yanbu *as* part of the programme to eliminate transport difficulties and remove the possibility of shortages in deliveries to local markets.

The emphasis at present stage in country's development ning is the provision main services which enable industrial prc based on oil and gas stock and fuels to be during subsequent de ment phases.

In a recent intervie Hisham Nazer, the Pla Minister, said the development progr covering 1980 to 1985, be more concerned industrial output tha the building of s which had been the em during the 1975-80 gramme. He indicate the gas-gathering netw the Eastern Province provide abundant fu feedstock for the ind complexes at Jubay Yanbu. He said that manufacture, petroche and fertilizer pla *fineries and gas lique* units would be inclu the next five-year pl gave a warning that it be a long process in ing the Saudi Arabia nomy from depender oil to a more mixed trial base.

As a first step t boosting the amount sold abroad as p rather than in crude Petromin has reached ment with Mobil O Shell to establish engineering teams whi *work out the specifi* for proposed expo fineries at Jubayl Yanbu. Total investm the projects is expec be $1,000m.

Watch-dog agency curbs use of rial

by David Shirreff

Towards the end of this year the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (Sama) will move *from the commercial city of* Jiddah on the Red Sea to the administrative capital, Riyadh. It will be housed in *two box-shaped office blocks* on Airport Road, for the first time within shouting distance of government ministries it has served and financed for 25 years.

The effect on Saudi banking and finance may be striking, since most banking activity has always been centred on Jiddah. It is not likely that Sama wants to make Riyadh a new banking centre —rather, it would like to spread banking countrywide. Sama has already commissioned new branches to be *built in Riyadh, Dammam,* Mecca and Medina. Its new headquarters in Riyadh will be only temporary, until yet another building is put up near the Inter-Continental Hotel.

Sama's outward face may be changing, but its banking activities are as inscrutable as ever. It has probably the most liquid assets of any institution in the world, estimated this year at about $80,000m. It has an immense economic and political responsibility in placing these assets abroad.

By any standards its portfolio is conservative, about half its foreign investment being *placed in the United* States on current account, in short-term government paper, equities and bonds.

Sama's *primary* concern is to finance the public sector as it carries out the second five-year-development plan (1975-80) and to prevent the domestic economy from overheating or from becoming a speculator's jungle. All this Sama has successfully done since the huge increase in oil revenues in 1974, although the rapid inflation of 1976 sometimes looked uncontrollable.

Sama has a strict hold over the 12 commercial banks. Half of any deposits they accrue which bring total deposits to more than 15 times their capital and reserves must be placed interest-free with Sama. Individual loans totalling more than 25 per cent of the bank's paid-up capital may not be made without *permission from Sama*. Sama has its own unpublished list of foreign banks for which it allows local banks to act as agents, in the arranging of performance bonds and guarantees on government contracts.

Apart from the Saudi Investment Banking Corporation, Sama has allowed no new foreign banking interest to open officially in the country for many years.

Yet there are financial institutions which operate in Saudi Arabia outside Sama's jurisdiction. The money-changing houses have done a job similar to the commercial banks for many years, often more efficiently. Some *of them are highly* respected and highly capitalized, and they are free of the restrictions on liquidity ratios and lending imposed on the banks.

Foreign banks have found various ways of tapping the lucrative Saudi market, even if it means operating semi-legally, from a representative office, or on short monthly hops from Bahrain. The huge volume of business offered by the Saudi market and the local banks' inability to handle it all, has led Sama to turn a blind eye to these activities, but there is no guarantee that it will do so for ever.

An increasing amount of business in rials was lured abroad to Bahrain and other world money centres during 1977 and 1978. Bahrain became a centre of Saudi rial dealing, almost an extension of the Saudi banking system, but offering communications and expert abilities far better than those in Jiddah. Sama may have been glad of this help in one way, but there was also the worry of an international market building up in Saudi rials. Speculative and forward dealing could have a serious effect on such a "thin" market with possible repercussions on the Saudi economy.

Sama watched anxiously as the huge sums in rials paid in advance to contractors *found their way to Bahrain* and into the world market. The rial was a cheap currency to borrow, particularly attractive to poorer borrowers such as the developing countries. A number of syndicated rial loans were aranged for Moroccan, Algerian, Mexican or Saudi institutions or companies.

Some rial bond issues were floated. Bankers notified Sama before arranging such syndications, but the agency's attitude was not easily understood. "To understand Sama you have to interpret the silence", one Paris banker commented.

Warning not heeded

The silence was broken in April 1978 when Sama sent a circular letter to the *leading* banks asking for prior notice of any large loans or bonds to be arranged in rials. Its warning *was apparently not heeded* by the Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (UBAF) in Paris which began syndicating a 250m rials loan for a Moroccan bank. In June an abrupt telex from Sama asked it to cancel the syndication. UBAF obliged, showing how Sama has influence even where it has no legal power.

Sama has indicated that it would like to see such loans made within Saudi Arabia, led by Saudi banks. There are signs that this is becoming possible: the National Commercial Bank recently went ahead and arranged a 100m rials private placement for the Moroccan bank. Some bankers see the internationalization of the Saudi rial, like that of the Kuwaiti dinar as inevitable; but Sama may still be right to try to soften the blow.

The rial's climb against the American dollar has exercised Sama during the past 18 months. Officially the rial is pegged to the IMF's special drawing rights (SDR), but it has retained a sympathetic attachment to the dollar since being separated from it in 1975.

After July, 1977, Sama was forced to revalue continuously against the dollar. Between then and October *16, 1978, the rial was adjusted* on a "crawling" peg 16 times, changing from $1= 3.535 rials to $1=3.31 rials, an *adjustment of 6.8 per cent*. Sama's problem in revaluing is that it is eroding its dollar assets in the United States and future oil revenues (which are paid in dollars) and is pushing up the real cost of Saudi Arabia's domestic development programme.

The author is on the staff of the Middle East Economic Digest.

Meeting challeng of 'suitcase banke

The 12 Saudi commercial banks have been unable to catch up with the enormous growth of banking business over the past three years and have thus seen *a good* deal of business going to offshore banks or the local money-changers. The Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency (Sama), which acts in *many* ways as a central bank, has been concerned at seeing *business lost by the commercial* banks and hence pass beyond its own jurisdiction.

But at *the same time the* commercial banks have been forced to rethink their lending policies, to bring their *rates down to a competitive level* and to chase business rather than waiting for it to come to them.

Sama's strict controls have made it difficult for the local banks to expand. It penalizes excess liquidity by *draining off half of any* deposits exceeding 15 times a bank's capital and reserves, and keeping them *without paying interest*.

Sama's so-called Saudiization policy is a long-term and controlled way of *broadening the capital base* of the banks while increasing the extent of local Saudi participation. Before 1975 there were 10 foreign banks operating in Saudi Arabia. By mid-1978 four of those banks had been Saudiized, relinquishing 60 per cent of their shareholding to Saudi interests while retaining management of banking operations.

The National Bank of Pakistan was the first to be Saudiized, in July 1975, relinquishing 65 per cent of its *shares* to become the Bank al Jazira. Algemene Bank Nederland followed in December 1976, becoming *Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Hollandi*; the Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez became Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Fransi in June 1977; and the British Bank of the Middle East became the Saudi-British Bank in February 1978. The others, Citibank, Banque du Caire, Bank Melli Iran, Banque du Liban, Arab Bank and the United Bank of Pakistan are expected to follow—*an unofficial deadline* was called last May, but has not been honoured.

The newly Saudiized banks have become joint stock *companies with a* majority of Saudis on the board, yet giving the foreign parent *bank* a management contract for up to eight years. The new banks rely heavily on their relationships with the parent banks, *particularly* if, like the Banque de l'Indochine, BBME, or ABN, those banks have offshore banking units in Bahrain.

In the process of Saudiization the banks have been allowed to raise their capital and, even more important, have the opportunity of setting up branches in other Saudi towns. Until last year Citibank *was the only non-Arab* bank with a branch in the capital, Riyadh. Now ABN and the Banque de l'Indochine have opened branches there and BBME will surely follow.

Growth in the two fully Saudi banks, the National Commercial Bank and the Riyad Bank, has been enormous in the past three years. At the end of 1977 the NCB's assets and liabilities balanced at 26,301m rials ($7,515m) and it recorded a net profit of $322.6m.

Riyad Bank's assets and liabilities on June 5, 1978, balanced at 13,297m rials, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year. Its demand deposits an rent accounts increa 37 per cent during th and profits were 207n

The total assets am lities of the com banks increased by 1 cent in the six month December 8, 1977, 81,925m rials to 9 rials. Demand, time a ings deposits increas 24.6 per cent durin time.

More impressive than their growth, hc is the increase in national loans, syndi and bond issues done Saudi banks. Riyad and National Comr Bank particularly hav prominent on synd "tombstones" durin past year.

This is a measure c much the Saudi bank responded to comp from Bahrain, wher rise of the offshore b units has offered a l the millions of Saud paid to contractors w in Saudi Arabia.

The local banks reaction was to c about these " bankers" from coming in to steal l from under their nos when it became cle there was plenty of l for all, the local settled down and b make their service competitive, bringin *lending rates and* more on deposits.

Riyad Bank went farther in 1978 by an OBU in Bahrain venture with Crédit nais. Since Sama h per cent sharehold Riyad Bank it can assumed that approved of this ment. A number of Saudi interests ha developed Saudi abroad.

Al-Saudi Banque in Paris in 1977 early 1978 a su Saudi Finance Cor Saudifin, opened in A Saudi businessm *Ghaith* Pharaon, th bought controlling in the National I Georgia and Mr Adr shoggi added a bank Korea to his far-flu ing interests.

The Saudi In Banking Corporation in 1977, is the onl case of foreign bar terests being allowe vest in the Saudi SIBC has four Sau holders—the Commercial Bank, Bank, the Bank and the General tion for Social Insu has four foreign p Chase Manhattan Banking Corporati Industrial Bank of J. Henry Schroder Company, and C bank.

SIBC concentrate velopment lending, a reasonable alterr the state-run bodies Saudi Industrial ment Fund or the tural Bank. The Sa tutions hold 29 per the capital, the shareholders 35 p with the remaining cent made availabl Saudi public.

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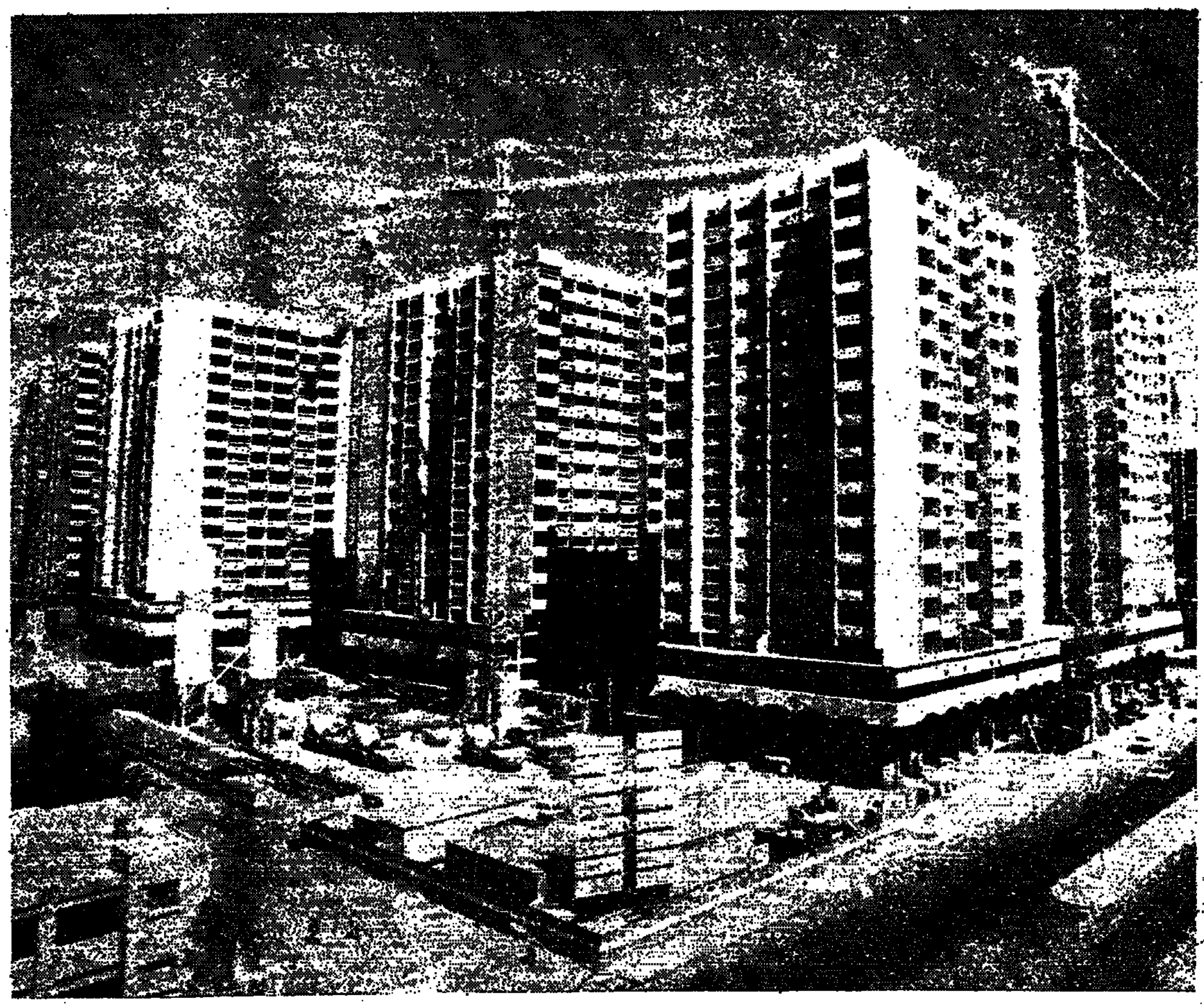

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Flightpath to success

by David Watts

During the recent visit to Saudi Arabia by Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, the national airline Saudia had to make massive changes to its domestic air services at the last minute in order to clear air space for the secretary's aircraft for security reasons. Flights had to be rescheduled, in some cases individual services were combined into a single one—a normal day's complement of services compressed.

Such a reorganization would heavily tax the abilities of any *airline* with resources far greater than those of the national carrier but the fact that Saudia came through the day unscathed is a tribute to the degree of flexibility that the airline has developed under the enormous demands that are now placed on what its advertisements like to call the country's "second great national asset".

Trying to cope with the unexpected has become a habit with the airline's planners, not only on a day-to-day basis, as with the secretary's visit, but in the planning of the airline's annual requirement. However optimistic a prediction is made for the following year, in terms of passengers to be carried and the number of aircraft needed, it is almost certain to be conservative, despite the fact that the airline works closely with the Government to link its expansion to overall *national planning. To add to* the difficulties new airfields in remote parts of the country are often added in the interim.

Even by the standards of oil-wealthy states of the Middle East the airline's growth has been phenomenal and the fact that it has been able to carry out rapid expansion during the past few years without serious difficulties is a remarkable achievement.

The figures for passengers carried tell Saudia's story: in 1970 the airline flew 527,000 passengers; six *years and the oil boom later* the figure was 2,900,000. By 1977 it jumped to 4,700,000, and the final figure now predicted for 1978 is 6,900,000 compared to projections made last year of 6,400,000.

The overall passenger *load factor for last year was* 57 per cent. Expressed in available tonne-kilometre capacity the airline expanded by 61 per cent in 1976 and a further 46 per cent last year to reach 1,240 million.

At present the airline has the largest fleet in the Middle East and bids fair to become the largest in every way, because of the continuing problems encountered by Middle East Airline caused by the instability in Lebanon. The Saudia fleet now numbers 54, of which eight are Lockheed L1011 Tri-Star wide-body jets used on long-haul routes. The TriStars are to be joined by two more in December, with a further three to follow by next June. There are also plans to lease a third Boe*ing 747 to join the Boeing*-built majority of the fleet, which is composed of eight Boeing 707s and two 720s. Two new Boeing 737s arrived this month, to bring the 737 fleet up to 19 machines.

To handle its freight services the airline has a fleet of leased DC8s and a 747 while a fleet of 10 executive aircraft, mainly Grumman Gulfstreams, are operated by the Special Flight Services division which caters for executives and does a large part of its flights as charter operations for government ministers.

"*The explosion* of business has been such that it exceeded *all our capabilities* to cope with", Captain Ahmed Mattar, the airline's acting director-general said. "Even with the lease of the third 747 we still do not have enough capacity."

The backbone of Saudia's services, both geographically and metaphorically, but not financially, is that between *Jiddah and Riyadh. With* more than 100 services a week between the twin pillars of the kingdom, there were more than a million passengers to be carried last year out of the domestic total of about 3,400,000 in 1977.

But there is no profit in the robust domestic side of the operations to delight the airline's financial controllers. *At royal behest all* domestic fares are 25 per cent below Iata rates to provide a vital service to the country, putting air travel within the reach of practically everyone in the kingdom. On some routes the air fare is cheaper than the cost of travelling in a shared taxi.

The board, which is chaired by Prince Sultan, Minister of Defence, and Shaikh Kamel Sindy, the director-general, views the airline as a service to the nation with profit a secondary consideration but all international routes are planned with profits in mind. Financing is provided by the *state's public* investment fund.

International routes serve a variety of destinations in Europe, where Athens has just been included as a new stop. There is a comprehensive network of Middle Eastern services but at present Asian routes extend no farther than Bombay. Joint agreeements are being negotiated with both China and Korean Airlines and Saudia would ultimately like to serve Tokyo.

Cargo flights are flown on a charter basis to the United States and there are scheduled cargo flights to *Frankfurt, Rome, Amsterdam* and London, while ad hoc freight flights fly to Milan. Dhahran, Riyadh and Jiddah have freight flights internally and the world's fastest growing airline has *recently inaugurated* the aerial importation of sheep from Sudan.

All this has not been achieved without considerable outside assistance dating from the day in 1945 when some pilots from Trans World Airlines were hired to deliver three Douglas DC3 Dakotas which were a gift from President Roosevelt to King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud. The three aircraft formed the initial equipment of Saudia and the arrangement with TWA has continued ever since.

Training of Saudis continues apace and by 1972 some 80 per cent of the technical staff were Saudis.

For the future Saudia is considering a move into helicopters for oil support operations and the transfer of awkward loads, particularly in construction. Other development will have to concentrate on capacity rather than speed, ruling out for the moment any prospect of a Concorde service. *But speed will be the* next target after Saudia gets its capacity in line with demand.

Shipping fleets sail into freight rate battle

by Norma di Marco

The acquisition of a national shipping fleet has a number of strong attractions for *a developing country. Apart* from the prestige and the commercial rewards it offers, it reduces dependency on foreign carriers with all the attendant political risks. So in spite of the adequate supply of cargo vessels in the world today, the Arab countries have been acquiring their own tonnage.

Latest is the tiny emirate of Ras al Khaymah which recently announced the formation of Rakan, the Ras al Khaymah National Line, with the charter of the 21,000-ton Aegis Baltic. Plans are to build 12 vessels for the fleet, the first to be delivered in July.

But for Saudi Arabia the concept of a national fleet has special significance. The president of the Ports Authority, Dr Fayez I Badr, is determined not to be threatened by the powerful groupings of conference lines for the delivery of his country's imports.

He resents the semi-monopolistic power of the conference system whereby shipping lines group together to form cartels serving particular trades, and fix freight rates between themselves without the check of competition. One such group is the United Kingdom/Red Sea Conference where a few lines pool their tonnage and provide a reliable frequency and regularity of service between Britain and Red Sea ports.

Dr Badr sees freight rates as a vital element in the inflation which his country is fighting, and as ports director he can make an important contribution to the struggle by keeping control of these rates. Traditionally this control is outside the jurisdiction of any port director and both the lines and indeed the shippers are reluctant to concede the power.

But if *the conference* refuses to consult Dr Badr on rate rises, he may raise port dues, so that any rise in rates will be countered by a rise in dues. This would be distributed to the importers resulting in what Dr Badr terms a "zero-sum game".

But another weapon which he has hinted at—and which is becoming a reality—is the formation of a Saudi national line which would make the country independent of uncooperative conferences. This summer, during his visit to Middle East Transport's Arab Ports Conference in London, Dr Badr confirmed reports that the National Shipping Company for Saudi Arabia had been established as a safeguard against the Western shipping lines. "We did not want to be blackmailed by the lines", he said firmly. But apparently this is no surprise to the lines serving his ports.

Last autumn when I spoke to Dr Badr in Jiddah I asked what his country's attitude was to unilateral fleets. "This country has always been a believer in the supremacy of the private sector", he replied. "But if the interests of the public are threatened, then it is the duty of the Government to act. I told the UK/Red Sea Conference this in July. I could produce a very good nucleus for a British Saudi fleet."

There is no doubt that Dr Badr has been incensed further by an agreement earlier this year by a group of UK/Red Sea container operators on a minimum charge of $2,000 for carrying a 20ft container. The lines contend that the agreement was an essential measure to help to *stop* their growing losses because of lower freight rates. These were caused by the competition for cargo by new non-conference lines, in some cases reported to be offering rates as low as *$1,000 a container.*

But Dr Badr refuses to accept such monopolistic practices, and sees them as an unfair source of inflation, levelled specifically against wealthy Saudi Arabia. "I am not against an increase in freight rates, but this should be phased. I want a union/management relationship as you have in the West, which, by reciprocal discussion, can reach a compromise", he said. "The suggested $4,600 for a 40ft container is too much of an increase at one go. The increase should be gradual. I am only against abrupt rate rises."

But how effective could the threat of a Saudi national fleet become? Already Saudi Arabia, like its five partners, the UAE, Bahrain, Iraq, Qatar and Kuwait, is committed to joint membership of the United Arab Shipping Company. So far UASC is only a commercial venture according to its general manager, Mr Donald Tod, and it seems unlikely that Saudi Arabia could persuade its five part*ners to take up the fight* against the conference system, with UASC itself a conference line.

When UASC was set up it was stated that the six member governments felt that, rather than have each state create its own line with possible conflict ensuing, the answer was to create one
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Mining King Solomon's gold

by a Special Correspondent

British Steel Corporation (BSC) Overseas Services is trying to determine whether *Saudi Arabia's sizable deposits* of iron ore at Wadi Sawawin north of Medina are worth exploiting.

It is now preparing to mine bulk samples from the estimated 300 million tonnes, building a pilot reduction plant and assessing transport and ancillary requirements, such as how much water will be needed *for the mining and where it* will come from.

BSC was awarded a four-year contract in May, 1976, by the Directorate General of Mineral Research (DGMR) in Jiddah. It has already established that the ore can be upgraded from 40 to 56 per cent and be improved by partial reduction to 62 per cent. One of its tasks is to reintroduce an *old method* of steel reduction so that Saudi Arabia's abundant natural gas can be used to process Wadi Sawawin's particular type of ore. But all the time a watch must be kept on iron production overseas, since it may show that Saudi Arabia would be better off importing its ore.

Ideally, however, it will be Saudi ore which is fed into the steel plant planned *for the Eastern Province.* Korf Stahl, of West Germany, is negotiating a joint steel production venture at Jubail, with the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic) to turn out 800,000 tons a year. There is no sign, however, that the steel plant may be moved nearer to the iron deposits.

The drive to exploit the country's mineral potential is an attempt to wean the economy away from dependence on oil exports. As yet the full mineral potential is not known, although what there is is likely to be found in the pre-Cambrian rock of the Arabian Shield to the west. Only about 66 per cent of this area has been satisfactorily mapped *on a scale of 1:100,000.* The DGMR has a number of foreign firms and experts mapping and evaluating the region. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) has 20 geologists doing mainly mapping and scientific evaluation. The Bureau de Recherches Géologiques & Minières (BRGM) of France has renewed a two-year prospecting contract. Watts Griffis & McQuat, of Canada, is examining new prospecting methods, and Riofinex, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc of the United Kingdom, is examining the commercial aspects of mining in Saudi Arabia.

The DGMR has also hired a number of foreign and joint-venture companies to do its drilling and seismic work. Those on contract include the Arabian Drilling Company, a joint venture between Petromin and Forex Neptune of France; and the Arabian Geophysical & Surveying Company (Argas), a joint venture between Petromin and the French Compagnie Générale Géphysique. Petty Ray Geophysical of the United States is doing seismic surveys in the Empty Quarter in the south-east and Preussag of West Germany is studying the exploitation of minerals (zinc, copper, silver and lead) from the bottom of the Red Sea.

Saudi Arabia is naturally interested in any signs of uranium, but so far little appears to have been found. Minatome of France and Urangesellschaft, of West Germany, have been involved in the search.

The Government is trying to improve the 1972 mining investment code to attract *more private prospecting.* Some mineral deposits in the west are already being prospected with commercial intentions, most notably at the site of the ancient King Solomon's Mines where there may still be enough gold to mine commercially.

Consolidated Gold Fields of the United Kingdom took out a five-year exploration licence in 1976 to investigate the deposits at Mahd al-Dhahab north-east of Mecca. Most of the easy gold was removed, if not 3,000 years ago then between 1939 and 1954 when the Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate produced more than 750,000 ounces of fine gold and over a million ounces of silver from depths of between 85 and 200 metres

CGF, using a computer model, has estimated that there are at least a million ounces of exploitable gold left, which would fetch about $180m on today's market. That is about as much *as Saudi oil exports earn in a day*: but CGF in its 1977 annual report described its *activities in Mahd al-Dhahab* as encouraging and is likely *to apply for a mining* permit in a few years.

Copper deposits north of Mahd al-Dhahab are being explored by U.S. Steel and the French Société d'Etudes de Recherchès et d'Exploitations Miniéres (SEREM). There may be as much as half a million tonnes of copper ore there, nearly as much lead, and some silver and gold. Utah International of the United States, is interested in a concession for copper in the south-west, and right in the south the Arabian Shield Development Company and the National Mining Company of Saudi Arabia are exploring polymetallic mineralization. Mitsui and Nippon Mining of Japan and Noranda Explora-
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Building gets green light for 1980s

Rodney Wilson

ear ago many of those lved in the building in- y in Saudi Arabia were ing pessimistic predic- about future construc- activity. They pointed he levelling-out in the ber of new projects started as evidence the peak of the boom finally been reached.

day there is still no of the predicted slow , and the recent batch assive contracts shows builders may have r-estimated the king- 's desire to continue rapid development. recent statements by h Hisham Nazer, the ster of Planning, it ars that priority is to given to achieving as as possible of the tives of the second five plan by 1980, with the asis on saving time r than costs.

the third plan cover- 1980-85 is expected to nue the country's ambi- modernization pro- me, this would seem to guarantee for the construction industry a steady stream of work for another seven years at least.

The largest contracts recently have gone to South Korean firms which tendered successfully for three housing projects worth $1,200m. Other contracts won by Far Eastern companies include several by Mitsubishi for electric transmission lines. In addition, Japanese-based companies have secured orders for desalination plants at Yenbu and Medina worth $392m.

The Lebanese civil war has not prevented CAT, a Beirut-based company, winning a major share in a $400m pipeline contract designed to carry Saudi crude oil to the Red Sea. In conjunction with an American-Lebanese consortium, the South Eastern Engineering and Drilling Company of Houston, they are building 530 kilometres of the pipeline connecting Yanbu to the Ghawar oilfield.

Further evidence of the still buoyant market for contractors is provided by the continuing huge road building programme. The go-ahead has been given for a new trans-peninsula highway to run from the port of Dammam in the east to Jiddah in the west, and construction will start towards the end of the year. The initial work alone, involving two major sections of the highway near Riyadh, is to cost $400m.

Another large-scale project involves a $250m international highway to link the North Yemeni port of Hudaida with Jizan on the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia's Southern Province. As well as new projects, existing roads are being improved considerably, and contracts have already been awarded for the dual carriageways to link Mecca with Jiddah and Karr.

The largest single service project which now seems certain to be approved under the third development plan in the early 1980s is the Bahrain causeway. The 24-kilometre road linking the island of Bahrain with the Saudi mainland is expected to cost about $825m, and work on the preliminary soil investigation has already been completed by Intersite, a Dutch geotechnical and survey organization. A joint venture firm, Saudi-Danish Consultants, is working closely with the Ministries of Finance and Planning on drawing up a programme for the building of the road, which has already reached the design stage.

The road planned is to have four lanes, of which 10 km will be built on causeway, and the remaining 14 km will consist of bridges to span the shallow coastal waters. It is these bridges which account for a large part of the construction cost, but the demand is likely to be sufficient to justify these high costs. Saudi-Danish Consultants estimates that over the next 20 years the volume of traffic using the causeway daily could approach 29,000 cars and 2,600 lorries.

The prospect of lucrative contracts for work on the causeway has drawn the attention of almost all the contractors already involved in Saudi Arabia and The Gulf, although it will be late next year, at the earliest, before specifications for tenders are drawn up. Other major work attracting the attention of many contractors, and a more immediate prospect, is the ambitious plan to modernize the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

The growth of pilgrimage traffic to these cities over the past three decades has been remarkable, as the numbers have increased from 50,000 annually to almost one million non-Saudis alone. Despite the $280m spent each year by the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Religious Endowment on providing temporary accommodation for the pilgrims, the cities are having difficulties in coping during the main pilgrimage month when the bulk of visitors comes.

Major city centre redevelopments are now being carried out in both Mecca and Medina, including inner ring roads for each city, provision of parking facilities, and the construction of new hotels and shopping centres. The size of the redevelopment is enormous, as the total costs for each city are estimated at $1,500m, spread over 10 years.

Unless care is taken, modernization can damage traditional environments but, in the redevelopment, emphasis is being given to preserving the Islamic character of both cities as far as possible, especially the area around the Holy Haram in Mecca. Open precincts have been carefully landscaped near the Haram, and much of the area has been given over to pedestrians, with shaded walkways paved in geometric designs.

The enormous building projects undertaken in recent years have resulted in a rapid expansion in the market for construction equipment in Saudi Arabia, and the easing of port congestion means there is no difficulty in importing even the heaviest of machinery. Some of the construction equipment demanded is of a highly specialized nature, such as the diamond core-drilling equipment used for the ground survey for part of the Mecca redevelopment scheme. For the Bahrain causeway complex self-elevating drilling platforms had to be used for the soil survey of the sea bed.

The extent of the equipment market can be gauged by the fact that Coles Cranes worth $2.5m had to be supplied for building work at Dammam and Jubayl ports alone.

Foreign contractors hold high cards

onstruction boom of the five years in Saudi a has induced many n building companies ider for important con- . One reason for this at their home markets often been far from ant.

many of these contrac- Saudi Arabia has been first experience of the le East market, indeed, ny foreign market, and ably some have got fingers burnt.

idering on a fixed-price act basis always pro- problems, but in Saudi ia the rapid inflation, reached 36 per cent in caused serious diffi- for many by turn- what were expected to good profits into big s. Costs rose as a result ort congestion and con- ent delays in the de- y of materials and con- tion equipment, while r shortages, especially illed building workers, matters even worse.

these problems have ed during the past 18 hs, as inflation has fal- below 10 per cent, while port congestion has been completely eliminated largely because of the efforts of contractors such as Archirodon of Greece which completed expansion work at Dammam and Jiddah more quickly than anyone believed possible.

Labour difficulties have also eased, as Saudi Arabia's immigrant workforce has acquired more experience of working on big projects, although there remains a shortage of skilled workers at the higher levels. These improvements mean there is much greater certainty in tendering, and conditions now are probably the best they have ever been for foreign contractors. The construction demand remains high, and shows no signs of falling until the mid 1980s at least.

The main customer in Saudi Arabia for construction projects is the Government itself, accounting for most big building developments, while the state-owned Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) accounts for a further 20 per cent of the total market. The Government and Aramco generally prefer to work on a fixed-price contract basis whenever possible, as this means they know in advance exactly how they need to budget, but in the case of a few long-term contracts, rising cost clauses have been written in based on the official cost-of-living index. For a project which takes four years or more to complete, exact cost predictions would be hazardous. However, even when the Saudi Arabian cost-of-living index is allowed for, uncertainty remains for contractors.

Although their wage bill may reflect this index, their equipment and materials are largely imported, and the cost of these will reflect world prices rather than domestic prices.

The rules governing bidding for important tenders in Saudi Arabia conform to international practice; if a contract is accepted, the employer awarding the tender generally requires a performance bond from the contractor of 10 per cent of the total value of the contract. This represents a guarantee that if the builder does not meet all the terms and conditions of the contract, then the employer will be entitled to compensation. In most countries contractors turn to insurance companies to back their guarantees, and obviously the more reputable the contractor, the cheaper and easier it is to obtain the necessary cover for performance.

According to the tender laws of Saudi Arabia, guarantees against poor performance are payable on demand, which means insurance companies, with their lengthy claims procedures, are usually unwilling to provide cover on such conditions. Therefore in Saudi Arabia the performance bonds are usually provided by the banks, which charge more than insurance companies would. As the banks are more stringent about issuing bonds than are insurance companies, the Saudis are sure that only well-established builders obtain contracts.

This system effectively eliminates small and medium companies from the market, and means opportunities are available only for big companies, apart from sub-contracting work where the main contractor provides the guarantee.

Size is an advantage in any case in Saudi Arabia, as it is usually necessary to maintain a presence in the country in order to win important tenders, even when not actually engaged in contract work. This can prove expensive, because of the high cost of running an office in Saudi Arabia, or even of paying for hotel rooms for visiting company representatives.

Establishing a joint venture with a Saudi partner may be one answer to this problem, especially if a partner can be found who is able to look out for lucrative tendering opportunities. The more able Saudi businessmen, however, will prefer to deal with large, well-established, foreign companies, rather than devote time and energy to involving themselves with smaller companies which at best can hope for a minor share of a sub-contract.

Potential Saudi partners are in a strong position to choose which foreign companies they deal with, as the law now says that tenders should be awarded only to those with Saudi associates, and the company must be registered in Saudi Arabia.

The demand for Saudi partners of almost any calibre has greatly increased as a result of these legislative changes.

Although tendering presents many difficulties in Saudi Arabia, once a contract is secured the system of payment is more generous than elsewhere. The customary advance payment, for instance, is 20 per cent—double the usual sum in other countries—while the builder receives a further 55 per cent of the installed value of each item in the contract as soon as it arrives at the site. This *is paid in one instalment* instead of in two parts as in other big markets. A further 20 per cent is paid in stages as each job is completed, and the remaining 5 per cent on acceptance.

Saudi customers are usually prompt about payment, and in the case of the Government, Aramco, or other major local companies, there is clearly no doubt about the customer's ability to pay. In other parts of the Third World, unfortunately, the same cannot be said, even where the customer is the government itself.

R.W.

Fears about immigrant workers

by Atique Ahmad

On March 22, the American-educated Saudi Minister of *Industry*, Ghazi Abdulrahman al Qusaibi, gave a talk on "Saudi industry—the hope and the challenge" at King Abdul Aziz University in Riyadh. Besides explaining the virtues of Saudi Arabia's highly ambitious five-year national plan, he touched on the problem of manpower shortage and the dilemma of having more than two million foreign workers in the desert kingdom.

He expressed concern over the presence of so many alien cultures and their influence on local society and religion. He reminded Saudis that it was the duty of every citizen to ensure that the features of their Islamic way of life were not tarnished by the liberal social and moral values brought in by what he called "guests and visitors".

However, it will take more than rhetoric to make good the shortage of manpower and to dispel the fears of the local community about the influence of the foreigners who threaten their traditional way of life.

At present, two million out of an estimated six million people living in Saudi Arabia are foreigners. According to an American survey, the foreigners consist of Arabic-speaking nationals of other Middle East countries (65 per cent), Asians (21 per cent), Europeans (10 per cent), and Americans (4 per cent). *Immigrant labourers* are mainly Yemenis, Egyptians, Jordanians, Sudanese, Palestinians, Pakistanis, Indians, Koreans, Filipinos, Taiwanese, Indonesians and Cypriots.

In 1975, when Saudi Arabia embarked on its present development plan, based on a budget of $143,000m it was estimated that by 1980 only 296,000 unskilled workers would be available compared with an expected demand of 446,000. As for skilled labour, it was envisaged that 1,100,000 hands would be available to meet the demand of 1,865,000. Although 73,000m rials was allocated for the development of human resources, most foreign economics experts gave Saudis very little chance of attracting much of the needed workforce.

At home, the average Saudi is not interested in working in the service, catering or construction sectors. Not that he has a distaste for work; he has simply no incentive to take a job which is considered low in the social ladder by Saudis. He prefers to drive a taxi or a truck and enjoy the pleasure of being his own boss. Sweeping roads, waste disposal, construction site work, cleaning floors, assembly line work and similar manual occupations are left to unskilled foreign workers.

In this ultimate welfare state, a Saudi national is often better off to stay at home and enjoy the generous allowances and social security for his family. The educated Saudis, on the other hand, like to start at the top, either in a managerial post in the Government, in quasi-government organizations or as an entrepreneur. Opportunities for them are enormous particularly, now that foreign nationals are forbidden to run their own businesses without Saudi partners.

Some bright Saudis are sent abroad to Western capitals for higher education. Lured by the relatively free Western lifestyle, most of them prefer to stay abroad. The brain drain became so alarming that, earlier this year, the Saudi Council of Ministers ruled that Saudi nationals who go abroad for further education at government expense must spend the same amount of time afterwards in government service at home. Whether such a policy can be enforced is doubtful.

Traditionally, women are not allowed to work in Saudi Arabia outside the home except in a few jobs in education, medicine and social welfare, where they do not mix with the other sex. It means that almost half the population does not contribute directly towards the national economy. Faced with a situation where many *foreign women, mainly the* daughters and wives of expatriate workers, were employed illegally by Saudi and foreign firms, the Saudi authorities had to restate the law which bars women from working and many local and foreign employers were forced to ask their women employees to leave. This rule, however, was not applied with any enthusiasm.

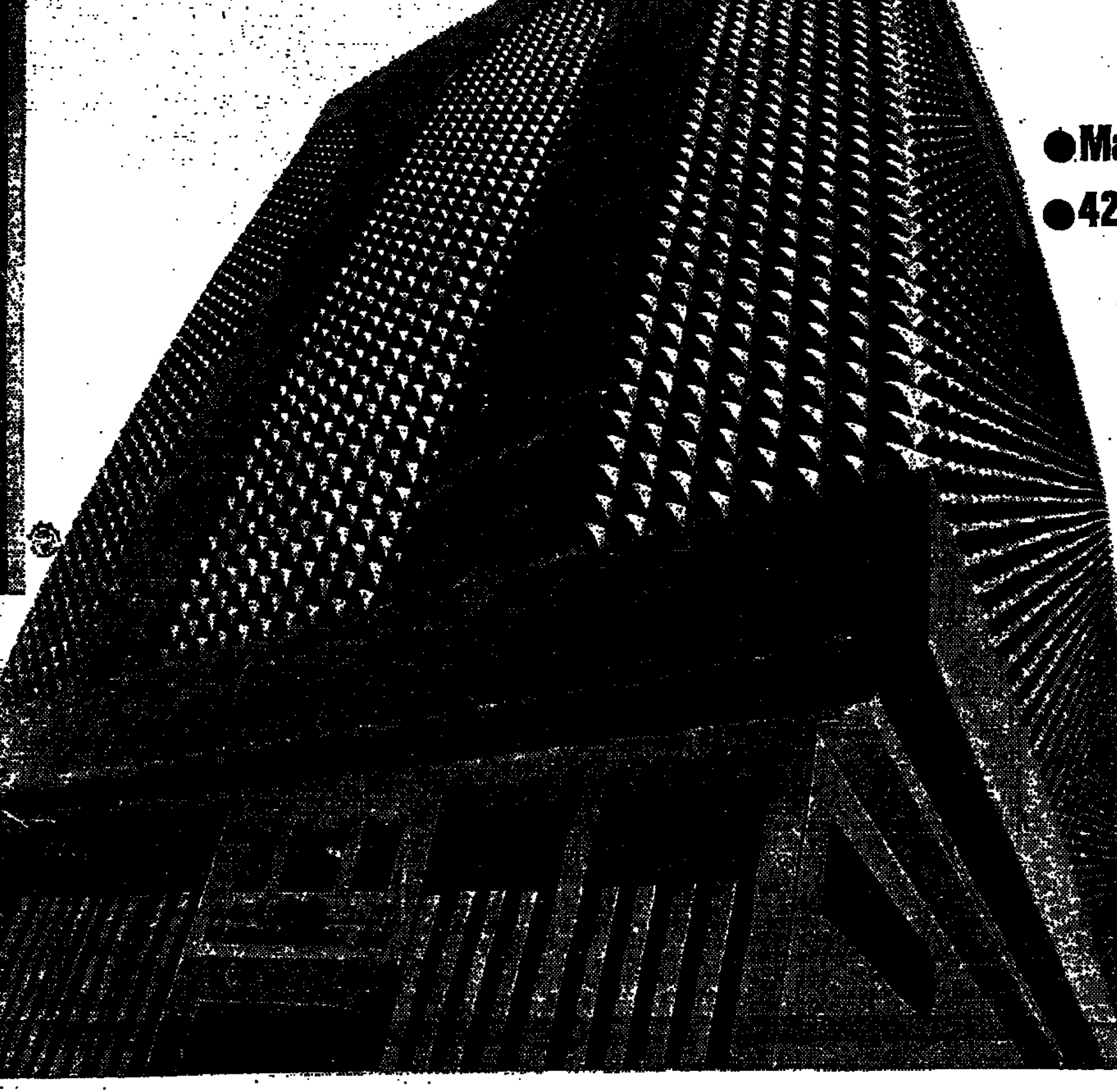
In recent years, a great deal of criticism has been levelled at Saudis by foreign observers for not allowing women to share work with men in order to reduce dependence on imported labour. It is not always appreciated by these observers that, with a dangerously low population base, Saudis desperately need as many mothers as possible to bear and rear children to increase the indigenous population.

Many foreign-educated young Saudis are quick to cite examples from early Islamic history including the Prophet Muhammad's wife, who managed her own trading interests, of the active role played by women in the national economy. Conservative elements, however, still insist that it is essential to preserve the deep-rooted tradition that women do not work.

Saudi authorities are also faced with the chronic ailment of a booming economy—illegal entrants. Thousands of Muslims from all over the world visit Saudi Arabia throughout the year on pilgrimage. Many remain in the hope of finding employment in Saudi Arabia.

In recent months, Saudis have intensified their campaign against all workers who did not possess proper documents. The irregular workers, as they are called, who work for anyone other than their initial sponsors, were given until the end of Ramadan (early September) to acquire proper papers or be deported. According to the deputy interior minister Mr Saleh ul Salem, about 580 irregular workers were deported from Medina and 180 from Jizan. One way for flow of imported labour will be to supervise the pilgrimage more effectively.

Saudi planners are hoping that once all the projects are completed and a new generation of Saudis comes on to the job market, the "guests and visitors" will return to their own countries and will be replaced by Saudis.



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1976 (SR m.)		1977 (SR m.)	1976 (SR m.)		1977 (SR m.)	1976 (SR m.)		1977 (SR m.)
3,005	Cash and near cash	8,288	9,274	Deposits	13,976	449	Gross Income	558
3,484	Deposits with banks	2,229	243	Borrowings	366	225	Expenses	235
285	Investments	476	318	Other liabilities	300	224	Net profit	323
3,038	Advances	3,842	152	Profit and Loss A/c	259			
101	Fixed Assets	233	400	Capital and Reserves	478			
474	Other Assets	311						
10,387	Total Assets	15,379	10,387	Total Equity and Liabilities	15,379			
8,806	Contra Accounts	10,922	8,806	Contra Accounts	10,922			
19,193		26,301	19,193		26,301			

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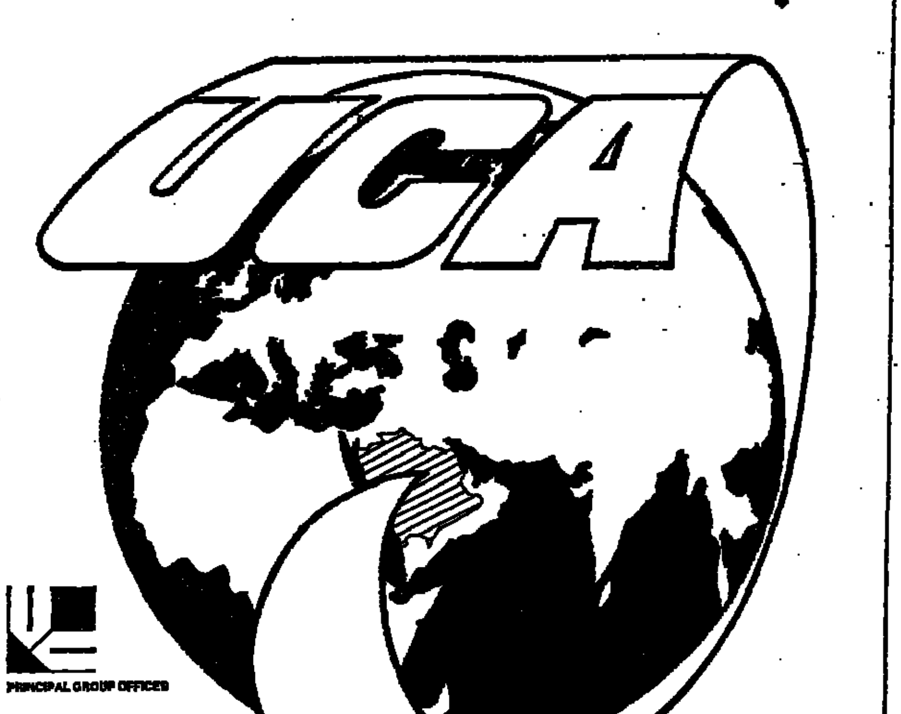

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David Shirreff presents progress reports on industrialization, the vast developments at Jubayl and Yanbu and hotel building

Industrial partnerships planned to safeguard future

In three or four months a crucial agreement between the Shell Oil Company of Houston and the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic), if confirmed, will mark the real beginning of Saudi industrialization. It would be the first irrevocable step by a multinational company towards investing in a share of Saudi Arabia's industrial future.'

Interim agreements have been signed with Shell and a number of other companies for joint investment in refineries, petrochemical complexes and fertilizer plants on Saudi territory : but as yet no final commitment has been made.

Saudi Arabia, unlike Iraq or Iran, decided that equity ventures with the industrial countries were the best way to ensure that the industries it sets up do not become a group of white elephants.

Sabic was formed in 1976 with a capital of 10,000m rials ($3,000m) to provide the state share in fifty-fifty joint ventures with foreign firms. The industries were naturally planned to take advantage of Saudi Arabia's huge supplies of cheap oil and gas. Export refineries, ethylene, methanol and fertilizer plants were obvious choices.

Future steel and aluminium plants would be an attempt to wean the country from its dependence on hydrocarbon exports. Six years after Sabic's birth as a state corporation it is planned to sell 75 per cent of its shares to the Saudi public with a maximum individual shareholding of 1m rials in the venture to bring industry participation to the people.

Sabic has signed the interim agreements to build eight industrial plants at Jubayl; with Shell, for a 656,000 tonnes a year ethylene-based petrochemicals plant; with Dow Chemical for a 400,000 tonnes a year petrochemicals plant; with Exxon for a 240,000 tonnes a year low density polyethylene plant ; with a Jananese-led consortium and a United States consortium for two methanol plants; with Mitsubishi for a 200.000 tonnes a year ethylene petrochemicals plant; and with Korf Stahl of West Germany for an 800.000 tonnes a year steel reduction plant.

Sabic also has an interim agreement for a project at Yanbo with Mobil for a 450,000 tonnes a year ethylene-based petrochemicals plant. Taiwan Fertilizer Company is negotiating to build a 1,000 tonnes a day area factory at Jubayl and two other fertilizer plants are projected.

Sabic's real reason for wanting the foreign companies' involvement is not their technical skills, which could be bought anyway, but their marketing ability. The problem has been how to make these ventures sufficiently enticing for the multinationals, and the answer has naturally been linked to oil.

It appears that Saudi Arabia has been willing to guarantee long-term oil supplies as a quid pro quo for investment in its industry. Added incentives have been free land, financing for 60 per cent of the investment cost, and the free supply of natural gas, although this offer may have been withdrawn.

Sabic itself is not empowered to pledge Saudi Arabia's oil—all commitments must await decisions of the Supreme Petroleum Council : that fact may account for some of the delay in signing the agreements.

Sabic's vice-chairman, Shaikh Abdel-Aziz al-Zamil, also points out that Sabic is not absolutely committed to each industrial venture and that some may fall by the wayside. But there is no doubt in the minds of Saudi leaders that they are committed to Sabic's industrial programme as a whole.

There may be a limit, however, to the length of time Saudi Arabia can afford to spend negotiating joint ventures for its industries. The first petrochemical plant is due to come on stream by 1985, and that might just be possible if, as Shaikh Zamil optimistically predicts, construction work can begin next July. But if the delays continue for years rather than months Sabic may have to decide to buy the technology and manage alone.

Some would argue that Saudi Arabia has plenty of time. With work on the industrial groundwork still in the first stages it is early for investors to judge the cost and implications of setting up new industries in The Gulf. As the basic services develop and world market conditions change, plans for these huge investments must be flexible.

The Jubayl steel project, for instance, has already shrunk from a planned 3,500,000 tonnes a year to 800,000 tonnes a year, because export capacity was judged uneconomical. Perhaps more petrochemical plants will be built at Yenbo than Jubayl, to be nearer European markets.

Delay, however, means slower growth in the service and secondary industries planned to flourish alongside the Sabic ventures. In its second five-year development plan (1975-80) the Government is determined to encourage private industry.

The Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF) was established in 1974 to give up to 50 per cent state financing for private industrial ventures provided that they are not more than 25 per cent foreign owned.

By September, 1977, the SIDF had committed more than 7,500m rials worth of loans for private industry. About 50 per cent of the lending was for the construction and building materials industry, as businessmen cashed in on the construction boom started by the five-year plan.

The SIDF has tried to encourage more long-term capital investment. Notable successes have been the National Automobile Industries' lorry assembly plant, a joint venture between Daimler Benz and E.A. Juffali and Brothers; Saudi Cables Company with another to produce copper cables in association with the Atlantic Richfield subsidiary, Anaconda, Arabian Chevron and 60 pe Saudi interests.

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The author is on t of the Middle East mic Digest.

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More room at the inns

Finding a hotel bed in Jiddah is not quite the nightmare it used to be two years ago. Nowadays there is some chance of finding a room instead of a camp-bed in a corridor, even a room to yourself. But receptionists may still turn away the casual traveller, especially at the better-known hotels. In Riyadh beds can usually be found and in Eastern Province there is already over-capacity.

The improvement came because more hotels have been built, there are fewer casual visitors to the country, and because the Government has fixed ceilings on hotel prices. The day of the artificial shortage is past. It is still common, however, to pay about 200 rials to 300 rials (£30 to £45) for an extremely shabby single room with a bath but no hot water.

This is usually in hotels which still cannot believe that the boom is over and that they will soon have to compete with newer, more comfortable and sometimes cheaper rivals. The Ministry of Commerce has classified hotels and fixed maximum charges for each category.

However, by calling a rather modest room a suite, a hotel can often charge double the state maximum. Another evasion is to make full board compulsory.

The average cost for the better type of hotel room is now beteeen 250 rials and 350 rials a night.

Some of them are comparable with Western standards and with Western prices. With the aim of setting an example in standards and pricing, in 1976 the Government sponsored the formation of a Saudi Hotels and Resort Areas Company (Sharaco).

Sharaco is owned 30 per cent by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, 10 per cent by the state General Organization for Social Insurance, 35 per cent by the founder shareholders, a small percentage by the private Real Estate Development Company, with the rest available to the general public.

It has a capital of 500m rials (£77m) with 300m rials (£46m) of it paid up. The founder shareholders include experienced hoteliers and hotel owners : Abdel-Moneim Mohammad Akeel who operates the Al-Yamamah Hotel in Riyadh; Saleh Issa Bouqarri who owns the Mecca Hotel in Mecca, and his son Abdel-Razzaq Saleh Bouqarri who owns the Fattah Hotel in Mecca. The chairman is Hasan Mashari, who was Minister of Agriculture and Water for about 12 years.

Sharaco's aim is not just to build and operate hotels but also to run rest houses and motels on main routes and to develop tourist areas. Sharaco has three main hotel projects, two in Riyadh and one in Dammam. Two 320-bed hotels are nearing completion at Dammam and on the Khurais road near Riyadh.

The third hotel is to be in the luxury class, the Riyadh Marriot Hotel, run by the American Marriot Corporation.

Marriot will alo run the hotel on the Khurais road. Sharaco's tourism development projects include a marina, beach-club and villas at Jiddah and a tourist village at Half Moon Bay near Al-Khobar, where Sharaco owns three million square metres of land.

The staff of this autonomous, state-sponsored company are of high calibre, many of them lured to the private sector from the Ministry of Agriculture by Hasan Mashari. Sharaco offers them freedom from bureaucracy yet also the security, pensions and benefits of the Civil Service.

Sharaco is a 10 per cent shareholder in another hotel in the capital, the Riyadh Palace Hotel, which is being built by the British firm, Wakeman Trower & Partners. The 360-bed multi-storey building should be completed by the end of 1979, and Trust Houses Forte has the management contract. The Arab Investment Company, a pan-Arab institution based in Riyadh, is the main shareholder. Others are the General Organization for social Insurance, the National Commercial Bank, Riyad Bank, the Kuwait Real Estate Investment Consortium, Abdel Aziz Ibn Sulaiman and Brothers and Ahmad Hamed al-Gosaifi and Brothers. A sister hotel is to be built in Dhehran.

The obvious hotel chains have already moved into Saudi Arabia and their distinctive hotels will be opening over the next few years.

An InterContinental hotel opened in Taif last year, and the Riyadh InterContinental is to be expanded by 450 beds. Sheraton is about to open a 600 bed hotel in Jiddah ; Oberoi of India has been running the single-storey Dammam Hotel for more than a year and will soon open a more luxurious Dammam Oberoi Hotel.

Ramada, with branches throughout The Gulf, recently opened one in Al-Khobar. Hilton is a little behind but three hotels are to be built at Riyadh, Al-Khobar and Jubayl, in cooperation with the Real Estate Development Company. The American Turner International is to manage construction of the Hiltons and of a 247-room hotel in Riyadh for Pakistan International Airlines and its joint-venture partner, Prince Faisal Ibn Khaled.

With a glance at the near future, when hotel beds may healthily exceed demand, some hotels operating are already taking steps to get themselves better known abroad. There are hotels in Jiddah and Riyadh which used to be first choice for most visitors, notably the Kandara Palace and the Al-Yamamah.

Some of these older hotels have a certain charm, which may linger long after they are technically outclassed. This writer has a soft spot for the Hotel Zahret al-Sharq, conveniently situated near the government ministries in Riyadh, or the small Al-Dossary Hotel in the centre of Dammam, both of which might horrify those used to Hilton standards.

As working in Saudi Arabia becomes more regulated, comforts like the swimming pool of the Carlton al-Moaibed Hotel at Dammam are regarded by the itinerant businessman less as a luxury, more his due at the end of a hard-working day.

For a long time hotels are likely to be geared to the single man who wants a comfortable base from which to get his business over as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Where sand whips the face

When the hot *shamal* winds beat down The Gulf from the north and whip sand into workmen's faces it is difficult to believe that a town of 170,000 inhabitants and an industrial complex will ever grow up at Jubayl. The natural obstacles are enormous. Not only does endless sand drift over the site, but much of the site area is flat *sabkha*, sand at sea-level soaked with salt water, which becomes impassable in winter.

But Jubayl is to be the springboard of Saudi industrialization. With the use of almost unlimited supplies of cheap natural gas from oilfields near by, the industrial site is to become the home of refineries, petrochemicals and fertilizer plants, steel and aluminium smelters and a host of subsidiary private industries. The level of 170,000 inhabitants is expected to be achieved by 1987. On the other side of the Arabian peninsula a similar complex is being built at Yanbu, planned to house 150,000 inhabitants and more heavy industries, by the year 2000.

Mr Hisham Nazer, the Saudi Planning Minister, has asserted that these two towns are likely to become the finest in the kingdom because "they have been planned from scratch. We have taken into consideration every known and conceivable idea in town planning".

A Royal Commission for Jubayl and Yanbu was set up in 1975 to concentrate authority and by-pass ministerial red tape in getting work started on the two cities. Two United States companies had already been working on master plans, Bechtel Corporation for Jubayl and Ralph M. Parsons for *Yanbu. The Royal Commission* set up offices in Riyadh and temporary offices in the Bechtel compound south of Jubayl at Al-Khobar.

A crane is manoeuvred alongside building plat the growing port of Jubayl.

Realization of the master plans is being supervised by Saudi Joint Ventures, formed by the two companies, Saudi Arabian Parsons at Yanbu and Saudi Arabian Bechtel Company at Jubayl. But ultimate control is wielded in Riyadh by the Royal Commission's head office. Dr Farouk Akhdar, an American-educated Saudi, is director-general of the organization whose board includes Crown Prince Fahd, the ministers of planning, finance and industry and the president of the Ports Authority. Thus the Royal Commission has supra-ministerial powers and can make decisions quickly.

Late in 1977 Dr Jamil al-Jishi, director-general of the Jubayl project, was able to house his branch of the Royal Commission in air-conditioned offices on site at Jubayl. By June 1978 there were 2,700 living and working on the site and work was starting on building permanent, rather than temporary accommodation. It was hoped that by the end of the year work could start on site preparation for the future industries themselves.

Already 86 contracts, totalling £1,286m rials ($373m) had been let to foreign and local firms for public service work at Jubayl. They included contracts for 11 housing camps, power plants, water purification plants, and design of city plans, an airstrip, even a railway from Dammam.

Hitachi of Japan was contracted to build a 55 MW power station scheduled to be ready by the end of October ; Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners is designing a temporary airstrip for completion by next May, a permanent airport, and an industrial cooling system using sea water. Preece, Cardew and Rider is planning a telephone and telecommunications network ; W. S. Atkins and Henderson, Hughes & Busby are doing a study for a railway from Dammam to Jubayl.

Saudi Arabian, Greek, Japanese and Italian firms are combining to build the second biggest desalination plant under construction in the world, designed to turn out daily 35 million gallons of water and 350 MW of electricity (the biggest is in Jiddah).

Work has continued since mid-1976 on two new harbours which will serve Jubayl, one for industrial goods, including a tanker terminal, and one for commercial goods. A consortium of Adriaan Volker of The Netherlands, Hochtief of West Germany and Consolidated Contractors Company of Lebanon is scheduled to complete the 16-berth commercial harbour by the end of next year.

Hyundai Construction of South Korea should complete the nine-berth industrial harbour and open-sea tanker terminal at the same time. The consultant in both cases is Sir William Halcrow & Partners.

The test of Jubayl and Yenbo will come in five years' time when the first state-sponsored industries are scheduled to come on stream. Will these industries be able to attract Saudi labour and create a nucleus of Saudi technical skill? For these initial stages almost all the planning and all the physical work is being done by imported labour. When the industries are created, it is planned that 40 per cent of the workforce of ab should be Saudi, ris per cent by the e first seven years.

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As a result of this effort, the basis was laid for the present rapid development of a fresh-milk dairy industry. In those days the financial restraints on investors in modern farming were considerably more stringent than they are in the present affluent situation in Saudi Arabia. Today the problem is not how to attract potential investors but rather how to guide them correctly according to their various aspirations, which include: the weekend retreat farm, the development of a country estate by the old families, the enterprises of businessmen with matters of profit and loss at the core of their thinking.

Advice can turn out as faulty as ever but the work of the past 15 years has reduced the odds against success provided that careful account is taken not only of the results but also of the attendant problems uncovered by those who have gone before as contributors from many internal and external sources.

There is now a broad base of information and experience from which advice to investors and the Government can be formulated, although in some subjects it must be recognized that things are almost still at the beginning. For example: there is the use of various sprinkler and drip-feed irrigation techniques as opposed to the well understood but water-wasteful flood irrigation.

However, work financed by the ministry into water requirements and flood irrigation methods has led to the widespread adoption of flood irrigation of strips of up to 10 metres by 120 metres in place of the traditional 5 metres by 5 metres basin. Without this development machine cultivation and harvesting of forage and grain crops would have continued to be difficult.

That dry matter production from introduced forages, such as Rhodes Grass, can be as high as 36 tons a hectare a year, and from local alfalfa 25 tons a hectare a year, is a now established fact available for the structuring of any settled livestock enterprise. Further, it has been shown that exotic dairy cattle, such as the Danish Jersey, can be managed productively without elaborate building works, and that local labour can handle modern milking equipment.

Several years ago a formidable effort was applied to the mass production of local nomadic-type sheep in intensive systems for meat production. The result was not encouraging but it should be viewed as the beginning of the examination of the problem rather than as a completed story. It might be that another type of sheep and other management systems could prove successful for similar schemes.

Perhaps too little experimentation with too few introduced sheep breeds has been undertaken by external agencies in cooperation with the ministry, but no doubt *the Saudi liking for sheep* meat will act as a stimulus to this work. Milk sheep, milk goats, and milk camels will possibly add new facets to animal production research.

Lack of significant rainfall over the country is, of course, the crucial factor in the agricultural (including animal) production problems of Saudi Arabia, and underground water resource surveys have consumed a lion's share of the effort of the ministry over the past 15 years. This work intensifies every day. As each day passes, however, the water problem increases the need for economy in the use of this most scarce and vital resource. Inevitably pressure will increase for greater efforts to be made in animal resource research. Saudi staff have studied at Durham University the several components of Saudi Arabia, which in some way influence the policy-making processes for agriculture. The dedication of those staff members to their work and to Saudi Arabia augurs well for the future.

The newly established agricultural and veterinary faculties of King Faisal University at Hofuf and the Veterinary Technical Training Institute, also at Hofuf with the Faculty of Agriculture, Riyadh University and the Departments of Biological Sciences of Abdul Aziz University, Jiddah and widespread external connexions, which include Britain, will enable Saudi Arabia to command more power for the next round of the battle to achieve greater productivity from its livestock industry.

Dr Cresswell is professorial fellow at the Centre of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, University of Durham, and a former adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water, Riyadh.

Learning to live without oil

by Rodney Wilson

Southern Province is the only area of Saudi Arabia whose problems closely resemble those found in other parts of the Third World. It has a greater density of population than the more arid regions of the kingdom, and its inhabitants have historically lived mainly in permanent agricultural settlements, unlike the nomadic Beduin farther north.

Physically, it is not unlike neighbouring North Yemen, a region of high mountains and rugged terrain, which are responsible for its economic fragmentation, as until recently its communications were poor and hazardous.

Like North Yemen, the region has no oil resources, and no major industries, but as it is an integral part of the world's richest oil-producing nation, the material expectations of the region's inhabitants are extremely high.

For the Riyadh Government developing the region represents one of the kingdom's greatest challenges. It is only when the economies of such remote areas have been modernized that Saudi Arabia will be able to consider itself as a First World rather than a Third World nation.

If the region continues to lag behind other areas of the kingdom, the central authorities will have failed in their task of trying to create real wealth out of financial assets.

Although economic progress has been slower in Southern Province than elsewhere in recent years, the basis has been laid for further development. Communications have improved remarkably with the construction of new surfaced roads through the region, unifying its economy for the first time. The road from Abha, the provincial capital, to Jiddah in the north is now well surfaced on most sections, while to the south a surfaced road runs to Najran on the North Yemen border.

Eventually this will form part of a road to San'a, the North Yemen's capital, while another road to North Yemen will run south from Jizan, the main port of Southern Province. The port itself, once a mere coastal fishing settlement, is being extended under a plan drawn up by the General Ports Authority, and will soon have five modern docks.

As the average farm size in Southern Province is only seven hectares, on which it is difficult to make an adequate living from agriculture, many farmers have left the region in search of more lucrative employment in the kingdom's bustling major cities, Jiddah, Riyadh and Dammam.

Alarmed by the prospect of rural depopulation occurring and the province becoming an economic backwater, the Riyadh Government commissioned the Saudi Industrial Studies and Development Centre to undertake a study of the area's potential, and make recommendations for future action.

The study was completed in 1976 and the findings published. The general recommendations were that the kingdom should adopt a regional development strategy to ensure that economic imbalance in regions such as the south is avoided, and that a vigorous location policy should be implemented to promote industrial growth.

Specifically the report recommends the establishment of two industrial estates in Southern Province, one at Khamis Mushayt, east of Abha, and one at Jizan. On these estates factories should be built, serviced with power, water and road links.

In addition the Saudi Industrial Development Bank is enjoined to establish an office at Abha, and finance up to 75 per cent of the cost of new industrial development undertaken by private companies, without interest being charged, although an administrative fee of up to 1 per cent could be levied. At the same time the Saudi Credit Bank, which already has a branch at Khamis Mushayt, should increase its ceiling on loans to at least 100,000 rials.

Apart from this direct state financial assistance, the report by the Industrial Studies and Development Centre recommended that tax holidays should be granted for new ventures established in the region with respect to both income and profits.

In order to ensure that labour with the necessary skills is available for the new industries, the report also advocated the expansion of the vocational training centre at Abha, and the creation of a new training centre at Jizan. The Abha centre offers only six vocational courses, compared with 17 in Riyadh, 11 in Dammam and 10 in Jiddah.

In particular the Abha centre should offer courses in cottage industry skills and handicrafts, because the development of this type of economic activity could help to stem rural depopulation.

At Jizan, the report states, a handicraft industries complex should be established as part of an "integrated rural development programme". This complex should have facilities for woodwork, pottery and electroplating of metal products.

As there are no petroleum resources available in Southern Province, the creation of large petrochemical industries of the type being developed elsewhere in Saudi Arabia is clearly out of the question. The only resource the province has to offer is its labour, yet this *in* itself is an important factor in a country where labour is extremely scarce and foreign migrants are required in the major urban centres to fill most industrial jobs.

In addition, as the labourers in Southern Province are accustomed to working for long hours in agriculture, there is not the reluctance to work in industry which is found in the traditionally nomadic communities farther north.

Realizing the opportunities that the region offers, the Riyadh Government acted swiftly following the report by the Industrial Studies and Development Centre, and construction work on the industrial estates has started.

Projects already approved for Khamiz Mushayt include a food manufacturing industry producing tomato paste and tomato juice, a leather tanning and curing plant, a cement block and tile factory, and an aluminium door and window industry.

The agro-industries producing tomato and leather products will not only provide for the needs of the provincial market, but will take advantage of the improved communication links nationally to serve the whole of Saudi Arabia. This will also be the case with the poultry production scheme at Najran, although the other industries being established there, producing red bricks, cement blocks and tiles, will primarily serve the local market.

Harsh laws reflect cultural concern

by David Watts

Two events last summer in Saudi Arabia captured the attention of the British press, both popular and serious, for a brief span.

The first was the flogging and expulsion of a number of British workers employed there and the reported dismissal from his job of an airline pilot who had been on an apparently innocent picnic in the countryside with an airline hostess.

Both incidents, in the Western liberal atmosphere of Britain appeared superficially to reveal a harsh side to life in Saudi Arabia of *which many had not* been aware before. But then few people apart from those actually living in Saudi Arabia or those versed in its history are aware of the tremendous pressure and influence that the presence of thousands of non-Muslims is having on the nation that is the guardian of the Islamic holy places and prides itself on its leadership of the Islamic world.

For many Muslims in Saudi Arabia today the situation is little short of that prevailing when an earlier influx of foreign influence gave rise to the country's particular category of Muslim belief, Wahhabism. Abdul Wahhab's doctrine of the return to the pure tenets of Islam came as a reaction to the infidel Turkish domination of his country; its seduction from the ways of Islam by foreigners.

No one would suggest that the situation is anything like as critical as it was under the Turks but the Saudis are very conscious that their culture is today positively swamped by foreign influences from all over the world, not only from the non-Muslim sector but also from believers in other branches of the Islamic faith.

There is a move back to the fundamentals of Islamic law in certain sectors of Saudi society as a defence against these foreign incursions while at the same time it is perfectly true to say that life in Saudi Arabia has never been more liberal for foreigners than it is now. In such matters it is appearances that count, provided that the laws are seen to be observed in public a family's activities at home remain largely their own affair.

And so it is with foreigners working in Saudi Arabia—as long as the outward forms are observed the expatriate need have no fear of running foul of the law. But once there is a public, and obvious, infringement which may have volved, numbers of ordinary people then the authorities have no alternative but to take action.

In both the incidents related at the beginning there was a common element. Both involved foreigners, in Saudi eyes, bringing their illegal alien customs into direct public contact with Muslims. In the case of the British workers accused of drinking alcohol it was not the mere fact that they had been drinking—thousands of foreigners drink every day in Saudi Arabia *in private and the Saudi* authorities accept it because they know that that is one of the prices that they have to pay for the industrialization of their country—but that they were involving Muslims in their activities by selling alcohol to them.

And in the case of the airline pilot and the hostess there was no suspicion of wrong-doing on the part of the policeman who picked up the stranded couple until the woman remarked casually that she, a Muslim, was not married to her male companion. Once again the law was brought into action because a foreigner was applying his own standards in dealings with a Muslim.

And if the foreigner working in Saudi Arabia wants to steer clear of the law there is a basic prescription to be followed. If any activity is likely to earn the displeasure of the religious authorities it is better that no Muslim be seen to be involved and that particularly applies to the rural areas of the country where the local authorities will not take the more sympathetic view that the visitor is likely to encounter in Jiddah or even Riyadh, notably more conservative.

Often in rural areas the local provincial governor will hold markedly more conservative views than his city counterpart and, in any event, it is much more difficult to keep any untoward incident from the ears of the local population who would not take kindly to the application of one set of standards for foreigners and another for Saudis.

The Saudis' concern for the defence of their religion and culture is a genuine one, it is not merely some medieval throw-back. They have observed only too cleary what has happened to other societies, whose cultures and life-styles are less solidly-based, when Western culture is imported.

The common sense approach is also used by most long-standing residents when the Saudis make some new decree or reinforce an old one which makes life particularly difficult for foreigners. A recent example was a fresh reinforcement of the ruling that no women should be in contact in places of work with members of the opposite sex to whom they were not related.

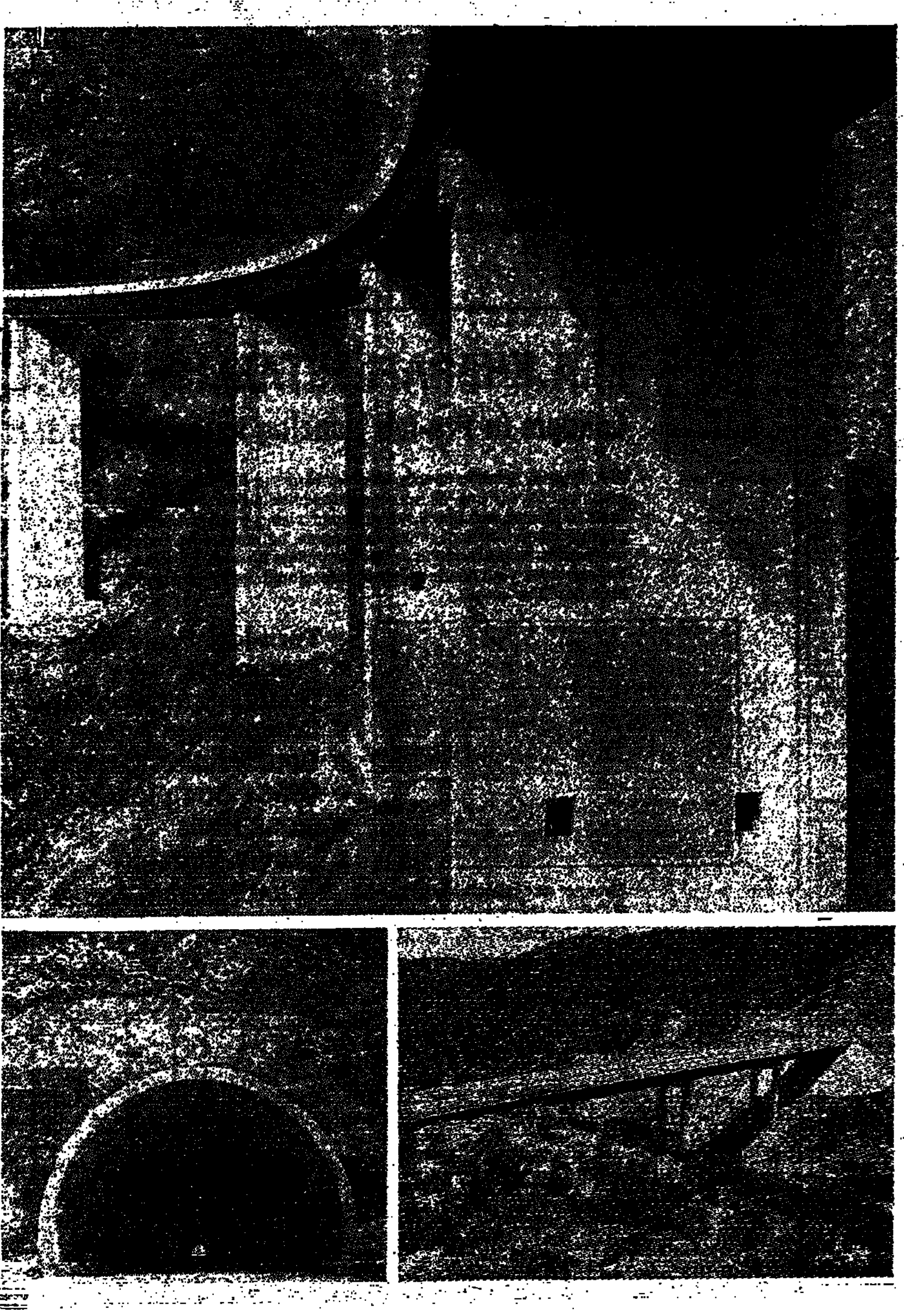
The Saudis make such declarations not only for the benefit of their own nationals but also to give fair warning to any foreign companies employing women. The solution for most in this case was merely to move their women employees to the back of the office for a few days, perhaps behind some discreetly placed filing cabinets.

But perhaps the potentially most serious problem for foreigners in Saudi Arabia, other than the sheer frustration of foreign wives who are forbidden to drive, is the possibility of becoming involved in a road accident. Drivers in the cities have the same fatalistic approach to driving seen in other parts of the Arab world and if there is an accident all drivers, both innocent and guilty, are regarded as being to some degree to blame and are thus likely to be taken to the police station for further investigation.

If the accident involves a fatality the question of compensation is usually settled through the payment of "blood money" to the bereaved family. The sum involved will depend on the status of the dead person, but there are at least vague limits within which the driver's financial penalty is likely to lie.

If the accident victim is merely injured, however, then he is in a position to demand whatever he thinks fit in the circumstances. It is normal practice for his demands to be met without further recourse to authority which can, on occasion, make for some very expensive broken arms and legs if the offending driver apears to be well-heeled.

But for the most part foreigners have no need to fear that they are to end up as stories splashed across the front pages of popular British papers if they follow the two dictums: moderation and discretion in dress and habits at all times.



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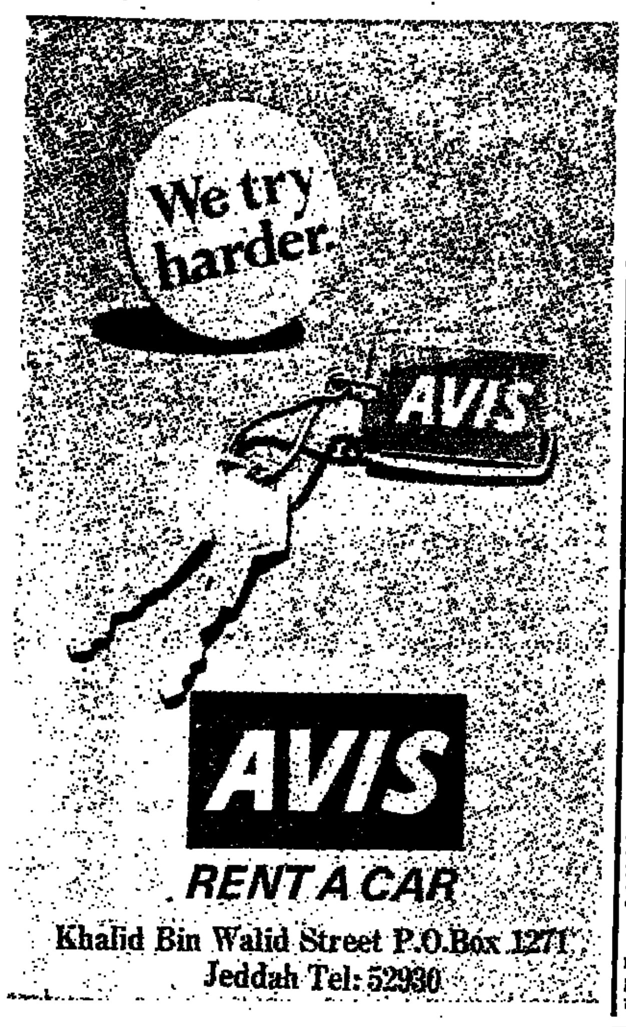

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Commercial activity is dominated by a handful of families in Jiddah and Riyadh. David Thomas discusses th
economic importance and some of the prominent personalities

Dynasts who send a shudder through the West

The foremost contribution to Saudi Arabia's development, complementing the skills and technology of the West, is the commercial acumen and spirit of adventure of the Saudi commercial dynasties. Business trends reflect the regional eclecticism of a kingdom that is not 50 years old.

While a few Jiddah families and many Riyadh families represent a commercial tradition that goes back to the days of the Prophet, many of the biggest family firms are of Syrian, Palestinian or Iranian origin. Yet Saudi Arabia in its historic role as host for pilgrims travelling on the Haj to Mecca has always absorbed foreign Muslims into its social and commercial culture.

It is, perhaps, the union of the Bedu, Hijazi and immigrant elements that has given to the business communities both the worldliness to cope with abrupt change and the Arabian sense of honour and commercial honesty to do so without being corrupted by the ugly face of materialism. While Riyadh companies like Muhammad al-Jomaih are of Arabian stock, families such as Juffali, Pharaon, and Rajab are descended from settlers who are now completely Saudi. Entrepreneurs like Mr Akram Ojeih, who was born in Syria, are already considered to be Saudi.

These dynasties, both the old and the new, have succeeded over the past few years, not only in adapting to Western commercial standards, but in having made such great inroads into the West that they are seen as a threat. While their investments abroad, which might have been considered small five years ago, are now welcomed as pillars of sagging Western economies, the long-term controls they could apply are sending shudders through the Western world.

The Saudis have often emphasized that they do not seek to threaten the independence of the West either economically or politically. In September a United States Treasury official, giving testimony to a House of Representatives subcommittee on science and technology, said that Saudi officials had told their American investment managers that no Saudi investments would be allowed to reach 5 per cent of a United States company's voting stock.

The assurance was given while such colourful entrepreneurs as Mr Ghaith Pharaon, Mr Adnan Khashoggi and Mr Akram Ojeih were broadening their horizons by buying into Europe and America. The story of their budding dynasties will one day be read as nostalgically as that of the vast business built up by Lord Nuffield whose career started in an Oxford bicycle shop. Both Mr Pharaon and Mr Khashoggi are sons of royal physicians, while the founder of one of the biggest Saudi construction companies, Shaikh Muhammad bin-Laden, started life as a labourer, a fact proudly published in his company brochure.

The trend among these companies has, increasingly, been joint-ventures with foreign interests besides investment in banks and industries in the West. Mr Khashoggi's Triad Venture Capital Corporation recently sold shares it had purchased in the Rolm Corporation of Canada to private investors while Mr Akram Ojeih recently set up a Saudi-French shipping fleet. Companies such as Juffali and Binladen are in numerous joint ventures while Alireza's joint venture with Tower al-Futaim is a healthy example of Gulf firms uniting to establish partnerships with Western companies.

What is now attracting the London merchant banks in Saudi Arabia is the trend of large family businesses to institutionalize. Companies such as E. A. Juffali and Brothers have grown from small, local businesses to massive conglomerates. In a recent interview Beirut's managing director of British merchant bankers Schroder Wagg, said: "What's the difference today between a Juffali and a Mitsui in the range of services they are offering? They are in trading, shipping, banking, insurance, industry, construction—everything."

Companies that reach the size of Juffali sometimes consider going public but not for the reasons that tend to affect companies in the West. The chairman of Kleinwort Benson, another British-based Merchant bank, recently told the *Middle East Economic Digest*: "But they are not on the whole suffering from financial problems. People go public because they need access to broader funds."

Healthy competition is the hallmark of the great business dynasties in Saudi Arabia today, a factor that both increases their ability to coordinate with Western companies and encourages an atmosphere that is benefical to Saudi Arabia as a whole. A certain understanding exists among the Saudi entrepreneurs that may provide a cautionary examples for cut-throat conglomerates in the West.

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Brothers' path to power

Juffali, run by three brothers, Ibrahim, Ali and Ahmed, has risen from a position of insignificance a few years ago to become the largest group of industrial and commercial companies in the kingdom. It now owns the trading franchises of dozens of Western companies such as Massey-Ferguson, Bosch, Hawker-Siddeley (Diesel) and Sulzer and is in joint venture with firms such as Fluor Arabia for construction management in the oil and process industry, Semco Arabia for electrical installations, The National Automobile Industry (NAI) for the assembly of Daimler-Benz commercial vehicles and Juffali-Sulzer for air conditioning and sanitary design and construction.

Despite competition from abroad and high plant overheads, the NAI assembly plant has been steadily increasing its production which is expected to reach 6,000 heavy goods vehicles a year by 1979. The NAI was established in early 1976 and trial production began in July last year. The plant is said to be the most modern ever built by Daimler-Benz and the largest assembly plant outside Germany.

Based in Jiddah, Juffali owns decentralized operations in Riyadh and Dammam and has more than 60 agencies for international manufacturers. It is the major shareholder of the National Insurance Company (Saudi Arabia), a partnership with the Munich Insurance Company, which underwrote a large part of the direct insurance for the $1,000m Jubail expansion scheme. One of Juffali's most important assets is its employment of bright young people with Western degrees from other Arab countries who can stand on their own against foreign manufacturers. In excellence of management, Juffali probably has few betters in the Middle East.

Success based on foreign links

Mr Adnan Khashoggi's success depends upon the firm support he has given to foreign companies seeking contracts in Saudi Arabia. With his support, early this year, the British Allied Medical Group won a $463m hospital contract against competition from the Hospital Corporation of America (HCA) which managed the King Faisal specialist hospital in Riyadh. Mr Khashoggi's Triad company had previously supported another American contender, the Whittaker Corporation, but to the disappointment of the United States, had changed sides.

For Mr Khashoggi the sky is the limit. Having, during his early days, invested in Kenyan agriculture he has now expanded his interests to the far east. His Triad Holding Corporation is participating in a Malaysian joint venture to grow cocoa and was reported in January to be setting up a joint venture merchant bank with the Asia Banking Corporation of South Korea.

His massive investments in the United States have frightened business circles there and it was reported in August that he had decided to spend about $26m to buy the shares his Triad Holding does not already own in Southern Pacific Properties (SPP). SPP recently cancelled its ambitious Egyptian pyramids oasis project.

Of all the entrepreneurs of Saudi Arabia there is only one whose business and colourful private life are no secret in the West. Indeed, Mr Khashoggi's frequent appearances in the gossip columns of the Western press, his women, his private aeroplane, equipped with a 40ft sitting room and, above all, his unabashed involvement in the Lockheed bribery scandal have put him much in the public eye.

Like Mr Ghaith Pharaon, Mr Khashoggi was the son of a royal physician. He has also been for years a close companion of Crown Prince Fahd. Together with his two brothers, Adil and Essam, he founded the al-Nasr Trading and Industrial Corporation in 1956, although from the start real power remained in his hands.

In 1973 the company changed its name to Triad International Marketing Corporation. But his enormous personal wealth is explained by his position as middleman in Saudi government defence contracts. In 1976 the Northropp Corporation offered him a $68m commission on a $1,500m purchase of F-5 fighter aircraft.

The deal went sour but Mr Khashoggi kept the money, explaining later that it would have embarrassed Northropp had he made the requested overtures to the Saudi generals. The Senate investigations that followed were bound up with Watergate, and Mr Khashoggi has since kept clear of the United States, doing business in Paris and the Bahamas instead.

Where talent outweighs rank

One of the biggest business success stories in Saudi Arabia is that of Mr Ghaith Pharaon whose company, Saudi Research and Development Corporation (Redec), increased its profits from $580,000 five years ago to $29m last year. Last year Redec won a $262m contract for sewerage works at Dammam and this year a $222m contract for drainage systems in Mecca.

The reason for such extraordinary profitability is that Saudi Arabia is a meritocracy where genius is far more important than rank.

Businessmen such as Mr Pharaon have often acted as middle-men between members of the Royal House and Western companies. Late last year Mr Pharaon bought stock in an American bank, the National Bank of Georgia, and he was reported this year to be buying into United States insurance companies. According to an American newspaper report, Mr Pharaon bid for the Georgia Bank as agent of Shaikh Khaled Ibn Mahfouz, the deputy general manager of the National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia. The deal was said to be part of a government policy of buying up selected United States banks with useful political connections.

Mr Pharaon, aged 37, is an example of the new generation of Saudi technocrat businessmen. At the Harvard Business School, he wrote a thesis about a mythical company called Redec which he felt was feasible in Saudi Arabia. Three months after graduating he established his company, which is now based in Medina Road, Jiddah. His success has earned him a place on Harvard's board.

With Saudi resourcefulness, Mr Pharaon has tried almost everything from local industry to investment in countries as far afield as Malaysia. He is now setting up Saudi industries such as a steel-rolling mill, and phosphates extraction, water-bottling and pharmaceutical industries. In Britain he has invested in Alfred House in Park Lane and in 33,000 acres for real estate development in Louisiana. Last year he bought the Chateau de Monfort in France for about $700,000.

All Mr Pharaon's public contracts have been won in straight competition with foreign companies. He told a reporter last year that he welcomed such competition since there is "plenty of work for both of us".

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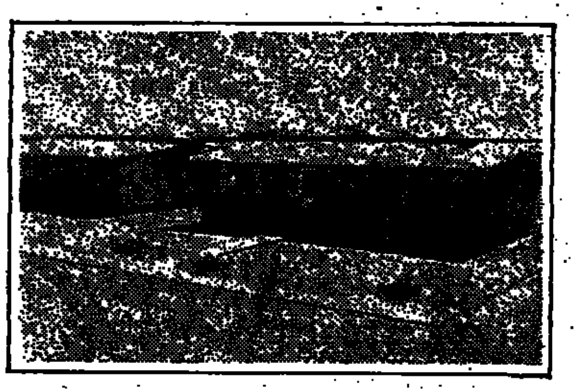

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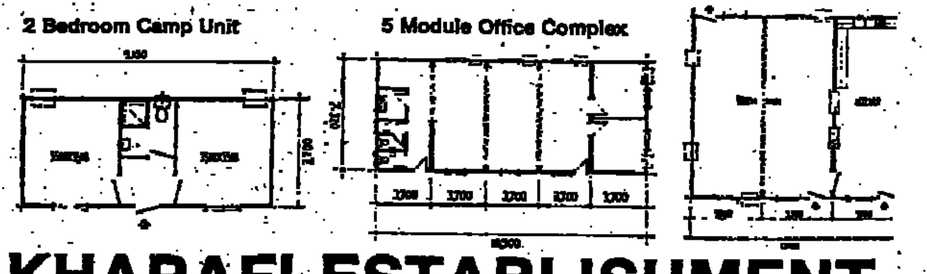

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Bedu warriors mind the sheepfold

Cartridge belt, camel and veil typify the lifestyle of the nomadic Beduin, a lifestyle that has remained largely unchanged for centuries.

Skirting an escarpment 60 miles from Riyadh, navigating the Land-Rover through swirling sand, we came upon a shepherd and his flock. On the horizon we saw the black goat-haired tents of a Bedu camp. We stopped and asked the shepherd to whom the sheep and the camp belonged. "The sheep are Sideiri (the family of the King) and the camp is Fahd's. Go, you are welcome there."

He spoke of the Crown Prince as of a brother and he must indeed have been related although he had chosen to remain, without compromise, a Bedu. We drove on to the camp, expecting at any moment to be stopped by National Guardsmen but there were none. When we reached the camp there was nothing to distinguish it from camps we had visited in the far reaches of the Empty Quarter or the Qahtan except for a lorry in the centre with a high aerial which enabled the Royal Family to communicate with the outside world.

Beduin, lounging on rough cushions, invited us to tea which was poured from a massive teapot on a fire of salt-bush twigs. They were true Beduin although they were thoroughly conversant with Riyadh life and even world affairs. Some had worked in the town but all had returned. Despite their kinship with the Royal House, they were less arrogant than the poorest townsman.

The Beduin of Saudi Arabia have by and large chosen to retain their harsh but proud life despite every incentive to make them settle. Indeed, according to Motoko Katakura in her book *Beduin Village*, many villagers have become so because they are unsuccessful Beduin rather than vice versa. According to sample surveys taken over the past few years the current Beduin population of 600,000 is showing a net decrease of 2 per cent a year.

If this continues there will not be a single Beduin in 10 years' time. Some will say that Saudi Arabia will then have lost the roots of its culture since Bedu culture and the oral poetry it preserves remains the heart-beat of the Arabian psyche, even in Riyadh's gleaming offices.

The campaign to settle the Beduin, justified by their contempt for institutions outside of their own roving community, began under King Abdel-Aziz who offered them the thing they loved—fighting—by forging them into his crusading Ikhwan. The Ikhwan, the spearhead of the Wahhabi reformation, were fearless and loyal but they failed to hide their anarchical temperaments which led them into suicidal attacks on British garrisons in Iraq and to the deeply regretted massacre of the people of Taif during Ibn Saud's conquest of the Hijaz. Today their raiding instincts are absorbed into the National Guard, the loyal and brilliant force that protects the Royal Family and *is almost entirely Beduin.*

When I travelled through the Great Qahtan deserts that lie between the fertile Asir province in the south and Riyadh, I was astonished not only by the devotion of the Beduin to their way of life but also by their carefree exploitation of a few things that improved their *lifestyle. A herd of 20,000* camels loped, stirring up the sand, but no one rode them. Alongside this herd, hundreds of miles from the nearest road or petrol station, drove a Toyota Jeep. Indeed, vehicles and guns are almost the *only* things the Beduin require from the West. When we reached their camp, Beduin came running down and asking us to accept their hospitality. Neither in their tent nor in their dress had they made the slightest compromise with the nylon age.

We took off our shoes and sat. A massive wooden bowl of uddery, weed-specked milk was passed and one's grimace turned to feigned joy as one lowered the bowl from one's face. "Camel milk. It makes you strong", they said, bending their forearms up meaningfully. They barraged us with questions about our country and, characteristically, about women. They spoke impeccable classical Arabic and when to impress I quoted from a pre-Islamic poet, they took up the lines perfectly and without hesitation.

Taxi drivers in Riyadh, only one generation removed from their nomadic cousins, have completely forgotten it. There was no break in the almost hysterical conversation for standing apart, even for a moment to muse, is not of their life whose communality enjoins the sharing of one's most private thoughts.

When they asked whether we wished to sleep or go and we said the latter, they immediately rose as one. Seeing, stuffed into the back of *our* Land-Rover, our *bizris* (leather cradles from Bisha) they began to scream, tug and pull like children. There was no restraint in their excitement and we waited laughing as the Land-Rover rolled from side to side. Then a gooey mass of dates was passed to us and we drove off. As we passed the harem tents, women heavy with silver filigree veils and bright dresses were peering at us with shy fascination.

The Beduin of Saudi Arabia have been encouraged successfully to switch from camel to sheep rearing over the past few years. Remembering the wonderful caravans of north Africa where entire communities moved in howdas and bright saddles on the backs of their mounts, I wondered what use these herds were apart from the feasting at the Id al-Fitr at the end of Ramadan. No foreign businessman visiting Jiddah or Riyadh will have even seen a camel, let alone eaten one. Yet there still remain communities in Saudi Arabia who have been little influenced by the cities that are the hallmark of modern Saudi Arabia.

The transition to sheep-rearing is in line with government policy since camels are obliged to move up to 1,000 miles in search of pasture while sheep move only a few hundred miles. There is, moreover, a far more obvious market for mutton than for camel-meat. According to FAO statistics, there are 600,000 camels in the kingdom and about three million sheep.

Discussing the dilemmas of the educational system, an official from the ministry told me that educating the Beduin was one of his most serious problems. For tribes that migrate hundreds or even a thousand miles there is little value in building schools in desert villages. "The alternative", he assured me, "is the American system of bussing but you can hardly send your Land-Rover searching out the tribes every time the school term starts."

The expense of bussing would be dramatic and it would attract few teachers. For those many Beduin who do not wish to give up a life that dominates their entire culture the question of education is critical. By and large they are eager for education but without the strings attached.

But Saudi officials, absorbed in the affairs of increasing development, are scarcely willing to spend their time on a community that is both small and, in the eyes of townsmen, contemptible. Many Saudis like to pretend ignorance of the very existence of their Beduin. Taxi drivers will turn up their noses in disgust as they hurtle through the streets of Riyadh in their Chevrolets.

A major attempt to settle the Beduin was made at the sheep-rearing project of Haradh between Riyadh and the Empty Quarter in the 1970s. The project was based on pumping water from 50 wells to be poured into an irrigation network covering an area of 4,000 acres. Unfortunately it was a failure and it was reported last year that the 20,000 sheep involved were up for sale. The only truly successful attempt at settlement was by employing them in the well-armed and crucial National Guard, run by Prince Abdullah, son of King Abdel-Aziz and, predictably, of a Shammar Bedu girl.

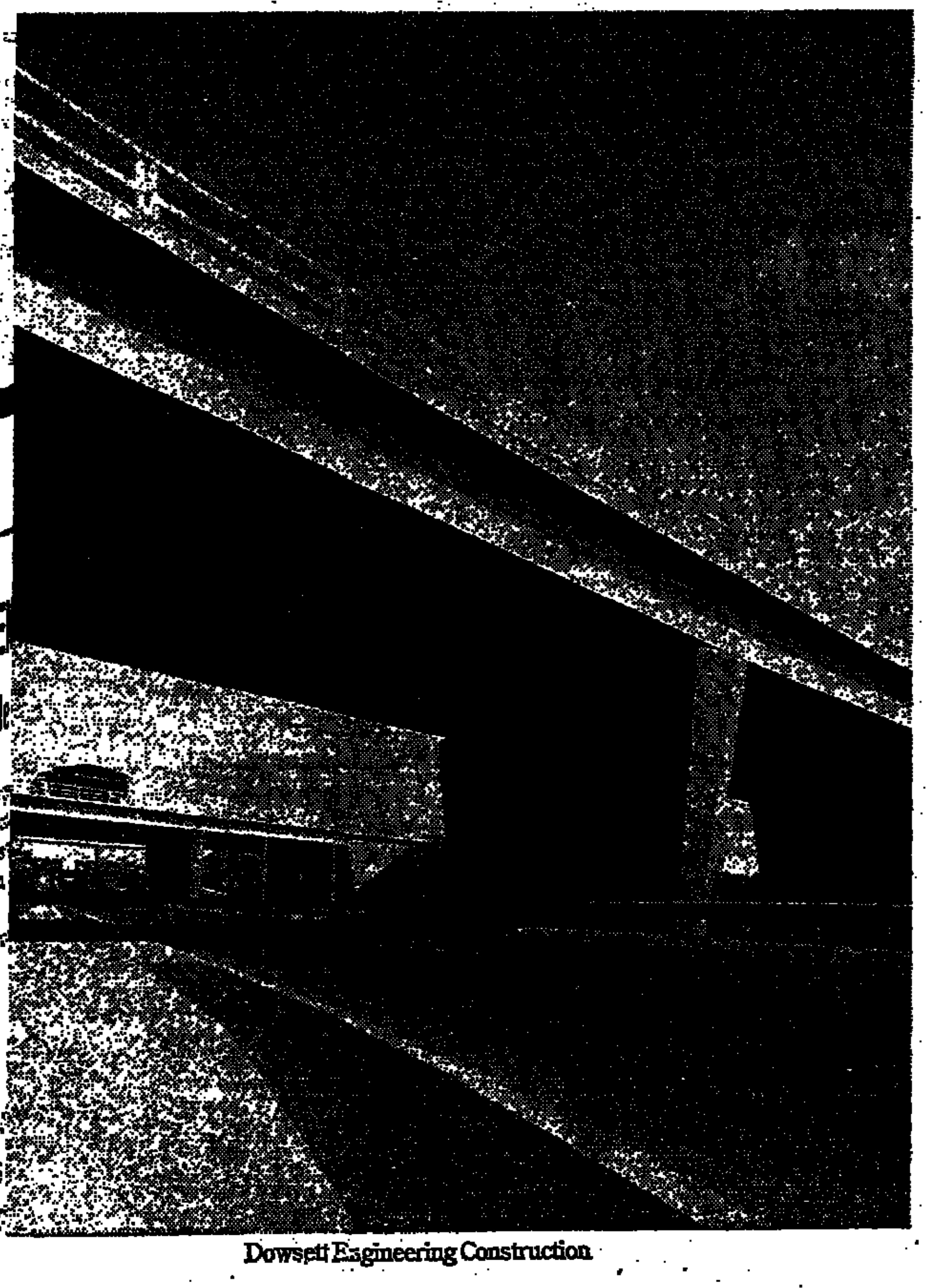
The National Guard is as loyal as its cousins in King Husain of Jordan's Arab Legion. When VIP guests land at Riyadh airport, the sight of several thousand National Guardsmen lining the streets conjures up a sight of Bedu toughness that contrasts with the more effete manners of townsmen who live in Western-style comfort. Remittances from the earnings of National Guardsmen are also important in the upkeep of their families in the deserts.

For the stranger in Riyadh or Jiddah it is a far cry from the deserts and the wild and beautiful mountain villages of the south. Ninety per cent of the kingdom is inhabited by people who play no part in the race for wealth and good living. To illustrate the satisfaction of the Bedu way of life, T. E. Lawrence in *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom* quotes a visit with Beduin friends to a Roman ruin in northern Syria.

The clay of its walls, he said, was kneaded with the precious oils of flowers. They led him sniffing from room to room saying: "This is jessamy, this violet, this rose". But then one led him to the window saying: "Come and smell the very sweetest smell of all". A breeze was blowing from the desert. "The Arabs", he said, "are turning their backs on perfumes and luxuries to choose the things in which mankind has no share or part."

Wilfred Thessiger, the last great traveller in Arabia, today spends his days among the Masai of northern Kenya. There is no place for the romantics in modern Saudi Arabia and no one can blame the Government for trying without cruelty to absorb their roving aristocrats into the body politic where they can enjoy the wealth and development that an oil nation can offer. Those who have stayed with the Beduin of the Qahtan and the Nafud may never set eyes on them again.

D. T.



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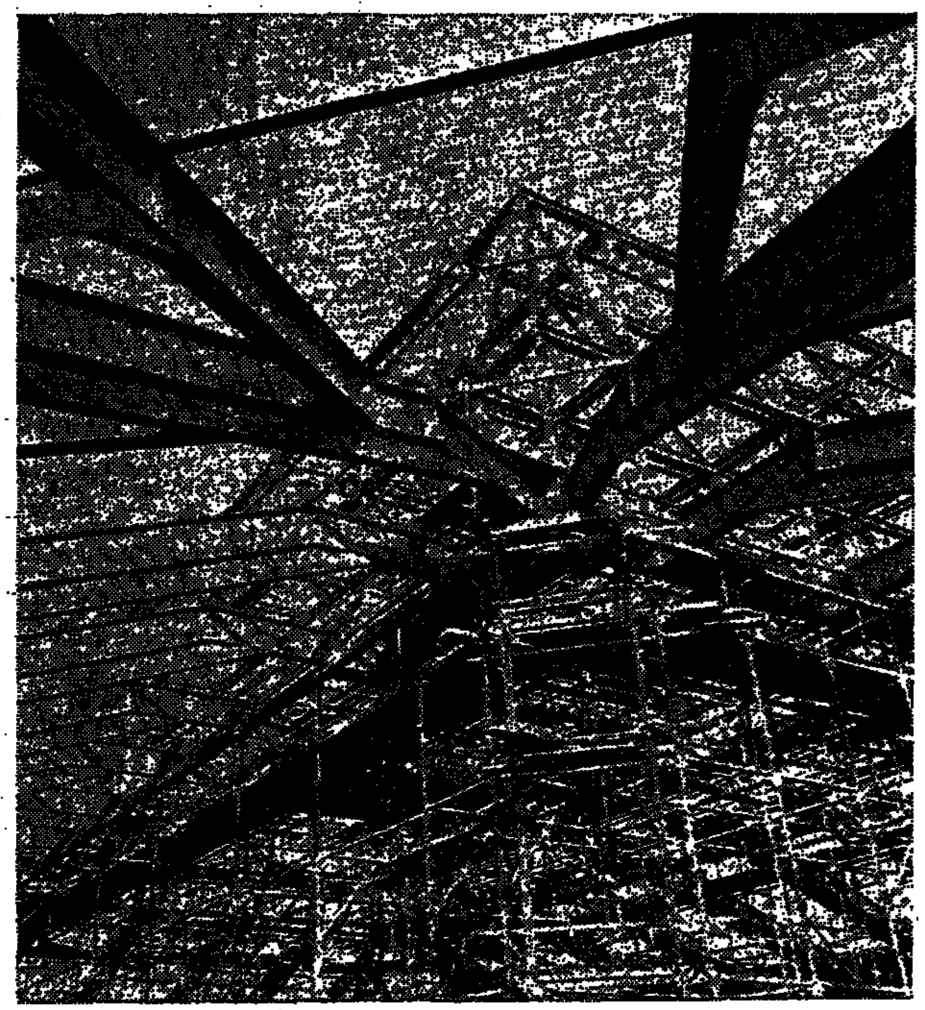

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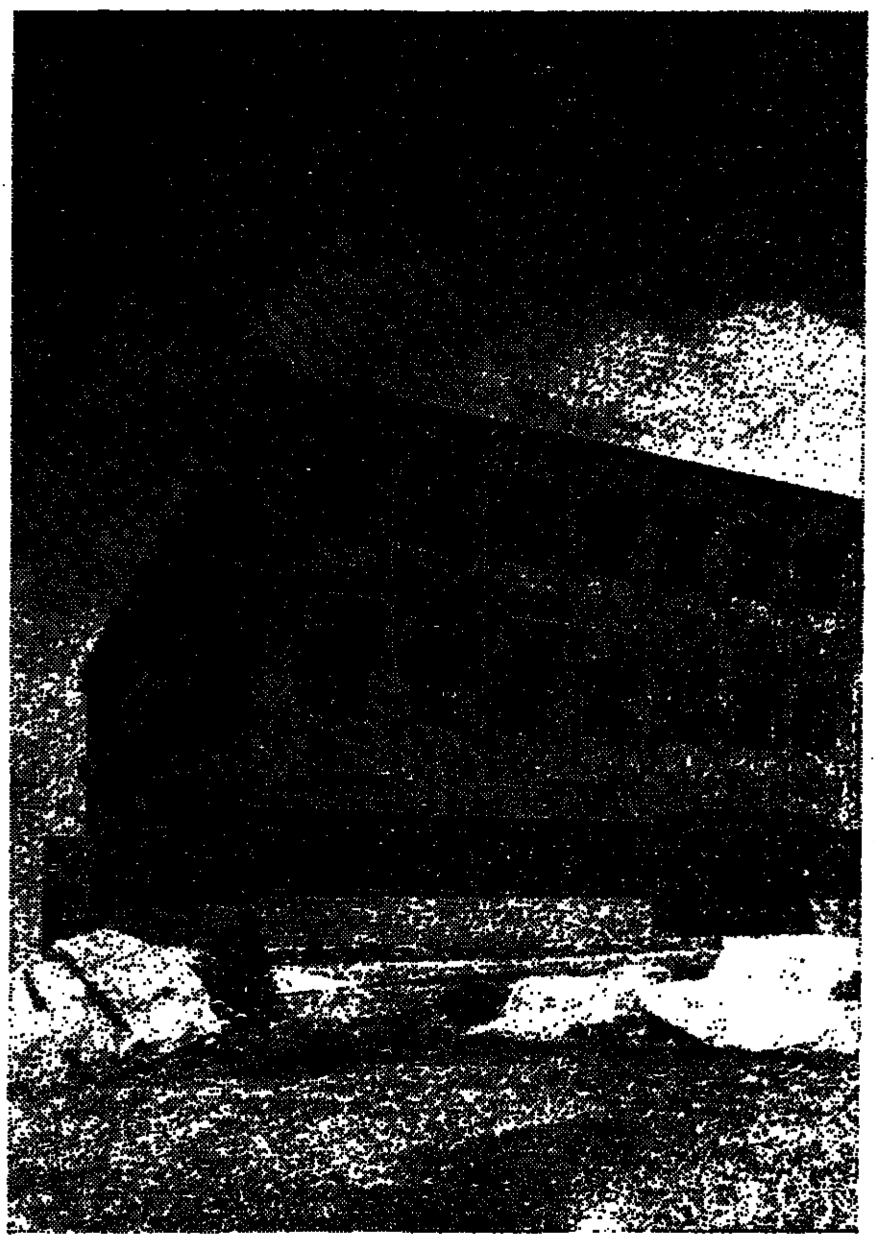

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Nostalgia for desert scenes parallels British love of landscapes

by Huon Mallalieu

When the wealth and power of the oil-producing nations of the Middle East were fully understood after the last Arab-Israeli war, it was inevitable that many London art dealers, both big and small, should see the Arabs as a possible and very lucrative alternative to their traditional but temporarily depressed markets in Europe and America. It was inevitable, too, that many of them should attempt to employ traditional European business methods, and when they did not always work come whimpering home.

It was a genuine clash of cultures. The old Islamic ban on representational art was allied to the natural suspicions of the newly-rich. The Saudis did not appreciate the dealers' need for speed in their affairs; as one of the most experienced of the dealers put it: "One often felt that one would have to leave out every other month in one's calculations."

All this has led some people to think that now the Saudis are buying, they must be displaying poor and brash taste. Of course one can point to instances of this, but then no nation can boast of universal good taste, and it is natural that new buyers should make mistakes. When those buyers are confronted with strange standards, a new way of looking at the world and a quite alien cultural tradition, then the mistakes may appear gross. However, it is not for us with our received culture to say that a fresh viewpoint is of necessity wrong.

Our own ideas of what is good change too rapidly for that. After all, the high Victorian paintings which were widely despised 10 years ago are now the main trophies of British as well as Saudi collectors.

In fact, those most closely involved agree that Saudi buyers generally have a keen eye for quality. Mr Algernon Asprey, the jeweller, who may be regarded as the doyen of the British dealers, has been trading in the area for the past 25 years. He admits that when he first went to Arabia the demand was very much for the elaborate and obvious, but now, he says, there is a ready market for the most discreet and simple settings. The same development has taken place in the buying of antique furniture. Ornate boule and ormolu have given way to the simpler French and English pieces of the eighteenth century, plain gilt mirrors, consoles and the like.

Furniture, objets d'art and paintings have naturally held less attraction for a people that until recent times was basically tent-dwelling and nomadic than more traditional and easily portable decorations such as carpets and jewels. However, with the rapid expansion of the cities and the building of vast private palaces, other types of possessions are becoming more and more desirable.

Taste in picture buying may perhaps be taken to exemplify the whole. The ban on representational art has been relaxed as an inevitable consequence of modern technology. When a ruler is willing to have his photograph in government offices, or even to appear on television, he cannot have such strong objections to the portrayal of dead or imaginary figures. One might have thought that the lingering effects of the ban would have led to the collecting of Impressionist or even abstract works, but in fact the truer to life the better.

Exhibition of paintings of the Orient

As yet expenditure on paintings forms a very small proportion of even the most avid Saudi collector's budget, but it is certainly growing. At the exhibition of paintings of the Orient mounted by the Fine Art Society this summer there were more buyers from Saudi Arabia than from any other part of the Arab world. There is often a strong streak of narcissistic patriotism in art buying, and in the Saudis it is as marked as in anyone else.

They cannot seek out works by their own artists for they have none, and few Western artists have ever visited the country. Thus they concentrate on the nineteenth-century works which most closely represent the conditions and features of their traditional but fast-vanishing way of life.

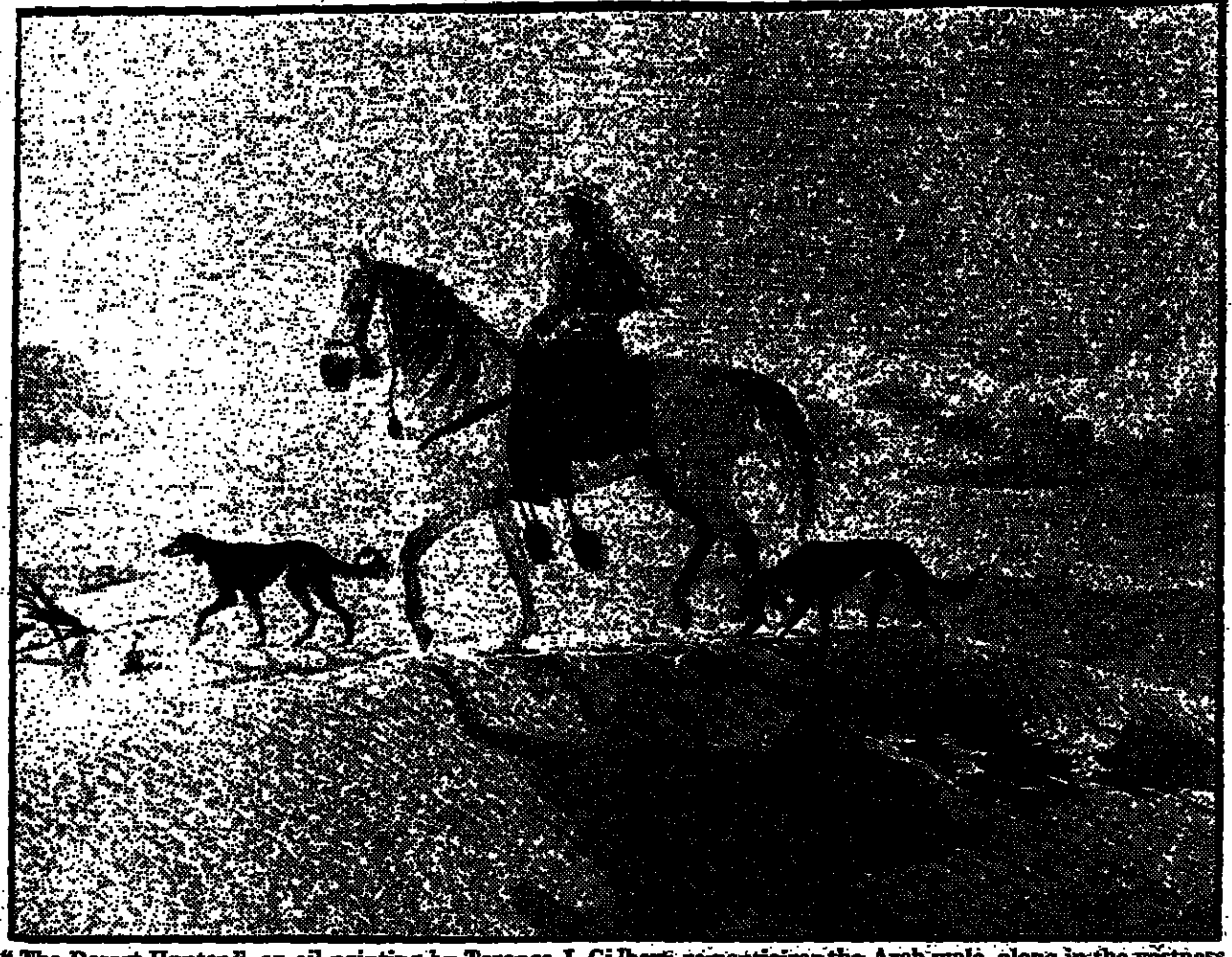
The Mathaf Gallery in Motcomb Street, London, proclaims that it was "specifically founded in order to cater for the Arab world—paintings of Arabia for Arabia". The gallery was founded in 1975 and deals in both contemporary paintings and older works. The artists one might expect to find represented there would not mean much to most British collectors, although in their own day they were very highly thought of: Jean Leon Gerome, Theodore Freer, Rudolph Ernst, Ludwig Deutsch and Eugene Alexis Giradet.

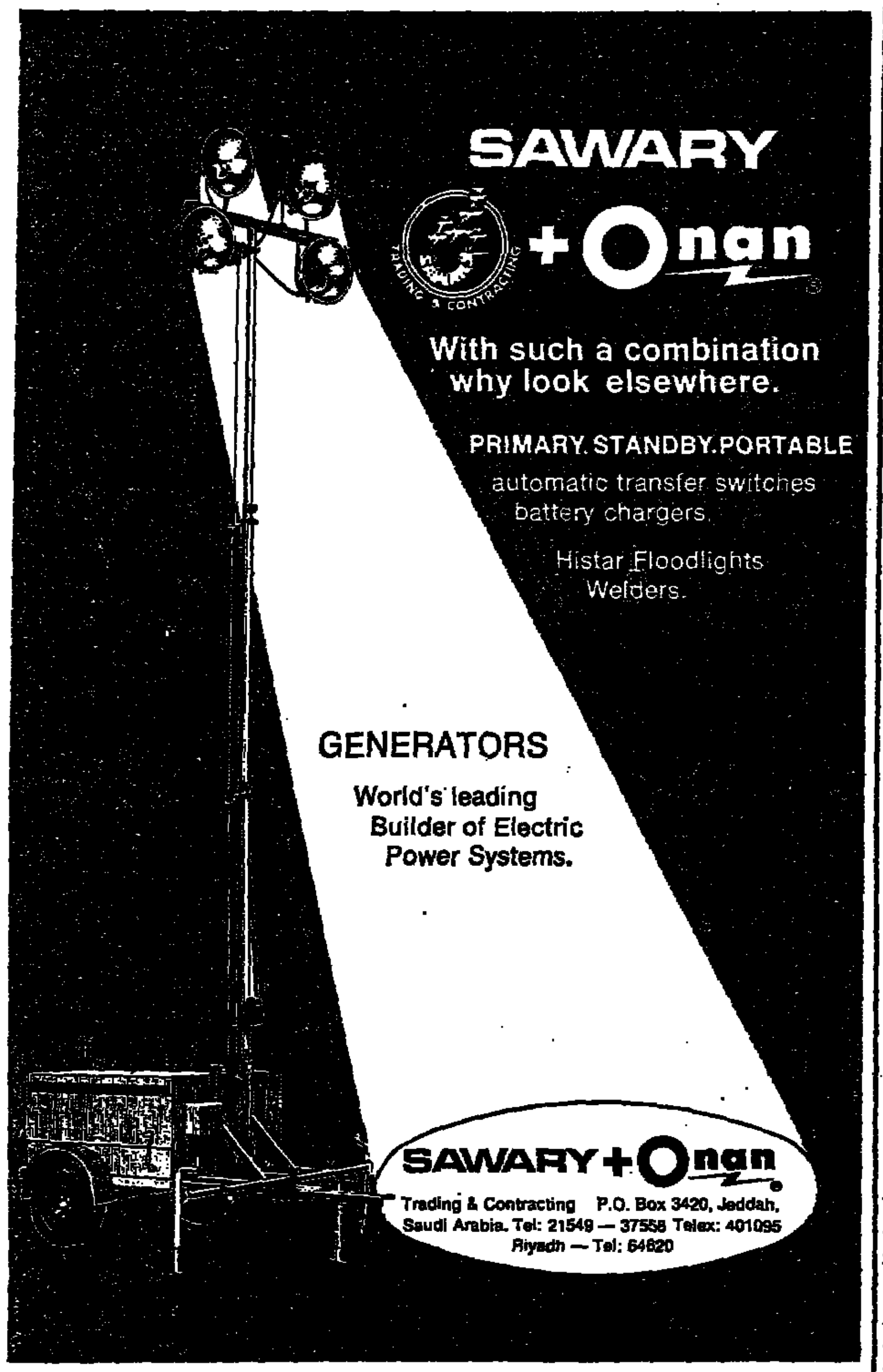
Their subjects are harem interiors, Beduin encampments and views in Syria or on the Nile. There are also watercolours by the Britons Robert Talbot-Kelly and Augustus Osborne Lamplough, whose atmospheric desert scenes could hardly have been given away in London as little as two or three years ago. Then there is John Frederick Lewis, a great painter by any standard.

In many ways all this finds exact parallels in British taste. The nostalgia for the desert life is the equivalent of our love of nineteenth-century landscapes, so many of which have little more than sweet prettiness to recommend them. Falconry was a national sport, and the passionate interest of modern Saudis in pictures of falcons and salukis is similar to the way in which the urban Englishman buys hunting prints by Henry Alken.

Just as we like to remind ourselves of our maritime past, so do the Saudis. Jiddah, like London, is rapidly losing its interesting and beautiful buildings, and modern artists are being commissioned to record them before they are drowned in concrete.

In one respect Saudi collectors might be held to have outpaced the British, since husbands and wives seem to have equal say in decisions about what to buy. If such a thing has ever happened in a collecting marriage in this country, I do not recall having heard of it.


"The Desert Hunter", an oil painting by Terence J. Gilbert, romanticizes the Arab male, alone in the vastness of the desert.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Lifting the veil on learning

by David Thomas

The role of women in Saudi Arabia is often misunderstood by the West with its obsession for women's lib. The apparently slave-like subservience of women to men, the clumsy black veils that women are obliged to wear, the execution of a beautiful princess for adultery react on Western opinion.

But the apparent subjection is deceptive. The role of the Muslim woman is as pivot of the family system and as Western women invited into the Saudi harem have discovered, the Saudi woman in the home can display a sophistication and erudition that prove the considerable progress that women there have made over the past few years. That some are now demanding freedoms that extend beyond the home may in part explain the puritanical clampdown in the kingdom over the past year.

King Khaled's announcement late last year that women who did not dress according to Islamic standards would be punished was a symptom of this reaction against eroding morals. Thousands of Saudi women study abroad where they take advantage of liberal conditions while remaining loyal to family and Islamic laws. Educational institutes within the kingdom have multiplied. Moreover, while women are technically excluded from jobs outside the institutions of nursing, teaching and broadcasting they have begun to play a discreet but effective role outside these areas.

Islam does not subject women to an inferior position although laws that were intended to protect women are sometimes misunderstood and abused in the interests of male chauvinism. The Koran states: "And those you fear may be rebellious, admonish them; banish them to their couches and beat them".

But this respect for the husband is considered the very basis of family life and many Saudi women who have seen the confused freedom of Western family life will proclaim that Muslim traditions do much to protect family unity. Although women are not obliged in the Koran to veil their faces, they must "cast down their eyes and guard their private parts, and reveal not their adornment save such as is outward". Although few Saudi women who have lived in the West care much about restraint in dress, most I have met feel deeply about virginity and respect for their husbands.

The first hints of emancipation appeared during the reign of the deeply pious but pragmatic King Faisal whose encouragement of women's education—non-existent 12 years ago—was based partly on the influence of his beloved wife Iffat and partly on his realization that the employment of women would double the desperately depleted labour force.

To develop its ambitious development programme Saudi Arabia desperately needs to exploit its national manpower to the limit to obviate its present dependence on foreign labour. One of the solutions has been to forbid birth-control, conveniently condemned by Islam in any case, and the other is to draw women into the labour market.

King Faisal set up schools for girls but had to bring out the Army when the first one was established in Buraida, so violent were the protests of the conservatives. By 1976 there were school places for half as many girls as boys (about 264,000 girls to 527,000 boys in all while in secondary schools there were 27,000 girls to 78,000 boys and at university level 1,000 girls to 13,000 boys).

So far, however, women can only attend the University of Riyadh, the King Abdul Aziz University and the King Faisal University out of the six universities in the kingdom. While some 50 per cent of primary teachers are Saudi women, there remains a shortage of women teachers at university level where most classes are taught by men through closed-circuit television. During 1976 women comprised only 7 per cent of the total number of university students although with the present proliferation of women's educational establishments they are catching up with their menfolk very quickly indeed.

The real dilemma ahead is how Saudi women will exploit the learning they are assiduously acquiring. Assiduously, one emphasizes, because the restrictions on their movements implicit in Wahhabi Islam give them much more time than men for study and, as one Saudi woman in London told me: "It is through learning that we liberate ourselves." While male students are whiling away their leisure hours driving taxis, their sisters are reading history and philosophy at home.

Western women in sleeveless dresses sent home

Girls who study abroad are divided between those who see the period as an interlude before marriage and those who are completely changed by it. A girl who fell into the latter category told me: "I want to spend many years in the West and only return to Saudi Arabia when I am at least free to exploit what I have acquired through study." To those who cannot understand the puritan dilemma—the fear of corrupting the kingdom's womenfolk—the forced exile of such women is a tragic waste at a time when it has urgent need of its talented youth.

Many restrictions on Saudi women had eased until the recent puritan clampdown which saw even Western women sent home by the muttawas (religious police) for wearing sleeveless dresses or midi skirts as well as police raids on foreign companies illegally employing women as secretaries. The status of Saudi women had been generally improving.

In Jiddah over the past two years many have been seen to discard the veil, unthinkable only a year before. There had also been reports that one or two businesses had been set up by Saudi women. But incidents such as the execution of Princess Misha for adultery, which won the disapproval of King Khaled, represent the continuing conflict between the Wahhabi establishment, frightened that the current massive influence of the West implied in the kingdom's development programme will erode the morality laws which are the cornerstone of its reformation, and progressive Saudis who seek a real egalitarian society.

For girls studying in the West the cultural dichotomy can become unbearable. They are astonished, sometimes fascinated, by the daring films and Tube advertisements they see in the West. They dance the latest dances and read amorous novels. One Saudi girl at a language school said: "How can I go back to Jiddah now? All I shall do there is stay at home waiting for a husband to turn up. When we return with Western ideas on women's lib, our men think we are fallen women. I do not know what women in Europe protest about. They seem to have everything they want."

The recent law forbidding women to leave the kingdom unchaperoned must seem anachronistic to Saudi women who are used to travelling regularly to Europe and it certainly causes problems for expatriate wives who are unable to travel at the same time as their husbands. But one Saudi businessman told me: "This law was passed to protect women, not to hurt them." He spoke of a recent incident when a Saudi telexed his wife in Paris to join him. The operator kept the telex, met the wife, drove her into Riyadh and raped and murdered her.

Violence is on the increase in Jiddah and Riyadh and the Government is sensitive to the fact that there is no way of contacting people once they have left the airport. It was reported in September that two men had been executed in Riyadh for raping a woman. A Saudi woman in Jiddah told me: "Our law is just. There have to be three witnesses to a major crime so injustice is nearly impossible. Moreover, we are Muslims and the penalties that are carried out are in strict conformity with the Koran.

"We are accustomed to our roles as women. Sometimes I envy Western women for their apparent freedom but I also pity them for the constant dangers they face, for their loneliness and for the difficulties they face in establishing the strong family relationships we are used to in Saudi Arabia."

Saudi women do face a dilemma, particularly when jolted into exposure in the West to the most liberal era in world history. But the dilemma is not that they are bound to a tyrannical system, since most regard the limits on their activities as protection rather than tyranny. It is, moreover, ironic that their sisters in Iran are reverting to many of their custom-held traditions in their belief that Islam is a shelter from the eroding influence of the West.

In Saudi Arabia today there is no academic peak a woman cannot aspire to. If there have been instances of fanaticism it must be recognized that the Saudi rulers, beginning with King Faisal, have stood out firmly against the fanatics while pledging themselves to preserve an honourable role for woman that will protect the family tradition and with it the cultural independence of the kingdom.

Wearing neat school uniform, girls study biology at Dar el Hanan College, Jiddah.

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هكذا من الأصل

HOLY CITY OF MECCA

lies in a dusty bowl, s from the Red Sea, ɔt where Abraham is d to have rested with ıly. Although it is ːity of office blocks ıdern hotels and people, only Muslims ter it.

may any others set Medina, where mad was buried, or ˈam, the holy ground ı, some 20 miles by ich stretches from unt of Mercy, where ıphet preached his mon, to Mecca itself.

year more than two pilgrims from all the world converge Holy City for a t series of rites, Mohamed Amin has red in *Pilgrimage to* (Macdonald and £25 in boxed case). hotographs on this e taken from this cent collection of an 200, lavishly ed and all superbly ced in colour, d in sections that he chronology of the grimage).

hotographer nes an introduction g the Prophet's life laining how it is cally reenacted each the faithful.

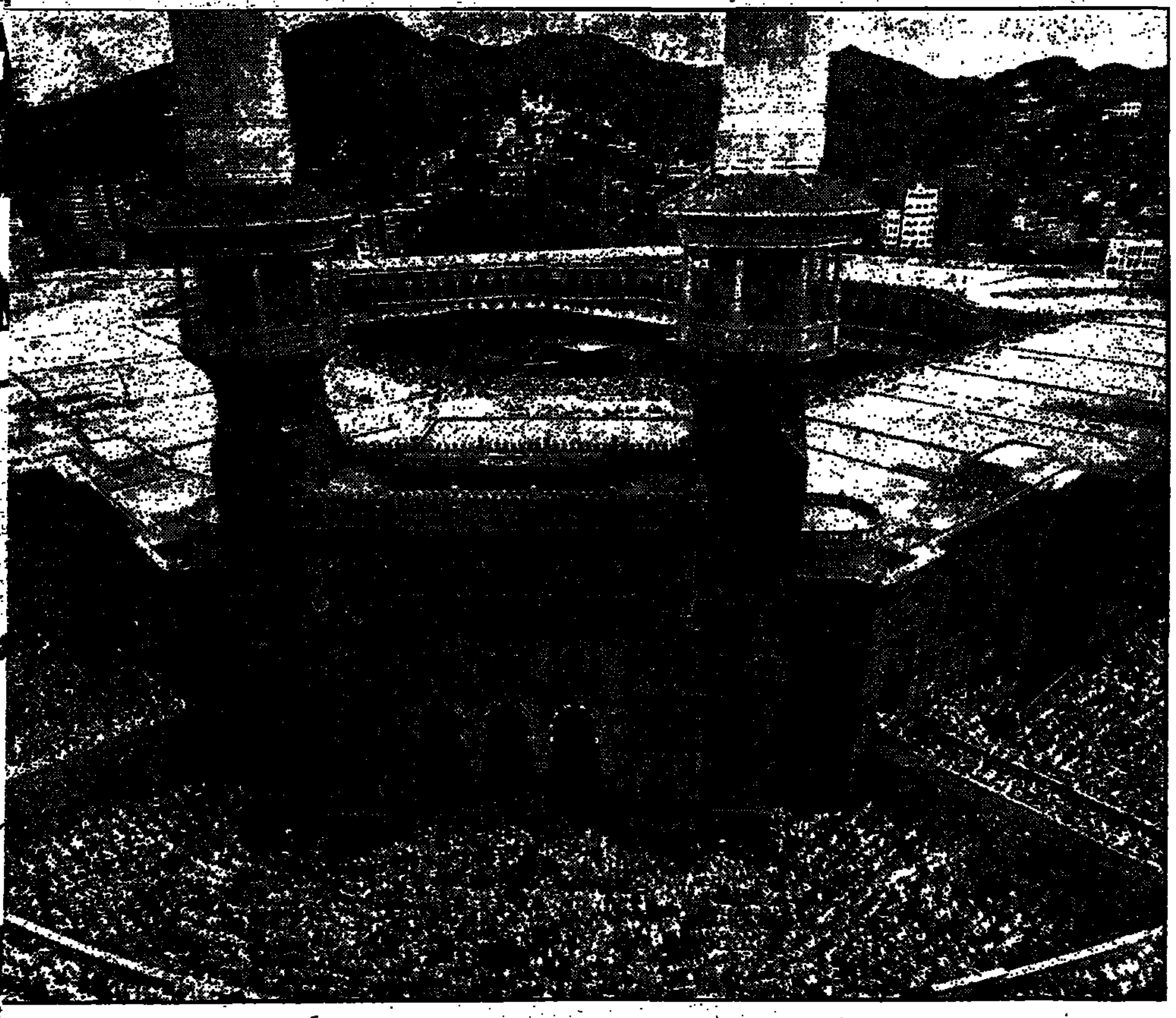
pilgrim has donned the *ihram*, a seamless white cloth, he enters a state of dedication and must follow strictly a code of behaviour laid down centuries ago.

His duties include repeating the pilgrimage psalm, running between the hills of al-Safa and al-Marwa, stoning the symbolic devils, sacrificing a lamb, shaving his head and making seven circuits of the Ka'aba, the first Islamic House of God, in the centre of the Holy Mosque in Mecca.

The overwhelming impression is of crowds assembled on a scale that other mortals would find it difficult to grasp. They are seen from the backs of camels, from Land-Rovers and helicopters filling streets from end to end and wall to wall, but most impressive of all are the panoramic views of 500,000 pilgrims prostrating themselves in unison in the Holy Mosque and of two million encamped at one time in the Plain of Arafat.

Apart from the people, this book conveys to a non-Muslim perhaps more vividly than ever before the buildings, landscape and rituals that are essential to Islam but which he is never likely to see.

Geoffrey Weston



Caravan of progress steadies its pace

ied from page 1

primary outstanding and the one which is to be the most diffi- ıpect of all the agree- to resolve, is the oil ment that Shell is g in return for its par- ion in the plant.

Abdul Aziz al-Zamil, ıief executive officer ice-chairman of Sabic, that the date of ıre is of little signific- ıur betrays his feelings stration when dealing foreign suspicions of motives in the joint e projects.

e are still hoping to y the end of the year", id, "but what I am sure about is that ıer we sign this year ıt it will not affect our mentation. We are ned by the critical of the projects."

al-Zamil denies sug- ıns that the Saudis, g such cheap feedstock being in a position to off the capital cost of rojects, will torpedo the l marker for petrochemicals and massively undercut other producers.

The products will be sold at market prices. "If that entails that we make a lot of profit certainly we shall make a lot of profit but we do not intend to disrupt the market by trying to offer products at any price", Mr al-Zamil says.

He believes that Western countries have not given the Saudis enough credit for the way in which they are approaching the establishment of these industries and their integration into the world market.

"Why do we have to put up with all these problems? If we did not believe in this participation approach we would have given up a long time ago", he says.

"If we were just interested in building petrochemical plants to flood the market we could have done it ourselves. There are plenty of construction companies more than willing to come and carry out the work and we could have hired the best companies to do the management and marketing, but we are willing to put up with disadvantages in order to have sensible economic development."

Mr al-Zamil points to the example of the Japanese petrochemicals joint venture as the case that proves the viability of the Saudi plans and, on the Japanese side, the need to secure guaranteed oil supplies. For 18 months the Japanese consortium, led by Mitsubishi, appeared to have lost interest in the scheme.

They have now returned, however, with fresh proposals which the Saudis are considering.

"The turn-around by Mitsubishi really demonstrates what we have been saying all along. No matter where they look or what they do they always come back to the basic conclusion that if they want to have additional capacity it will have to be here where the raw material is available cheaply and where the finance is available", Mr al-Zamil says.

Essential services for the basic industries, however, are making steady progress and the Saudis seem certain to avoid the kinds of mistakes that have been made by other developing countries, where such basics as housing and roads were let slip in the enthusiasm to set up plants.

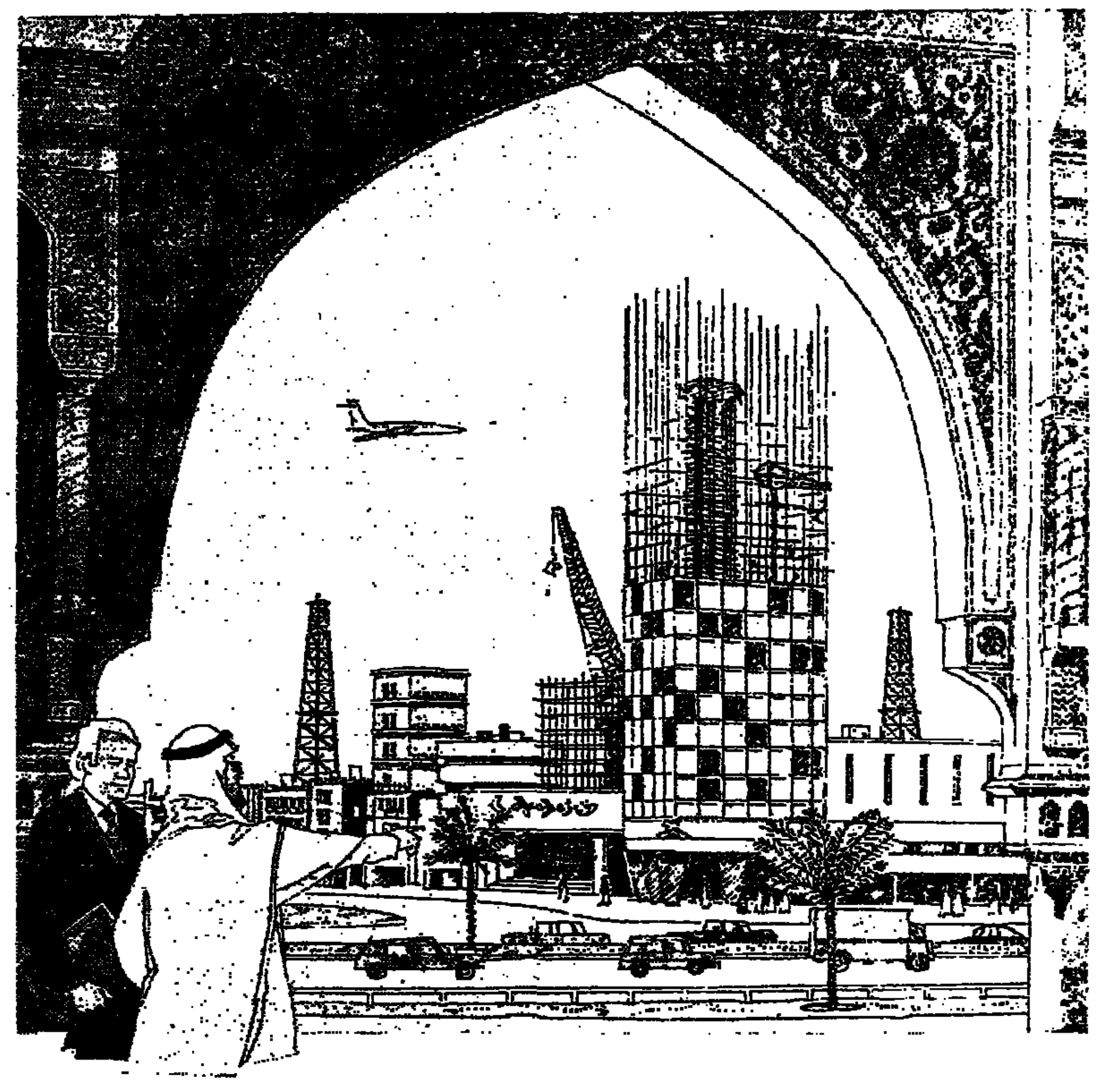
But if Saudi Arabia has entered a period of greater certainty in its economic development the same cannot be said of the political outlook, particularly internationally. The past year seems to have thrown the Arab world into even greater confusion. Events have also served only to underline the precariousness of Saudi Arabia's position as the prime adversary of communism and instability. The coup in Afghanistan, the unrest in Iran and the fighting in the Horn of Africa have all caused concern for Saudi Arabia's leaders.

Domestically the illness of King Khaled, despite the apparently successful operation in Cleveland, can serve only to fuel speculation about the stability of the regime in the long run, at least among foreigners.

There seems little doubt that Prince Fahd would succeed to the throne should anything happen to the King, but what is not quite so clear is whether the title of Crown Prince would fall to Prince Abdullah, the second Deputy Premier and commander of the National Guard.

Rumours of conflict within the house of Saud abound but what seems certain is that if there were any possibility of a serious rift in the royal household differences would eventually be overcome in the interests of the whole family, for nothing would so quickly undermine regal power as a divided royal house.

Should any such disruption occur the chances are that the swing would be to the right rather than to the left. As one foreign resident put it: 'If the ruling family did not exist the people would have invented it. They would demand that they settle their differences".



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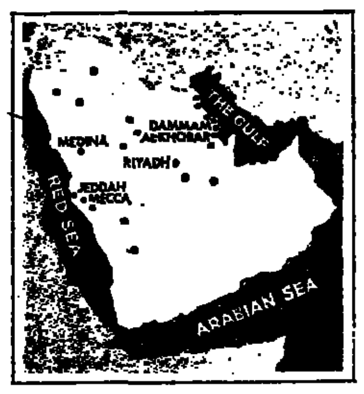

The Riyad Bank's branch network covers every significant centre in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Balance Sheet as at 5/6/78
Capital and Reserves: S.R. 6 24 m
Total Deposits: S.R. 6,524 m
Total Assets: S.R. 13,298 m

The Riyad Bank Ltd.

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Paid-up capital at the end of 1977 was Saudi Riyals 1,200 million (US $346 million). Net assets exceeded Saudi Riyals 1,300 million (US $375 million).

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